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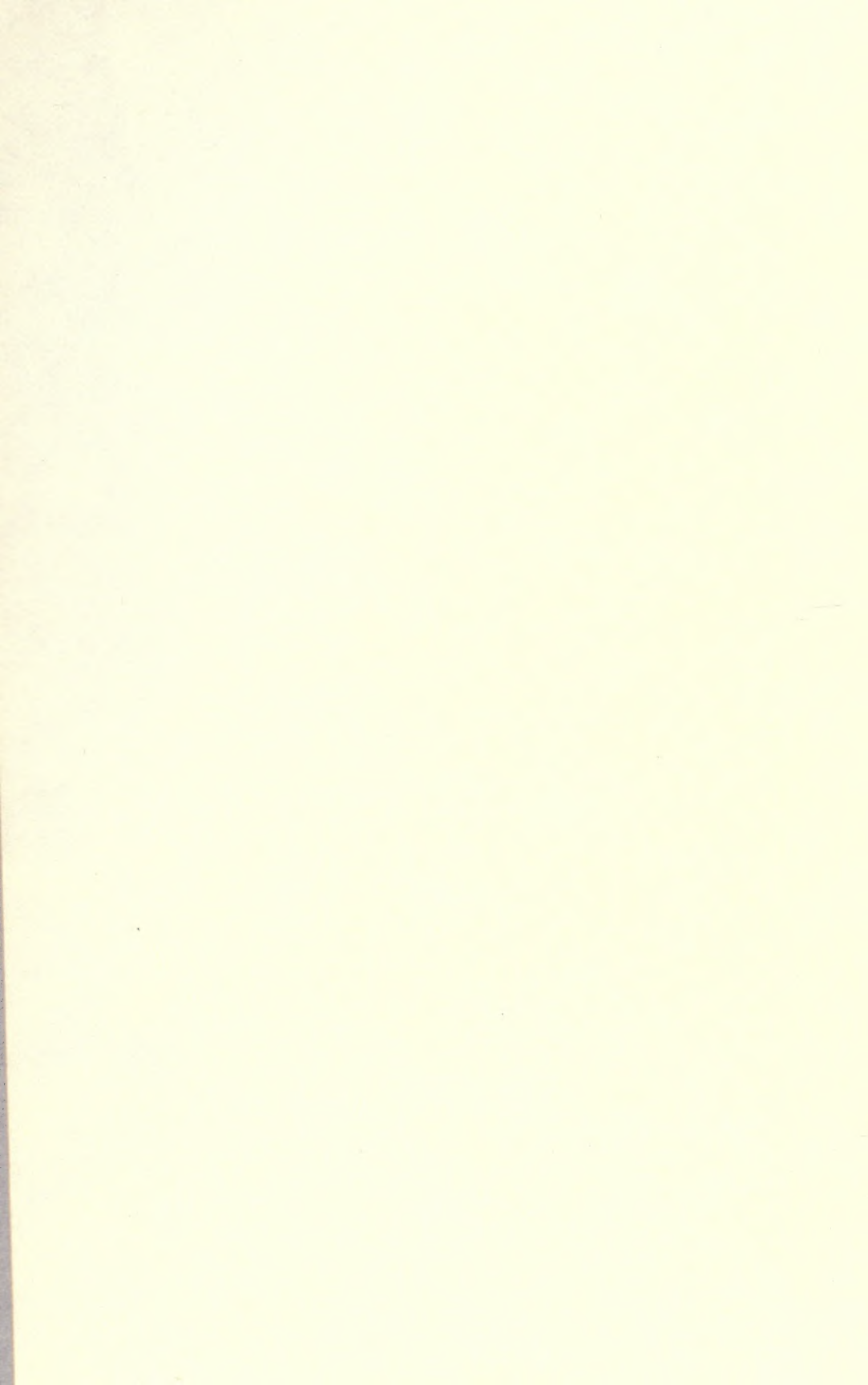














To  
Mr. C. S. Shuman,  
With its respects  
of  
Francis W. Thorpe,

Apr. 8, 1892.





ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY  
OF THE  
FRAMING OF THE CONSTITUTION  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES.







ONE HUNDRED YEARS



OF CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT

*W. H. Woodman*



# HISTORY OF THE CELEBRATION

OF THE

ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE PROMULGATION OF THE

## Constitution of the United States.

EDITED BY

HAMPTON L. CARSON,

SECRETARY OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

---

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS.

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PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION  
AND BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE COMMISSION, BY

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY,

PHILADELPHIA.

1889.





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ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY  
OF THE  
PROMULGATION OF THE CONSTITUTION  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES.

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CIVIC AND INDUSTRIAL PROCESSION,  
SEPTEMBER 15, 1887.

---

REPORT OF A. LOUDON SNOWDEN,  
CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE AND MARSHAL.

HON. JOHN A. KASSON,

*President of the Constitutional Centennial Commission:*

DEAR SIR,—In making my final report as requested on the creation and organization of the Civic and Industrial Processional Display of September 15, 1887, which was intended in part to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the promulgation of the Constitution of the United States, and which report will remain as an enduring official record of that event, it is proper that I should begin by giving the correspondence that created the official relation between the Constitutional Centennial Commission and myself, which was as follows:

## CIVIC AND INDUSTRIAL PROCESSION.

CONSTITUTIONAL CENTENNIAL COMMISSION,  
No. 907 WALNUT STREET,  
PHILADELPHIA, June 15, 1887.

COLONEL A. LOUDON SNOWDEN :

DEAR SIR,—You are hereby duly appointed and commissioned to act as chairman of the committee in charge of the preparations for the civic and industrial processional display, to be held in Philadelphia, on the fifteenth day of September next, as a part of the ceremonies commemorative of the framing and promulgation of the Constitution of the United States, and to act as Chief Marshal of the same.

You are also fully empowered to organize and appoint your own committee, to call to your aid all necessary assistants, to arrange all details, and to prepare estimates of the probable expense, which are to be submitted to the Executive Committee of the Constitutional Commission for action.

Awaiting a favorable reply, we are, with sentiments of great respect, your obedient servants,

JOHN A. KASSON,  
*President Constitutional Centennial Commission.*  
AMOS R. LITTLE,  
*Chairman Executive Committee.*  
HAMPTON L. CARSON,  
*Secretary.*

HAVERFORD COLLEGE STATION,  
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PA., June 24, 1887.

GENTLEMEN,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your polite favor of the 15th inst., requesting my acceptance of the "Chairmanship of the Committee in charge of the Preparation of the Civic and Industrial Processional Display, to be held in Philadelphia, on the fifteenth day of September next, as part of the ceremonies commemorative of the Framing and Promulgation of the Constitution of the United States, and to act as Chief Marshal of the same."

Whilst I am duly sensible of the honor conferred in my designation to serve in this important position, I am also fully aware of the labor and time that must be bestowed, and of the grave responsibility assumed in its acceptance.

I only accept as a public duty, and from a conviction that we may



confidently rely upon the cordial and earnest support of our patriotic and public-spirited citizens in the effort to properly commemorate the establishment of constitutional government on this continent, which is esteemed by many thoughtful men not to be second in its beneficent results to the great Declaration itself.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

A. LOUDON SNOWDEN.

Hon. JOHN A. KASSON, President Commission; Mr. AMOS R. LITTLE, Chairman Executive Committee; HAMPTON L. CARSON, Esq., Secretary.

In consenting to assume the grave duties conferred on me by the generous confidence of the Commission, I determined to devote my whole time and energies to the work committed to my hands.

In seeking for comfortable quarters my attention was directed to the spacious rooms occupied by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in the City Hall, facing south on Broad Street. On application to the Building Commission permission was promptly and generously given for their occupancy, and during the whole period of my work every facility was granted me, not only by the Building Commission, through its accomplished president, Mr. Samuel C. Perkins, and its superintendent, Mr. William C. Macpherson, but by Colonel Charles S. Greene, prothonotary of the court, and his assistants. I took possession of the rooms on the twenty-fifth day of July and occupied them until the early part of November, the period from September 15 to November being taken up in closing accounts, settling bills, etc.

On taking possession of the rooms referred to I appointed Brigadier-General J. William Hofmann as my chief of staff. General Hofmann occupied the same position under me when arranging for the demonstration in honor of General Grant on his return from his trip around the world (December 16, 1879).

General Hofmann's painstaking care and methodical manner of discharging the duties assigned him on that occasion gave me confidence in the aid he would render in the much more trying duties thrown upon me, and in this I was not disappointed. My force was completed by the appointment of Mr. E. O. Thomas as general clerk, Miss Hannah Cooper as type-writer, and Frank De Correvont as messenger. Subsequently, when the pressure became very great, I secured, through the courtesy of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the services of Mr. Stapleton, a most excellent stenographer. With this very limited force I prosecuted the work assigned me.

The first question that presented itself for solution was as to the

#### CHARACTER OF THE PROCESSIONAL DISPLAY.

I had no difficulty in settling in my own mind as to what that should be; but the serious question growing out of that was whether I could impress this thought upon the demonstration and find the public willing to sustain me in so high a purpose. This purpose I had formed on reading an account of the display of 1788 as given by Francis Hopkinson, who was chairman of the committee and marshal of the display, which was intended not alone to celebrate the adoption of the Constitution by ten of the States, but also to stimulate the adoption of the same by the three remaining States.

On reading the glowing account given by the gifted and patriotic Hopkinson, which I did whilst holding under consideration the acceptance of the position you had tendered, I made up my mind that if the conditions of a century ago, in education, the arts, industries, modes of travel, comforts of the people, etc., could be contrasted with those of to-day, thus illustrating our marvellous advance and the present power and glory of the republic, a lesson might be taught that would be valuable to the people. The hope of being able to accomplish, through the

position you offered me, some public good determined not only my acceptance of the trust, but also the character of the demonstration. From that moment I determined, that whether the processional display was to be large or small, it should illustrate from the first to the last division

#### THE PROGRESS OF A CENTURY UNDER CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

The mode of illustrating PROGRESS was often difficult, but by individual effort and personal appeal the result was substantially attained. It will be readily seen that this thought impressed upon the demonstration, whilst it did not exclude legitimate advertisement when it came from an exhibit of progress in methods, machinery, appliances, etc., did prevent the degeneration of the display into a mere medium for advertising. From this fact much difficulty was experienced in awakening that personal interest which generally comes from the hope of immediate gain from an outlay of money. In the end, however, those who met the expense necessary to properly illustrate the advance in the last century, in the business or interest they represented, found not only a personal pleasure but a pecuniary return which could not have been had under any other form of display.

In the beginning, however, as before stated, the comprehensive character which it was determined to impress upon the display made the work exceedingly difficult by dampening the ardor of many who would not meet the expenses of an exhibit where the general object seemed to be purely for a public purpose, instead of a display in which an immediate advantage would be returned to the exhibitors. The pressure by such to change the character of the demonstration was very great, and never ceased whilst there was hope that a change could be effected. Such appeals were, however, never heeded except in so far as it led to renewed effort to mould the minds of such to a proper and true con-



ception of the duty devolving upon those in charge of the celebration.

Having determined the character of the demonstration, the next and indeed the great difficulty encountered was the entire absence of any interest or general sentiment in favor of the proposed celebration on the part of the public at large. This was quite natural not only owing to the season of the year when our preparations were commenced, and when a large portion of our most enterprising and public-spirited citizens were enjoying an absence from the heat of the city, either among the mountains, by the sea, or in Europe, but because there was nothing in the object of the celebration that especially awakened the interest of the people. The proposed demonstration was purely intellectual in its purpose, and appealed neither to passion nor prejudice, as would have been the case had it been in honor of some distinguished public man, or of a striking national event of recent occurrence. In this respect the contrast in the interest taken by the public in this celebration in its inception with that manifested when it was proposed to appropriately celebrate the return of the great hero of Appomattox from a protracted absence from his country was most striking. On that occasion all our citizens without regard to party divisions vied with each other in prompt, enthusiastic, and vigorous participation in the proposed demonstration in his honor. All that was required was to classify those who were eager to participate, arrange them in divisions, and place the same in order to move from divisions into column in our streets.

In the preliminary arrangements for the demonstration of September 15 it was quite different. There was no public spirit or sympathy manifested for the celebration, and but few applications for position were made in the first month, and many of those who applied for space, on learning that the display was not to be one for mere advertisement, abandoned their expressed

intention to participate. I was quite aware that the processional display would have to depend for its success almost exclusively upon the enterprise, public spirit, and patriotic impulse of the citizens of Philadelphia or those in its immediate vicinity. To awaken this public spirit and sympathy was my first effort. Indeed, I may say that every effort from the first to the last was in this direction. Without the hope of securing a single exhibit from another State I opened correspondence with the executives of the several States and Territories, asking co-operation in making the industrial demonstration illustrate a century's progress and worthy of the nation's grandeur and power. This correspondence was in proper allotments given to the public through the local press, to assist in awakening attention and in stimulating interest. All the correspondence with each of the executives, asking co-operation and assistance, was sent to each paper in every State with a request for its gratuitous publication. In nearly every case this was done, and frequently accompanied by editorials directing attention to the correspondence and to the important historical event which was to be celebrated. These newspaper comments were reproduced here, with other details, so that each day was made to contribute its quota of interesting or suggestive items in relation to the exhibits offered, the modes of illustration, the awakening of the public interest in other States, the steps taken by individuals and societies to participate, etc. The gloomiest day in our office had frequently the brightest report in the daily journals. And so step by step and day by day we were enabled gradually but surely to awaken that spirit in Philadelphia which means abundant success to every worthy, well-directed movement. Whilst the press was thus generously, intelligently, and enthusiastically meeting our highest expectation, I was from early in the morning until frequently late in the night meeting individuals and organizations, urging co-operation and participation, and pointing out modes of illustration. After public

interest had been aroused, each day found committees, some lukewarm, needing to be stimulated and enthused, sometimes contrary as to purpose and modes of illustration requiring to be moulded to the general uniform purpose. Each exhibit or illustration had to be carefully discussed and definitely agreed upon. Each interest, forming part of a comprehensive plan, had to be carefully moulded, individual prejudices overcome, inharmonious elements reconciled. All this required time and great patience to give the result I attained.

The time and means at my disposal were inadequate to produce all that was hoped for. There was, however, sufficient to indicate the marvellous advance we have made in the last century, to illustrate the glory, the strength, and the *industrial independence of the republic*.

I cannot close without an expression of my regret that, owing to unexpected numbers—in men, floats, etc.—that arrived during the closing forty-eight hours after the divisions had been located, as well as the unwillingness of certain organizations to obey orders as to the width of sections and distances to be observed, the column was unduly lengthened and time consumed which resulted in delaying the movement of certain important and interesting divisions several hours beyond the time at which they were expected to move. This was especially to be regretted in the case of the fifteenth and sixteenth divisions, including the United States Navy exhibit, the Pennsylvania Railroad's interesting and instructive illustration of the progress in transportation, Baldwin's superb exhibit, and the beautiful coal illustration of Coxe Brothers, of Drifton, Pennsylvania. These should have moved, on a careful estimation of the movement of preceding divisions, at, say, 12.30, whereas they did not move for three hours thereafter. This was owing to causes beyond the control of myself or of my chief of staff, and was much to be regretted.



In this want of obedience to orders is illustrated one of the great difficulties to be met in a civic demonstration quite in contrast with a military movement of men. Even with the unexpectedly large increase in the number of men and vehicles which crowded into columns after they had been definitely arranged and assigned, there would not have been more than an hour's delay had the order as to the number of men in each section and the distance between sections been observed.

Among my many regrets was the failure to properly illustrate our progress in education. I appealed to the representatives of education in our city and elsewhere, had committees appointed and meetings for discussion, etc., all of which in the end failed to produce a representation, which, if made, would have been one of the most striking features of the demonstration, illustrating, as it would, the marvellous progress our country has made in every branch of education. Besides representatives of the colleges, academies, and schools, there could have been illustrated by floats statistics giving the number of colleges, schools, teachers, and appliances of a hundred years ago in contrast with the conditions of to-day. If the Indian exhibit was striking and suggestive, how much more so would have been a proper presentation of our collegiate, academic, and common-school systems, including Girard College, with illustrations indicative of the advance that has been made.

My disappointment was also great that there was no illustration of the advance made by the colored population of the United States. Early in my work I appealed to its most distinguished representatives, pointed out by letter and personal interviews the opportunity presented for making, perhaps, one of the most striking contrastive exhibits of the demonstration, which would illustrate the marvellous advance of the race from bondage to freedom, from ignorance to intelligence, from poverty to comfort, with all the blessings coming from political freedom,

education, and equality under the law. The small exhibit made in connection with the colored people was prepared within a day or two of the demonstration by a few zealous, earnest persons, to whom credit is due for what was accomplished.

Although the demonstration was not all that I hoped it would be, nevertheless it was creditable to the country at large, and especially honorable to the citizens of Philadelphia, whose generous public spirit and patriotic enthusiasm, when properly aroused, can at all times be relied upon to second any effort calculated to promote the public welfare, revive patriotic memories, or enhance the glory of the republic. The honorable part Philadelphia took in the great International Exhibition of 1876, the vast amount of energy, labor, and money she contributed to make that Exhibition the pronounced success it was, will ever remain an enduring monument to the character of her people.

In a less degree, but none the less striking, did she present the same qualities in the Centennial Celebration that began on the 15th and ended on the 17th of September last. No effort, skill, or genius in organization or management could have produced the striking results witnessed on our streets in the Civic and Industrial Demonstration unless supported by the cordial, intelligent, patriotic, and generous spirit of a noble people.

The cost of the demonstration to the Commission, including all expenses, was about fifteen thousand dollars, whilst the illustrations and exhibits cost over two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, all of which was contributed by those representing the exhibits. This sum does not include the time generously bestowed by hundreds of persons, nor for the cost of erecting stands and decorating the streets, which caused a vast outlay of money.

Another century in the march of time will roll around and another great celebration will doubtless be held in the streets of this great American city, and if, on that occasion, through the

smiles of Divine Providence, our successors are enabled to indicate as much progress in the arts of peace, national strength, and glory as we were permitted to illustrate in the last century, then indeed may the American of that day thank God and be proud of his country.

Before I conclude I desire to thank the Commission through you for the unstinted confidence bestowed from the time of my appointment until the close of our labors. At no time did you seek to know my plans as to the character or scope of the demonstration, but generously and confidingly intrusted all to my judgment. If the demonstration of September 15 was the success you are pleased to say it was, then am I more than repaid for the months of incessant labor and constant, anxious effort bestowed in its creation and organization.

In this connection I desire to recognize the valuable services rendered in our work by persons not officially connected with the celebration. Among these I may name the Hon. W. C. Whitney, Secretary of the Navy, whom I visited at Bar Harbor, and who cheerfully gave me such aid as was in his power towards a proposed exhibit from the Navy Department. Through his actions and the hearty co-operation of the Acting-Secretary, Commodore Harmony, of Commander B. H. McCalla, of the Bureau of Navigation, of Constructors Hitchburn, Webb, and Steel, of Captain Edwin E. Potter, commanding Philadelphia Navy-Yard, of Medical Director Cleborne, of Lieutenant Stewart, and the intelligent and untiring energies and marked ability of Lieutenant Nixon, the Navy exhibit was an honor to the country and a credit to the department.

I desire to render special thanks to our local newspaper press, without whose generous support all our efforts would have been in vain, and also to Mr. William J. Latta, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who was one of the earliest to proffer assistance, and who gave intelligent, willing, and valuable services. In this con-



nection I may name the cheerful and valuable help afforded by Mr. Charles H. Cramp and his partners in the ship-building firm of William Cramp & Sons. The firm at its own cost constructed at my request the model of the John Fitch steamboat, the first vessel propelled by steam.

My thanks are also due to Mr. Charles McCall, builder, who for a month practically abandoned or neglected his important building contracts to give voluntary, unpaid, and invaluable services to the Commission. I cannot too highly commend his patriotic public spirit, or too strongly express my appreciation of the obligation he placed me under by his generous, intelligent, and laborious discharge of self-imposed and trying duty.

To Mr. George F. Parker, who organized the printing exhibit; to Mr. B. P. Obdyke, chairman of the joint committee, representing the Master Builders' and Lumbermen's Exchange; to Mr. William H. Thomas, representing the Building Trades Council; and to the representative of the Carpenters' and Joiners' Association, the Bricklayers' Association, and kindred organizations; to Mr. Gill, superintendent Western Union Telegraph Company, for the free use of that company's wires, for the free service of many telegraph operators and messengers on the day of the display; to the city officials, I am indebted for cordial sympathy and support.

Special mention should be made of the splendid and costly exhibit of the old Carpenters' Company. This historical organization had the distinguished honor of reproducing the Temple of Liberty borne through our streets by the society a hundred years ago, representing the ten States of the Union, in contrast with a temple representing the thirty-eight States now comprising our nation. This honored society promptly responded to the personal appeal made to its patriotism, and in doing so did honor to the founders of the society and a lasting honor to its present membership.

The brewers' combined exhibit was a voluntary contribution of many thousand dollars on the part of the Brewers' Association of this city, and was highly creditable to the taste, skill, and public spirit of those interested in the illustration of progress in that important branch of business.

There are other meritorious individuals and firms whose generous assistance I should like to record did time and space permit.

Before proceeding to the details of the demonstration, I may say that in order to carry out the plan of organization adopted by the Commission I appointed the following gentlemen a committee, under authority conferred by the Commission, and of which I was chairman, to wit: Dr. William Pepper, Thomas Dolan, James Dobson, Hamilton Disston, William M. Singerly, Charles H. Cramp, Joel J. Baily, Justus C. Strawbridge, and Thomas Cochran.

This committee, composed of some of our most prominent citizens, was appointed in deference to the wishes of the Commission, but was never called together. First, because as active business and professional men their time could not well be given to such an extent as to insure efficient results, and second, because such results as the Commission desired could only be intelligently and satisfactorily accomplished by one man in whom all power and responsibility must be lodged. To divide authority and responsibility would be to weaken executive power and destroy effective administration. Fully impressed with the truth of this, I accepted the position, determined to give my whole time and energies to the work, neither sharing with others the labor or responsibility,—assuming both for the success which I felt satisfied could only be attained through one man's efforts.

The committee I appointed would gladly have given assistance if it was required, but each one felt that upon my shoulders should be placed the responsibility not only of indicating the character

the demonstration should possess, but of carrying the plans into execution. The result has more than satisfied me of the soundness of this conclusion.

In the preliminary work of creating public sympathy with the proposed celebration, there were issued, in addition to thousands of circulars, over one thousand personal letters relating to every subject appertaining thereto. Hundreds of these letters were personal appeals to individuals and firms urging co-operation and appealing for assistance in the work committed to my hands.

A few of these letters are inserted in the Appendix to indicate one of the methods employed, although personal appeals were found to be, as is always the case, much the more efficacious in creating sympathy and hearty co-operation

I am, very respectfully, yours,

A. LOUDON SNOWDEN,  
*Chairman of Committee and Chief Marshal.*



## CIVIC AND INDUSTRIAL PROCESSION.

The procession was formed in compliance with the following order, and moved south on Broad Street to Moore Street, then countermarched north on Broad Street to Dauphin Street, where it dismissed.

Total distance, nine miles.

*Order No. 6.*

The Civic and Industrial Processional Display, to take place in this city on September 15, incidental to the Celebration of the Centennial of the Promulgation of the Constitution of the United States, will be formed as follows:

**Marshal and Staff.**—At intersection of Diamond and Broad Streets.

**Band and Banner.**

**First Division.**—Assistant Marshal, CHARLES M. STOCKLEY. Patriotic Order Sons of America. Will form in column by sections, of fronts of twelve, single rank; distance between sections, ten feet; carriages, three abreast, on Dauphin Street, east of Broad Street. Head of column at Broad Street.

**Second Division.**—Assistant Marshal, CHARLES M. BETTS. Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia, in Carriages, on west side of Broad Street. Head of column two hundred feet north of Diamond Street.

**Third Division.**—Assistant Marshal, S. L. WILSON. Agricultural and Milling Machinery and Implements. On Broad Street, west side. Head of column two hundred feet north of Dauphin Street.

**Fourth Division.**—Assistant Marshal, G. F. PARKER. Printers' Exchange. Form on Diamond Street east of Broad Street. Head of column at Broad Street.

**Fifth Division.**—Assistant Marshal, Captain R. H. PRATT. Educational Exhibit. Institutions of Learning. Form on Norris Street east of Broad Street. Head of column at Broad Street.

**Sixth Division.**—Assistant Marshal, JOHN J. WEAVER. Building Trades of Philadelphia, under the auspices of the Master Builders' and Lumbermen's Exchange. Form on Berks Street east of Broad. Head of column at Broad Street.

**Seventh Division.**—Assistant Marshal, HAMILTON DISSTON. Henry Disston's Saw Works. Form on Montgomery Avenue east of Broad Street. Head of column at Broad Street.

- Eighth Division.**—Assistant Marshal, ALBERT H. LADNER. Volunteer Firemen's Association; Philadelphia Fire Department; Philadelphia Police Department; Philadelphia Insurance Patrol. Form on Columbia Avenue east of Broad Street. Head of column at Broad Street.
- Eighth Division A.**—Assistant Marshal, J. F. MORRISON. Volunteer Firemen's Convention. Form on Eleventh Street. Head of column at Columbia Avenue.
- Ninth Division.**—Assistant Marshal, JOHN WELDE. Brewers' Combined Exhibit. Form on Oxford Street east of Broad Street. Head of column on Broad Street.
- Tenth Division.**—Assistant Marshal, FRANK P. LEECH. Government Departments; United States Post-Office; Mint; Internal Revenue, etc. Form on Jefferson Street east of Broad Street. Head of column at Broad Street.
- Eleventh Division.**—Assistant Marshal, JOHN T. SPITTALL. Knights of the Golden Eagle, etc. Form on Master Street east of Broad Street. Head of column at Broad Street.
- Twelfth Division.**—Assistant Marshal, J. Z. BATTEN. Textile Combined Exhibit. J. T. Bailey & Co., Cordage Works, etc. Form on Diamond Street west of Broad Street. Head of column at Broad Street.
- Thirteenth Division.**—Assistant Marshal, ALONZO SHOTWELL. Straw-bridge & Clothier; Brainard, Armstrong & Co., Dresses and Dry Goods, Silks, etc. Form on Norris Street west of Broad. Head of column at Broad Street.
- Fourteenth Division.**—Assistant Marshal, Captain CHAS. BERGER. Clothing. Wanamaker & Brown. Form on Norris Street west of Fifteenth. Head of column at Fifteenth Street.
- Fifteenth Division.**—Assistant Marshal, WM. HAMMERSLEY. Transportation, Pennsylvania Railroad; Adams Express Company. Eckley B. Coxe, Exhibit of Coal Mining Machinery. Form on Montgomery Avenue west of Broad Street. Head of column at Broad Street.
- Sixteenth Division.**—Assistant Marshal, Lieutenant D. D. V. STEWART. Exhibit of United States Navy; Life-Saving Service. Form on east side of Broad Street. Head of column two hundred feet north of Dauphin Street.
- Seventeenth Division.**—Assistant Marshal, S. M. VAUCLAIN. Baldwin's Locomotive Works. Form on Montgomery Avenue west of Fifteenth Street. Head of column at Fifteenth Street.

**Eighteenth Division.**—Assistant Marshal, JAMES T. GREEN. Journeymen Bricklayers' Protective Association. Form on Columbia Avenue west of Broad Street. Head of column at Broad Street.

**Eighteenth Division A.**—Assistant Marshal, JAMES F. WRAY, Jr. Catholic Total Abstinence Archdiocesan Union. Form on Columbia Avenue west of Sixteenth Street. Head of column at Sixteenth Street.

**Nineteenth Division.**—Assistant Marshal, JOSEPH MALATESTA. Civic Societies. Form on Jefferson Street west of Broad Street. Head of column at Broad Street.

**Twentieth Division.**—Assistant Marshal, CHAS. MENDENHALL. American B. H. O. S. Sewing Machine Company, etc. Form on Master Street west of Broad Street. Head of column at Broad Street.

**Twenty-First Division.**—Assistant Marshal, GEO. G. EVANS. F. Gutekunst's and others' display of Photography, Mirrors, Picture Frames, Upholstery, etc. Form on Thompson Street west of Broad Street. Head of column on Broad Street.

**Twenty-Second Division.**—Assistant Marshal, L. L. MANN. Carriages, Wagons, Life-Boat, etc. Form on Stiles Street west of Broad. Head of column at Broad Street.

**Twenty-Third Division.**—Assistant Marshal, FRANK BOWER. Packers' Exhibit. Home Made Bread Company; Vienna Bread Company; Grocers' Association. Form on Girard Avenue west of Broad Street. Head of column at Broad Street.

The formation of all Divisions will conform to what has been prescribed for the formation of the First Division.

Assistant Marshals will be at the intersection of Broad Street and the street upon which their Division will form, at 9 A.M. on the 15th of September, and receive the Sub-M Marshals upon their arrival; see that their Sub-Divisions are properly formed, and assign them their place in the Division Column.

Assistant Marshals will see that such of the larger Floats as belong to their Divisions, and may have been parked on Broad Street north of Diamond, will be brought to the intersection of Diamond Street and Broad Street in time to take their proper places in the Division when it arrives at that point.

The column will move from Diamond and Broad Streets at 10 A.M., proceed south along the west side of Broad Street, passing by the west of City Hall. At Moore Street a change of direction will be made over the plank road constructed for the purpose, and countermarch north.



After the column has been on the march for twenty minutes, it will be halted for five minutes, to allow citizens, cars, and other vehicles to cross the line of the march. Assistant Marshals and Sub-M Marshals and their Aides will see that every facility is offered to this end. The column will be halted at the end of every twenty minutes' march. These halts will be made irrespective of any halts that may become necessary during the march, and will therefore take place at 10.20; 10.40; 11.00; 11.20; 11.40; 12; 12.20; 12.40; 1; 1.20; 1.40; 2; 2.20; 2.40; 3; 3.20; 3.40; 4; 4.20.

In addition to the time indicated by regulation of watches, taking Pennsylvania Railroad time, signal stations will be erected at intervals of a quarter of a mile, from which the time of starting and halting will be indicated. A white flag for starting, a red flag for halting.

By direction of Marshal A. LOUDON SNOWDEN.

J. W. HOFMANN,

*Chief of Staff.*





HEAD OF COLUMN—CIVIC AND INDUSTRIAL PARADE.



## ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

Cordon of Twenty Mounted Police.—Lieut. BRODE.

MARSHAL,

COL. A. LOUDON SNOWDEN.

CHIEF OF STAFF,

GEN. J. W. HOFMANN.

AIDES TO MARSHAL,

Gen. CHAS. L. LEIPER.	Capt. WM. C. BARNES.
“ E. D. LOUD.	“ M. C. STAFFORD.
Col. CHAS. H. BANES.	W. R. LEEDS.
“ THEO. E. WIEDERSHEIM.	WM. G. HUEY.
“ ROBT. ADAMS, Jr.	J. W. LOPER.
“ S. BONNAFFON, Jr.	E. F. BEAL, Jr.
“ P. L. GODDARD.	H. P. CROWELL.
“ O. C. BOSBYSELL.	CHAS. MARSHALL.
“ A. J. SELLERS.	M. O. RAIGUEL.
“ JOHN P. NICHOLSON.	A. G. BALL.
“ W. P. BOWMAN.	W. H. H. CLINE.
“ E. O. SHAKESPEARE.	JOHN Y. HUBER.
“ CHAS. S. GREENE.	CHAS. MCCALL.
“ B. W. HARPER.	J. C. WALLACE.
Major R. S. HUIDEKOPER.	CHAS. W. DAVIS.
“ JAS. W. COOKE.	Lieut. LOUIS NIXON
“ S. S. HARTRANFT.	ALEX. KINNIER.
“ WM. HOWELL, Jr.	GEO. A. SINGERLY.
“ L. W. MOORE.	CHAS. RANDOLPH SNOWDEN.
Capt. CLARENCE A. HART.	JOHN L. MCKINLAY.
“ HENRY PENNINGTON.	JAMES R. YOUNG.
“ F. M. WALTON.	CHAS. S. HIRST.
“ CHAS. LAWRENCE.	Col. W. B. CROOKS.

Trumpeter.

Standard Bearer.

Trumpeter.

Orderly.

United States Marine Band.

Forty-two musicians. JOHN PHILIP SOUSA, *Director*.

#### GRAND BANNER.

This banner was drawn on a richly-decorated car by four white horses, each led by a groom. The banner was of large size, nine feet by twelve feet in height, and bore upon the face a fine painting, by C. V. ATKINSON, representing Columbia pointing to the past with one hand and with the other to the present, the former represented by old implements and conditions, the latter by those of to-day, indicating progress. It was placed in the special charge of an aide to the marshal.

#### FIRST DIVISION.

*Assistant Marshal*.—C. M. STOCKLEY.

*Aides*.—C. W. ROBERTS, ROBERT M. BOYD, W. A. KIRK, F. B. STOCKLEY.

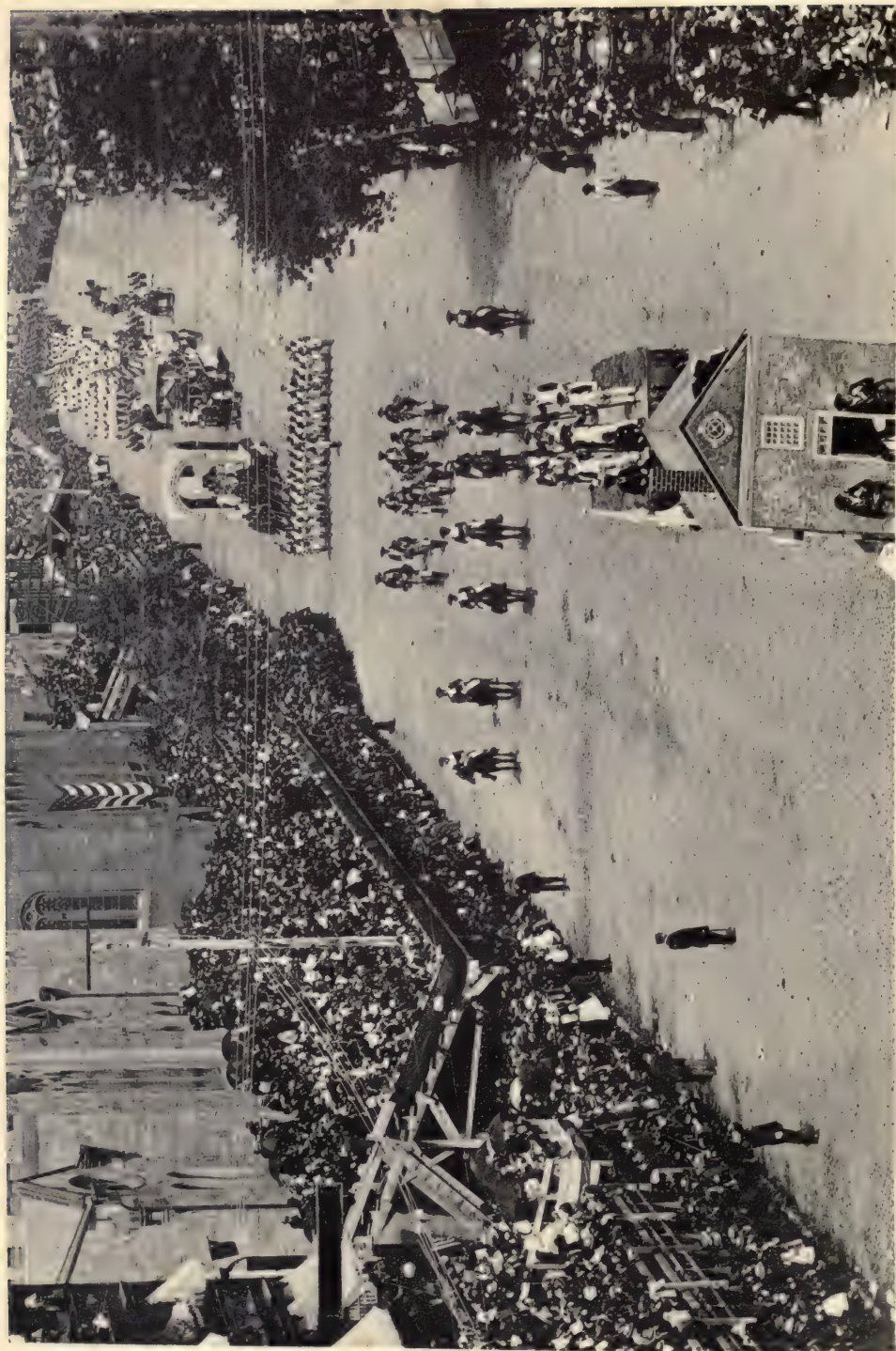
The Division was composed of an organization known as "*The Patriotic Order Sons of America*." This Order was first formed in Philadelphia in 1847. Upon the commencement of the Civil War, in 1861, almost every able-bodied man in it volunteered his services in defence of the Union, in consequence of which the operations of the Order were almost entirely suspended. At the close of the war it was reorganized, and to-day its camp-fires are burning brightly and its standards are waving in nearly every State and Territory.

The Order has for its object the inculcation of pure American principles and reverence for American institutions; the cultivation of fraternal affection among American freemen; the opposition to foreign interference with State interests in the United States of America, and to any form of organized disregard of American laws and customs; *the preservation of the Constitution of the United States*, and the advancement of our free public-school system. Its immediate benefits are home benevolence, the care of its sick, the burial of its dead, the protection of and assistance to all connected with it who may be in need. It has no partisan political claims, obligations, or intentions.

The Division marched in the following order:







CHATELAIN

PHOTOGRAPH

PATRIOTIC ORDER OF SONS OF AMERICA, VALLEY FORGE.

Wagon trimmed with red, white, and blue bunting, carrying a banner five by seven feet, containing the motto of the organization, "God, our Country, and our Order," and "Patriotic Order Sons of America," supported by four members in regalia.

CAMDEN CITY BAND. (Twenty-five pieces.)

FLOAT

Drawn by four horses, containing a tableau, "Arming the Minute Men at the Battle of Lexington," represented by twelve men in Continental uniform.

FLOAT

Drawn by six horses, containing a tableau of the "Declaration of Independence," twelve men in the costume of 1776, representing the signers awaiting their turn to affix their signatures to the document.

FLOAT

Drawn by four horses, containing a correct model of "Washington's Headquarters at Valley Forge," with three Continental soldiers on guard. This representation was so perfect as to be easily recognized, and received continuous applause along the line.

FLOAT

Drawn by four horses, representing "The Surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown," containing twelve men, one of whom represented General Lincoln in the act of receiving the sword of Cornwallis.

Eight men, mounted, in Continental uniform, representing Washington and his generals, as follows: WASHINGTON, George Freas; HAMILTON, George W. Lee; PICKERING, George G. Bolton; LAFAYETTE, K. B. Stockley; GREENE, Wm. M. James; KNOX, F. Dorworth; STEUBEN, H. B. Fillman; WAYNE, H. Dietrich.

Drum Corps of Camp 50, of Roxborough, in Continental uniform.

Washington Continental Guards, forty-six strong, members of different Philadelphia Camps, all in Continental uniform, commanded by Captain RODMAN H. BLAKE and Lieutenants W. H. N. WARD and WM. KOPP; uniform of a hundred years ago,—buff facings, black coats, knee-breeches, white perukes, black cocked hat with white cockades.

## FLOAT

With the tableau, "Liberty and the Law," which were represented by six young women, one of whom was attired as the Goddess of Liberty, while another bore the Scales of Justice. On the structure of frame and canvas that enclosed the tableau was painted an arch, with a stone for each of the thirteen original States, Pennsylvania being the keystone. Upon each stone was inscribed the date of the acceptance of the Constitution by that particular State. The inscription was, "Ratified by three million of people in 1787—enjoyed by sixty million in 1887."

## FLOAT

Drawn by four horses and bearing two structures, one representing a log cabin school-house of old time and the other a handsome modern stone building for school purposes. On each side of the float was inscribed, "Education is the basis of National Freedom." This float contained a number of children, to represent a school in session.

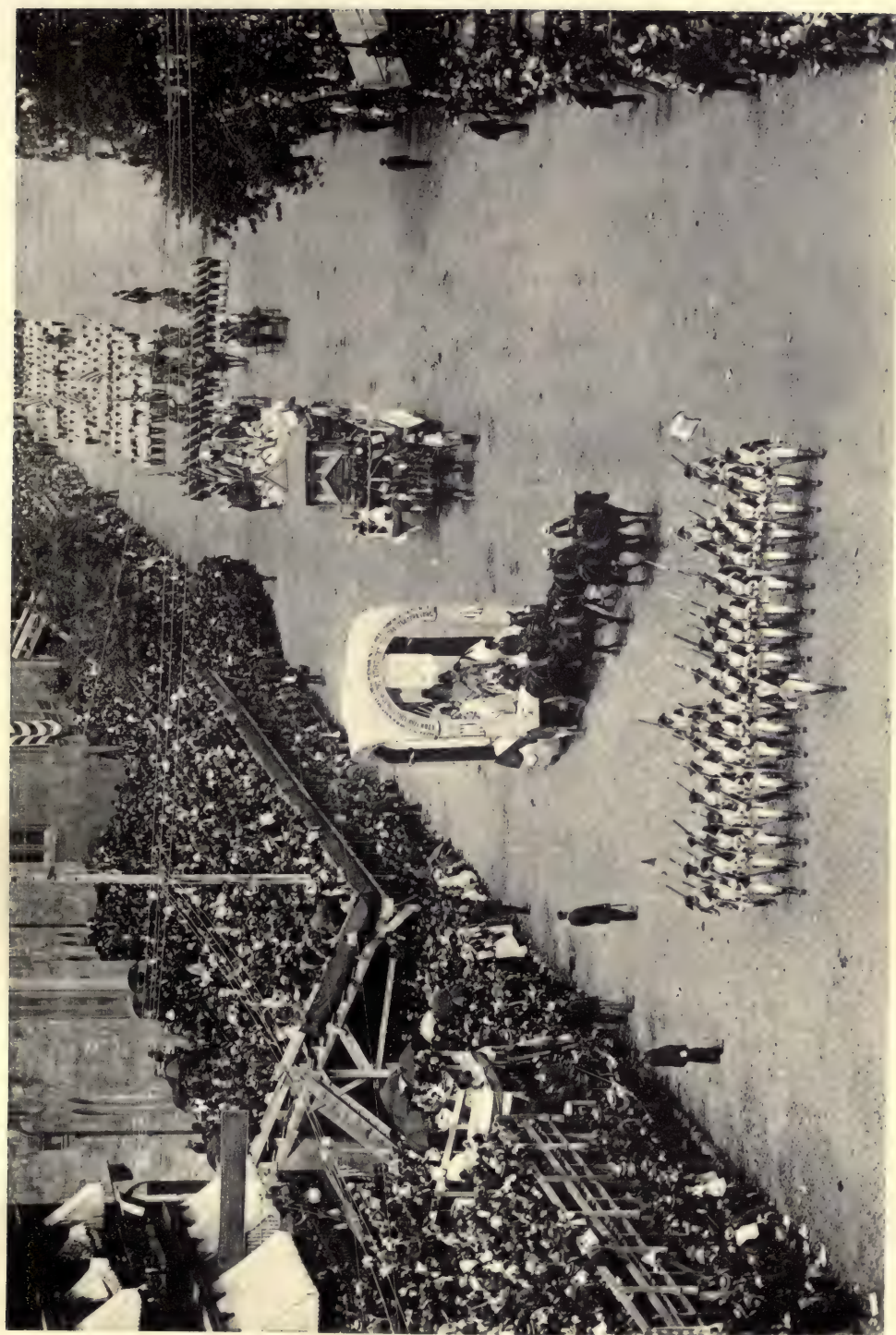
## FLOAT

Drawn by four horses, with a tableau of "Uncle Sam, the Goddess of Liberty, and the Thirteen Original States." It was the typical Uncle Sam who doffed his big, furry, yellowish-white hat, and smilingly bowed his respects to applauding crowds. The young woman representing the Goddess of Liberty wore a red cap, a white skirt with gold-embroidered borders, and a red wrap over the shoulders. The thirteen original States were represented by thirteen young women wearing white dresses, lace caps, and red, white, and blue sashes, with the name of a State on each sash. The float was profusely draped with red, white, and blue bunting.

Three carriages, handsomely trimmed with national colors, containing the following: First, National Vice-President, F. L. Murphy; National Secretary, Dr. F. W. Hendley; National Master of Forms and Ceremonies, B. F. Dilley; ex-National President, H. J. Stager. Second, State President, R. T. S. Hallowell; State Secretary, William Weand; ex-State President, S. M. Helms. Third, Colonel Theodore W. Bean, State Treasurer; I. S. Smith, Mayor of Reading; James R. Kenney; and State Vice-President John Arble.

Lansford Camp Company, thirty-six strong, wearing red helmets, blue







coats, white leggings, swords, and the regular red, white, and blue regalia of the Order, and commanded by Captain J. H. CRESSMAN. This most excellent company executed some fine movements on parade.

Pennsgrove Band, twenty pieces, preceded a body of five hundred men, representing numerous Camps in Philadelphia and elsewhere, wearing a special uniform consisting of dark soft hats, white sack coats, and dark pantaloons. The Camps represented were: No. 34, Philadelphia, Captain SAMUEL BEIDLER; No. 50, Roxborough, Captain HARRY RAWLEY; No. 105, Philadelphia, Captain JOSEPH D. FREED; No. 94, Frankford, Captain A. W. WRIGHT; and Camps 7, 77, 83, 111, 243, and 270, Philadelphia, also an excellent delegation from Camp 108, Mauch Chunk.

Then came uniformed representatives of the Philadelphia Commandery on foot, under command of N. A. Ross, black suit, chapeau, regalia, sword, and belt.

#### BULLOCK BAND.

Montgomery Commandery, No. 15, of Conshohocken, Commander E. EIDELMAN; Lexington Commandery, No. 2, Reading, Commander O. B. WETHERBOLD.

#### NEW CASTLE (DELAWARE) FIFE AND DRUM CORPS

Preceded the Continental Club of Wilmington, thirty-five men in Continental uniform, carrying swords, and commanded by Captain William S. Alexander. They carried a banner inscribed, "The first State to adopt the Constitution of the United States, September 17, 1787."

Following the suggestion of the marshal, there was no effort on the part of this organization to have large numbers of men in line, their energies being devoted more especially to the faithful representation of events in the history of the country and the war of the Revolution from its inception to the end.

Aggregate number of men in line	.	.	.	.	750
" " " ladies "	.	.	.	.	25
" " " horses "	.	.	.	.	55



## SECOND DIVISION.

*Assistant Marshal.*—CHARLES M. BETTS.

*Aides.*—EDWARD CUBBERLY, JOHN CATANACH, CHARLES E. DEVITT.

## CARPENTERS' COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

"The Carpenters' Company of the City and County of Philadelphia" was instituted in the year 1724, by master carpenters of Philadelphia, "for the purpose of obtaining instruction in the science of architecture, and assisting such of their members as should by accident be in need of support, or the widows and minor children of members."

The Company has during its existence been prominently identified with all patriotic movements, and can point with pride to their record and the historic memories clustered around their venerable hall. The Company now has eighty-seven members on the roll.

The display of the Carpenters' Company was placed in the second division, as follows:

*First.*—The banner carried by the Company in the procession of 1788, enclosed in a glazed walnut frame, surmounted by a gilt eagle. It showed, upon a large square of white silk, a shield, in which was displayed, in colors, devices symbolical of the carpenter's trade, and flowing from the under part of the shield was a scroll, bearing the words "Carpenters' Arms." On the reverse, in gilt letters, on a ground of dark-blue silk, was "Carried by the Carpenters' Company in the public rejoicings of the citizens of Philadelphia on the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, 1788." It was mounted on a float drawn by two horses.

*Second.*—A representation of the "Federal Edifice" exhibited by the Carpenters' Company in the Federal procession of 1788. Mounted on a float drawn by six horses. It was circular in form, ten feet in diameter, and over twenty feet high. From a base rose from pedestals ten fluted columns, which supported a dome surmounted by a statue of Ceres, with a cornucopia and other emblems of plenty. In their proper places were three other pedestals, and three columns were lying outside the temple, ready to be placed upon the unoccupied pedestals. The columns in places symbolized the States which had, at the date of the celebration,







ratified the Constitution, and the prostrate columns the States of Rhode Island, North Carolina, and Georgia, which had not done so. This temple was painted white, in imitation of marble. On each side of the surbase of the temple was inscribed, in golden letters, "In union the fabrick stands firm." In the front and back part was the date "1787," in gilt.

*Third.*—The Federal Edifice of 1887. A temple thirty-three feet in length by twelve feet in width and sixteen feet in height. Constructed in the style of the Doric order of architecture, the roof supported by thirty-eight columns, each one representing a State, and bearing a shield giving its name. Inside the temple were unfinished columns lying on the floor to represent the Territories, shortly to be admitted as States. This float was drawn by twelve horses.

*Fourth.*—Sixty members of the Company in fifteen barouches, two horses each, and formed in line three abreast. One of the members was George Myers, now a resident of Paducah, Kentucky. He came to Philadelphia especially to attend the celebration, being the oldest member upon the list, having joined the Company in 1833.

The patriotic work of this Company in the demonstration was fully appreciated by the public. Its exhibit of progress was costly, beautiful, and suggestive, worthy the old institution and its public-spirited members.

### THIRD DIVISION.

*Assistant Marshal.*—S. L. WILSON.

*Aides.*—W. McBRIDE, J. HAINES, C. R. CRAINE, G. B. HICKS.

#### AGRICULTURAL AND MILL MACHINERY AND PRODUCTS.

WIARD CHILLED PLOUGH COMPANY, Batavia, New York.

One float with two horses, with an assortment of Ploughs, including the first Cast Plough made by the Company, in 1818.

SYRACUSE CHILLED PLOUGH COMPANY, Syracuse, New York.

One float with four horses: an assortment of Ploughs, one bearing the date "1787."

Two Sulky Ploughs drawn on their own wheels, one a reversible, the other a hillside, Plough, two horses each.

CLIPPER PLOUGH COMPANY, Elmira, New York.

One Sulky Plough, reversible, with steel mould-board and steel jointer, drawn on its own wheels, two horses.

HENCH & DROMGOLD, York, Pennsylvania.

One Walking Cultivator, one Sulky Cultivator, drawn on their own wheels, two horses.

SUPERIOR GRAIN DRILL COMPANY, Springfield, Ohio.

One Grain Drill on its own wheels, two horses.

EGLE BENSON, Raritan, New Jersey.

Two Sulky Hudson Cultivators on their own wheels, two horses.

THE SPANGLER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, York, Pennsylvania.

One Lime and Plaster Spreader, two horses.

One Grain Drill, two horses.

JOHN L. LAMDIS, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

One Hay-Maker, with combined rake and tedder.

P. P. MAST & Co., Philadelphia.

One Sulky Cultivator, one Lubin Pulverizer and Crusher, one Grain Drill, all on their own wheels, two horses each.

One float drawn by Eclipse Road Engine, with old-fashioned sweep well, Wind Engine, two Force-Pumps, two Cider-Mills, one Grinding Mill. An employé of the firm stood by the well, showing how water was formerly drawn by a bucket attached to a lever that rested in the crotch of an upright post planted near to the well, the bucket being balanced by stones fastened to the opposite end of the lever. Pumps, water-pipes, and other apparatus were connected with the Windmill, to show the methods of drawing and forcing water by improved machinery. The old and the new way of making cider were also illustrated.

J. E. CHARLES, Philadelphia.

One float with two horses, with one Wind Engine and an assortment of Pumps.



AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY EXHIBIT.





D. M. OSBORNE & Co., Philadelphia.

One Mower, one Reaper, one Harvester and Binder, on their own wheels, two horses each.

ADRIANCE, PLATT & Co., Poughkeepsie, New York.

One Mower, one Reaper, one Harvester and Binder, on their own wheels, two horses each.

WILLIAM DEERING & Co., Chicago.

Two Mowers, one Reaper, one Binder, on their own wheels, two horses each.

EUREKA MOWER COMPANY, Utica, New York.

One float, bearing four men using old-fashioned Scythes and Sickles in the representation of a harvest-field. By them stood a Eureka Mower, said to be capable of cutting twenty acres of grass in a day. It cuts a swarth seven feet in width, and is known as a centre draft machine. This float was drawn by a Paxton Road Engine, furnished by the Paxton Manufacturing Company of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

STODDARD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Dayton, Ohio; W. B. Smith, Philadelphia Agent.

One Tiger Mower on its own wheels, two horses.

One Tiger Rake on its own wheels, one horse.

PATTEN, STAFFORD & MEYER, Canastota, New York.

One Champion Hay Rake, one Hay Tedder, on their own wheels, one horse each.

ROBERTS MACHINE COMPANY, Collegeville, Pennsylvania.

One Grain Thresher and Separator on its own wheels, two horses.

SCHAEFFER, MERKEL & Co., Fleetwood, Pennsylvania.

One Grain Thresher and Separator on its own wheels, two horses.

GEYSER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Waynesborough, Pennsylvania.

Peerless Road Engine. Over the water-tank was a double sketch, showing the old and the new way of ploughing. It represented a man

driving a mule attached to a plough and a steam gang-plough turning up six furrows at one time.

AMERICAN ROAD MACHINE COMPANY, Kennett Square, Pennsylvania.

One Road Machine, for grading dirt on macadamized roads, two horses.

WILSON'S CABINET CREAMERY COMPANY, Flint, Michigan.

HERNDON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Geneva, New York.

One float with two horses, equipped with Creamery Supplies and Harrows.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE COMPANY, Bellows Falls, Vermont.

One wagon, two horses, Creamery Supplies

A. H. REID, Philadelphia.

One float with two horses, Creamery Outfit and Supplies.

MOSELY & STODDARD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Poultney.

One float with two horses, Creamery Supplies.

JOHN S. CARTER, Syracuse, New York.

Cheese Factory Supplies.

McEWEN & LAWRENCE.

Terra-cotta fence posts and post holes or receivers.

S. W. MOORE, Philadelphia.

Patent trestle and band stand combined. Four horses.

The marked improvement in ploughs at present in use over those of a century ago is rather in quality than quantity of work that may be accomplished with the same amount of horse power; in addition to this is the great ease with which results can be accomplished at the present time. This is well demonstrated in modern sulky ploughs, on which the operator sits with perfect control of his machine and horses, as against the old wood mould-board plough, which he was not only required to follow but exert himself to keep in the ground. Western needs have developed machines for accomplishing great results with power requiring

but little manual labor to operate, of which the steam gangs, carrying six ploughs and turning six furrows, and the gang-ploughs of California, working twelve to fourteen horses in string teams, are notable.

In manner of planting corn and small grain, the primitive hand methods, although still in use, have been largely superseded by two- and four-horse machines preparing their own furrows, planting the grain together with necessary fertilizers, and covering in proper shape all in one operation.

In cultivation of corn the hoe and one-horse, one-shovel plough have not been forgotten; but the work is being done largely by two-horse cultivators, cultivating thoroughly each side of the row at the same time, and more than doubling the amount of work possible for one man to accomplish.

Improved methods of harvesting grain are perhaps the most remarkable. The binder of to-day, with one man and three horses, will cut, bind, and practically gather the sheaves of twelve acres of grain. The cradle of twenty years ago in good hands would cut two and one-half to four acres, leaving the grain to be raked, bound, and gathered for shocking, each in separate operations.

Thirty-six-inch cylinder grain threshers and separators, properly manned and with grain in good condition, will prepare for the market two thousand bushels of oats or perhaps twelve hundred to fourteen hundred bushels of wheat per day.

Contrast this with the process of beating out with the flail, shaking from the straw with a fork, and winnowing the grain from the chaff, and you have another instance of progress of Yankee invention impelled to make its best efforts by the necessity of accomplishing the greatest possible amount of work at the least expense, to meet the growing demands of the market and the development of the millions of acres opened up for cultivation in the last fifty years.

MILLBOURNE MILLS COMPANY, Delaware County, Pennsylvania.

The secretary of this company reports:

"We had eight wagons, thirty-two horses, and twenty-one men distributed through our line. We endeavored to show the great improvement in the manufacture of flour during the past one hundred years.

"We showed first a village cart drawn by a heavy Clydesdale stallion, carrying a banner with the inscription, 'Exhibit of Millbourne Mills Company,—Clydesdale Horse,—Sixteen teams of this stock.' Following this, a wagon,—Float No. 2,—showing flour-mill of 1787, stating that 'This mill was built and owned by John Sellers the elder about 1760, and was operated as a grist-mill prior to and during the Revolutionary War. It still remains;' and on the rear of this wagon, 'This mill was run by water-power, and had but one pair of burrs. Capacity, 5 barrels daily.'

"We now find a record showing that the millwright 'commenced placing machinery in the mill on July 25, 1757, and finished the work on June 27, 1758, at a cost of fifty pounds,—John Sellers to furnish ten pounds' worth of diet.' The total cost, therefore, for placing the machinery in this building was sixty pounds. 'On April 14, 1763, a reel and fan to work by water-power were inserted, at a cost of two pounds fifteen shillings and sixpence.' It is asserted that previous to this time the farmers that brought their grist to this mill were required to separate the bran or offal from the flour after it was ground, in a separate room, on a reel or some such sifting contrivance, which was operated by hand; and no doubt when the reel and fan were added to run by water-power they thought a great saving of labor was made. At no time had this mill any means of elevating grain or meal from basement to top of building, as mills are at present arranged, but the miller was compelled to carry it on his back from one story to another as needed.

"We next showed a man on a mule taking a grist to this mill, carrying a banner, saying, 'Taking grist to mill in ye olden time.' To show the gradual increase and improvement in the business, we next presented the mill of 1814, a portion of which is still standing and forming part of our present plant. On this float, No. 3, was the following: 'Millbourne Mills Co. Mill of 1814. This mill was built and owned by John Sellers, second, and operated as a grist and merchant mill by John Sellers, third. The price of wheat in counties west of Philadelphia was regulated by this mill.' On the rear of this wagon, 'Grain was received at this mill from over the Alleghany Mountains by the old Conestoga wagons.'

"A magazine published in Philadelphia in 1818 gave the following as an item of news: 'In the course of the twelve months of 1817 twelve thousand wagons passed the Alleghany Mountains from Philadelphia and



Baltimore, each with from four to six horses, carrying from thirty-five to forty hundred-weight. The cost of carriage was about seven dollars per hundred-weight, in some cases as high as ten dollars to Philadelphia. The aggregate sum paid for the conveyance of goods exceeded one million dollars.' To move a ton of freight between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, therefore, cost not less than one hundred and forty dollars, and took probably two weeks time. In 1886 the average amount received by the Pennsylvania Railroad for the carriage of freight was three quarters of one cent per ton per mile. The distance from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh is three hundred and eighty-five miles; so that the ton which cost one hundred and forty dollars in 1817 was carried in 1887 for two dollars and eighty-seven cents. At the former time the workingmen in Philadelphia had to pay fourteen dollars for moving a barrel of flour from Pittsburgh, against twenty-eight cents now. The Pittsburgh consumer paid seven dollars freight upon every one hundred pounds of dry goods brought from Philadelphia, while one hundred pounds is hauled now in two days, at a cost of fourteen cents.

"From the time the mill of 1757 was erected up to or about 1800 there seems to have been but little change in the manner of doing the work; but about the year 1816, Oliver Evans, a notable millwright, invented a means of elevating and conveying material, which he introduced into the mill of 1814; and we now hold the original paper granting John Sellers permission to use these appliances.

"On the back of this paper is a cut of a mill as invented and perfected by Oliver Evans, showing the elevators and conveyers and other appliances, the principles of which are still used in all mills, though of course great improvements have been made thereon.

"On wagon, Float No. 4, we showed the millstone and banner, with the inscription, 'Millbourne Mills Co.' The old millstone that for ages knew no rival has finally been superseded by the 'Chilled Iron Roller Mill.' On the rear of this wagon, 'The old methods yield to the new process.'

"On wagon, Float No. 5, we presented our present mill, and above it, 'Flour Mill of 1887. Millbourne Mills Company. John Sellers, Jr., President; Nathan Sellers, Secretary and Treasurer;' and on the rear, 'This mill employs rollers exclusively, and makes the highest grade of flour known to the trade. Capacity over 300 barrels daily.'

"On wagon, Float No. 6, we showed two sets of roller mills, and stated that the 'Chilled Iron Roller Mills are used exclusively.' Wagon No. 7 contained barrels showing 'Our Brands' of flour, and Wagon No. 8 gave 'The packages of to-day,'—small bags containing twenty-four and a half and twelve and a quarter pounds."

#### FOURTH DIVISION.

*Assistant Marshal.*—GEORGE F. PARKER.

*Aides.*—W. H. NEILSON, ISAAC W. KAHN, A. G. ELLIOTT, W. B. MAC-KELLAR.

##### PRINTERS' COMBINED DISPLAY.

The exhibit of the "German Printers" was a tableau of the invention of printing in 1440, being a representation of Gutenberg examining the first proof taken from a form of movable type. The tableau was arranged under the supervision of Mr. I. W. Kahn, of the *Philadelphia Demokrat*, and was as follows:

An old wooden screw-press that looked more like a cider-press, on two upright posts, a large screw four inches in diameter worked by a heavy iron lever, a bed of heavy two-inch boards, on which rested an iron bed one inch thick. The platen was of iron, twelve inches square, and the press occupied a space three by nine feet. The persons in the tableau were dressed in the costume of the fourteenth century, and represented Gutenberg (M. Peter Voigt), Faust (Mr. Adam Belz), Schoffer (Mr. George Bauer), apprentice (Mr. Alfred Loeb),—all members of German Typographia, No. 1.

##### EXHIBIT OF THE MACKELLAR, SMITHS & JORDAN COMPANY.

A fine display of type-casting machinery, illustrating the old process by hand; later, the hand-casting machine and the modern complete type-casting machine. In front of the float was a banner, inscribed, "MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Company. Oldest Type Foundry in America." In one corner of the float was an old-fashioned furnace and metal-pot, with all the necessary fixtures, where an average of but ten pounds a day of unfinished type were produced. A hand-casting machine invented in 1813, and which style with improvements is still used in the various type foundries of the United States, was also shown.

This machine is capable of producing an average of forty pounds of unfinished type per day. The type, after being cast, must go through four other operations before being ready for the market. Each type cast has what is called a "jet" or projection of metal from the foot of the letter. The type is passed to a breaker's table, where the jet end is broken off; then passed to a stone, where the sides are rubbed; then to the setter's table, where it is set up in order; and finally, to the dresser's bench, where the bottom is grooved and the face examined, the dresser throwing out all imperfect types. It is then ready for market. A complete type-casting and finishing machine was also shown, which performs all of the above operations, and is capable of producing an average of fifty pounds of finished type per day. Not the least interesting portion of the display was the railing of the float, which consisted of type representing the firm's name and place of business. Eight men were at work on the float, which was drawn by four horses decorated with flags.

Some thirteen thousand typographic souvenirs were specially cast for the occasion and distributed along the route of parade. These consisted of a cut, as shown herewith, with the name of the firm, "MACKELLAR, SMITHS & JORDAN CO. TYPE FOUNDRY, PHILA.," on one side of the body, and "CONSTITUTION CENTENNIAL, SEPT. 15, 16, 17, 1887," on the other.



#### EXHIBIT OF THE PHILADELPHIA TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

On a two-horse truck was shown the old Washington hand-press, from the warerooms of W. C. Bleloch, manned by the members of the Philadelphia Typographical Society.

#### EXHIBIT OF "THE TIMES."

The fastest newspaper press in the world is the "Hoe" press, which turns out fifty thousand complete copies per hour. A painted model of this grand press was exhibited by the enterprise of the Philadelphia *Times*.

In 1787, and for many years after, no presses were manufactured in this country. They were brought here from England; while at the present time more presses are manufactured in New York, New Jersey, and Rhode Island than all the rest of the world combined, and in the United States twice as many presses are built as in all the foreign countries combined.



The sale of American presses now amounts to about six millions of dollars each year.

EXHIBIT OF CHAMBERS, BROTHER & CO.

In the division devoted to printing the firm exhibited one two-horse float, on which was operated a full-sized book-folding machine, capable of folding, with one operator, from ten to twelve thousand sheets per ten hours. An expert operator by hand can fold about three thousand sheets. The first book-folding machine was introduced in 1857.

EXHIBIT OF W. C. BLELOCH.

One four-horse truck with float eight feet by sixteen feet, decorated with flags, etc., and containing,—one Gordon printing-press, one Rival paper-cutter, two twenty-case cabinets, two proof-presses, two galley-racks, one imposing-stone and frame, one double-stand, with racks, cases, galleys, etc., and numerous small tools used by printers, surmounted by a typical representation of the "printer's devil," in fantastic costume, with composing-stick in hand. There were ten men on this float.

EXHIBIT OF R. W. HARTNETT & BROS.

This exhibit consisted of a large float, on which was erected a medium-size, fast, two-revolution job cylinder press, in complete running order, with shafting and belting, just as if the press was running in a printing-office. The press was run wherever the pavement would permit. There were seven men on the float, which was drawn by four horses.

The press exhibited is capable of turning out twenty-five hundred impressions per hour. In 1787 the only presses used in America were the wooden-frame hand-presses, on which, by hard work, two hundred impressions could be worked off per hour. The most perfect of the old presses is now the property of the *Boston Journal*.

PHILADELPHIA TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 2.

*Officers.*—William H. Neilson, President; E. H. Madden, Secretary; J. Gläser, Financial Secretary.

First float, twenty feet long, ten feet wide, represented a composing-room of the present period, and contained four stands with eight pairs of cases, and a man at each case setting type; a composing-stone, with a







THE PRINTERS' AND PAPER MAKERS' EXHIBIT.

man engaged in making up the "form"; a proof-reader's desk, with a man engaged in reading, while alongside of him was a boy holding copy. There was also upon the float a cabinet of display type.

EXHIBIT OF CHARLES ENEU JOHNSON.

This firm made a fine display of printing-inks, boxed and bottled. Small boxes were handed to the people as the procession moved along the route.

EXHIBIT OF CRAIG, FINLEY & CO.

An exhibit of lithography, old and new style, on a large float, drawn by four horses.

EXHIBIT OF CAMPBELL & CO.

A small float, carrying two revolving pony presses, at work.

EXHIBIT OF EDWARD J. HOWLETT & SONS.

Assortment of paper bags, in a pyramid of thirteen colors, on a truck, drawn by six horses.

EXHIBIT OF THE WHITING PAPER COMPANY.

Boxes of writing-paper.

EXHIBIT OF C. S. GARRETT & SONS.

An assortment of card-board and building-paper, manufactured at the Keystone Paper-Mills, in red, white, and blue wrappers, on six-horse wagon.

EXHIBIT OF GASKILL, BAUER & CONDERMAN.

Straw boards, binding boards, and paper fibre made of wood, on truck, drawn by six horses.

EXHIBIT OF A. G. ELLIOTT & CO.

Four-horse wagon, filled with all kinds of papers. On the canvas-covered sides of the wagon was, "First paper made in the colonies in 1690, at Germantown. In 1776 the entire production for the colonies was \$300,000, with Philadelphia leading. In 1887 the production of Philadelphia will be \$8,000,000; while for the whole United States, 1000 mills, the production will be over \$300,000,000."



## EXHIBIT OF IRWIN, MEGARGEE &amp; CO.

A large truck, drawn by four horses. The truck contained all the materials used in the manufacture of paper. On the sides were piles of paper and card-board, in fancy wrappers. In the centre were barrels of wood pulp and rag pulp.

## EXHIBIT OF ALEXANDER BALFOUR.

Bristol board and book-papers in decorated packages and rolls, on a four-horse truck.

## EXHIBIT OF THE SCOTT PAPER COMPANY.

A large truck, drawn by four horses. The truck was filled with toilet-papers, in red, white, and blue wrappers, finished off with patent metal paper-cases.

## EXHIBIT OF THE JESSUP &amp; MOORE PAPER COMPANY.

A large truck, bearing bundles of paper from their various mills, with samples of wood pulp.

## EXHIBIT OF LONGACRE &amp; CO.

This firm, engravers on wood and designers, made an exhibit upon one float, drawn by two horses. This float was twenty-six feet long, divided into three parts or divisions, to facilitate changing direction; the whole resting upon six wheels. Upon the first part was represented an engraving-office of colonial times,—an old-fashioned fireplace, room-furniture, and other fixtures representative of the time of 1787; dressed in costume of that day was an engraver at work, a man proving an engraving in the old-fashioned way, and a boy working ink between two ink-balls.

Second department represented the office of the firm. Type-writer, telephone, electric light, speaking-tubes, desks, carpeted, etc. Type-writer, clerk, and proprietor. Three persons.

Third department showed engraving, drawing on wood, drawing on paper for photographing, photographing on wood by electric light, operating an engraving-machine, proving work on proof-press. Five men employed.

From the crude process of 1787—drawing on the block in line, and, when engraved, proved under a crude press, after inking with a ball,

the ink being worked and distributed between two large balls, as done in printing at that date—drawing on the wood was improved on by wash-shading in India ink with hair pencils and finished up with lead pencil; still later by large, broad wash-sketches or drawings, on stretched paper or Bristol board, with the hair pencils (brushes). These, reduced to the desired size by photography directly on the wood, are placed in the hands of the engraver. To further facilitate the process of photographing on wood, electric light has been successfully introduced. Engraving-machines have been in use for about thirty-five years, principally used in the illustrating of machinery or mechanical work, where plain, rigid, graduated lines serve for tints, which can be made any shade or graduation of color. There has been but little improvement on the engraving-machine built by Mr. M. R. Longacre about twenty-five years ago, the only one used in Philadelphia at that time,—there being ten or twelve of the Bellmen engraving-machines now used in this city. Proving on a press has nearly superseded the old process of inking the block with ball and rubbing the impressions off on India paper with an ivory bur-nisher (paper-folder). Following hard on the heels of the wood engraving are the patent processes. The superiority of engraving on wood, aided by these noted improvements, has so far kept the engraver on wood in advance and enabled him to bring the art to its present state of perfection.

#### EXHIBIT OF BONAHER & JONES.

This firm of blank-book makers exhibited upon one float, ten feet by fifteen feet, drawn by two horses, and carrying six men, illustrations of the progress made in the art of paper-ruling during the century which has elapsed since the adoption of the Constitution.

On one side of the float a man was ruling paper by hand, with a quill pen and a ruler, completing twenty-five sheets per hour. Progress was illustrated by a modern Hickok ruling-machine, working, and completing one thousand sheets per hour. They also exhibited a quantity of fine blank books, constructed on an improved principle and having the desirable flat-opening features.

Hand-ruling was the accepted mode until about the year 1830, when machines were constructed which speedily displaced the ancient system. Philadelphia may claim to be the native place of the American ruling-

machine, for the first maker who came into prominence was Charles Kerk, a Philadelphia carpenter. Ruling-machines have been improved from time to time, until they now stand as triumphs of the art of the mechanic. A machine known as the McAdams quadruple is so constructed as to rule both sides of the sheet at once, and to complete at one operation the down- and cross-lines, thus requiring the paper to go through once only, whereas the old style required four operations to complete the work done at one feeding by the McAdams machine. Various appliances for the production of good and rapid work have been introduced, including an automatic feeder, which feeds from a pile of paper and places a single sheet at a time in the machine. The "striker" and the "lapper" are valuable improvements which every ruler will appreciate.

Ruling-machines are made by W. O. Hickok, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; McAdams & Sons, Brooklyn, New York; and E. J. Piper, Springfield, Massachusetts.

#### EXHIBIT OF REMINGTON STANDARD TYPE-WRITER.

This display was made by the firm of Wykoff, Seamans & Benedict, 834 Chestnut Street, and consisted of one float, four men, and four horses. Upon the float was shown the past and present method of writing or putting thought on paper. On one end of the float was a young man dressed in the costume of a hundred years ago, seated at a plain desk, writing with a quill. On another part of the float was a representative business-man of to-day, sitting at his desk, dictating his correspondence to the type-writer operator, who took the words direct from the dictator's lips, at a rate of speed equal to three times the speed of an ordinary penman,—that is, he was able to correctly write with the type-writer at the rate of from sixty to seventy-five words per minute.

The type-writer has only within the past five or ten years been recognized as a practical time-saving instrument. It is now very deservedly popular, however, and there are in use over fifty thousand writing-machines; and the Remington Company is manufacturing and selling these instruments at the rate of from fifteen hundred to two thousand per month. It will, therefore, be seen that the business of this firm alone amounts to considerably more than one million dollars per year.



## EXHIBIT OF TYPOGRAPHIA No. 1.

At the end of this division came a decorated carriage containing four members of Typographia, No 1 (Messrs. A. Gruber, L. Waldecker, E. Kindt, H. Stephan), carrying the German Printers' banner. It was made in 1840, and was carried in the parade which took place in Philadelphia in that year in honor of the four hundredth anniversary of the invention of printing. The banner is made of heavy blue and white silk, and contains on the front a portrait of Gutenberg and on the back a picture of an old screw-press.

## FIFTH DIVISION.

*Assistant Marshal.*—CAPTAIN R. H. PRATT, U.S.A.

*Aides.*—W. M. HUGG, W. RICHARDS, H. W. HALLOWELL.

EXHIBIT OF THE UNITED STATES INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

Captain R. H. Pratt, U.S.A., Superintendent.

This exhibit formed one of the most marked and interesting in the long column, forming doubtless the greatest "object-lesson" ever attempted to be inculcated by a processional display.

The Indian Industrial School at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, headed the Fifth or Educational Division, commanded by Captain R. H. Pratt, Tenth Cavalry, U.S.A., Superintendent of Carlisle School.

## OBJECT.

To illustrate the change in the condition of the Indians and the growth of public sentiment in their favor during the Constitutional century.

## HISTORICAL.

At the beginning of the Constitutional century there were few Indian schools, and no appropriation was made by the general government for such schools prior to 1818, at which time ten thousand dollars was appropriated by Congress for civilization, including schools, which sum was thereafter appropriated annually without deviation till 1846, when the appropriations for civilization began to be made for individual tribes. No considerable increase in expenditure by the general government for educating the Indians occurred until 1879, when confidence in the feasibility of educating Indians in the English language and adapting them to civilized life began

to be so established as to gain increased appropriations from year to year until the appropriation by Congress for the support of Indian schools during the fiscal year 1887-88 amounts to over one million two hundred thousand dollars.

The number of pupils attending the Carlisle School during the fiscal year 1886-87 was six hundred and forty-two, representing thirty-eight tribes, much the larger proportion of the students coming from the most nomadic and warlike tribes, as the Apaches, Sioux, Cheyennes, etc.

The school is strictly industrial, each student giving one-half of each day to the learning of some industry, the boys at trades or agriculture, and the girls at occupations suited to their sex.

The great object of the government is to make the young Indians acquainted with and competent in civilized pursuits. To this end all students, after being somewhat prepared and taught the English language, are sent out from the school into good white families, where they are received and treated as members of the household, sent to the public schools, and further instructed in the arts of civilized life.

#### PROCESSION.

The Carlisle School column in the industrial parade consisted of ten wild Indians directly from their homes in the Indian Territory, belonging to the Cheyenne and Arapahoe tribes, five from each. They were in charge of Major W. B. Barker, authorized trader at Cheyenne and Arapahoe agency. Their names are Little Chief, Pawnee Man, Wolf Face, Man-on-a-cloud, and Pappoose Chief,—Cheyennes; and Black Coyote, White Snake, Bear Father, Little Bear, and Mountain,—Arapahoes. Eight of these led the column on horseback. Then followed five floats, nine by sixteen feet, on heavy road-wagons drawn by twenty horses. Two of the wild Indians, fifty-three boys, and young men on these wagons, aided by six of the mechanical employés of the school in costume, all under the direction of the assistant superintendent, Mr. A. J. Standing, gave representations covering the objects of the parade.

#### FLOAT No. 1.

On the first float was produced West's celebrated painting of William Penn's treaty with the Indians. On the side of this float a white man and an Indian were represented with hands clasped in token of friendship.







and the following extract from the sentiments of Penn: "As long as the sun and moon shall endure no advantage shall be taken on either side."

## FLOAT No. 2.

The second float contained an Indian tepee, representing a scene in an Indian camp; on each side was an extract from the inaugural address of President Cleveland: "The conscience of the people demands that the Indians within our boundaries shall be fairly and honestly treated as wards of the government, and their education and civilization promoted with a view to their ultimate citizenship." And on the end: "I would rather have my administration marked by a sound and honorable Indian policy than by anything else.—President Cleveland."

## FLOAT No. 3.

The third float was a school-room, where sixteen of the students performed black-board exercises in the various grades of school-room work,—solving problems in arithmetic and giving language exercises at every halt of the column. On the front was a printing-office, with one student setting type and another running a printing-press, printing slips of information which were distributed. On each side of this float was the following:

"Indians in the United States, 247,000; of school age, 46,877; in school, 12,316; leaving 34,561 growing up in ignorance and barbarism." And on the end the words, "We must educate."

## FLOATS No. 4 AND 5.

The fourth and the fifth floats were fitted up as workshops, having several shops on each, with Indian boys working at the trades they learn at the school,—carpentering, blacksmithing, harness-making, tailoring, shoemaking, and tinning. Along the side of these floats were fastened specimens of the boys' workmanship in the various departments represented.

Following these floats came the band of twelve pieces, under the leadership of the band-master, Mr. Philip Norman, and then one hundred and thirty-six young men of the school, marching in columns of platoons, sixteen in a platoon, each student carrying a slate and school-books.

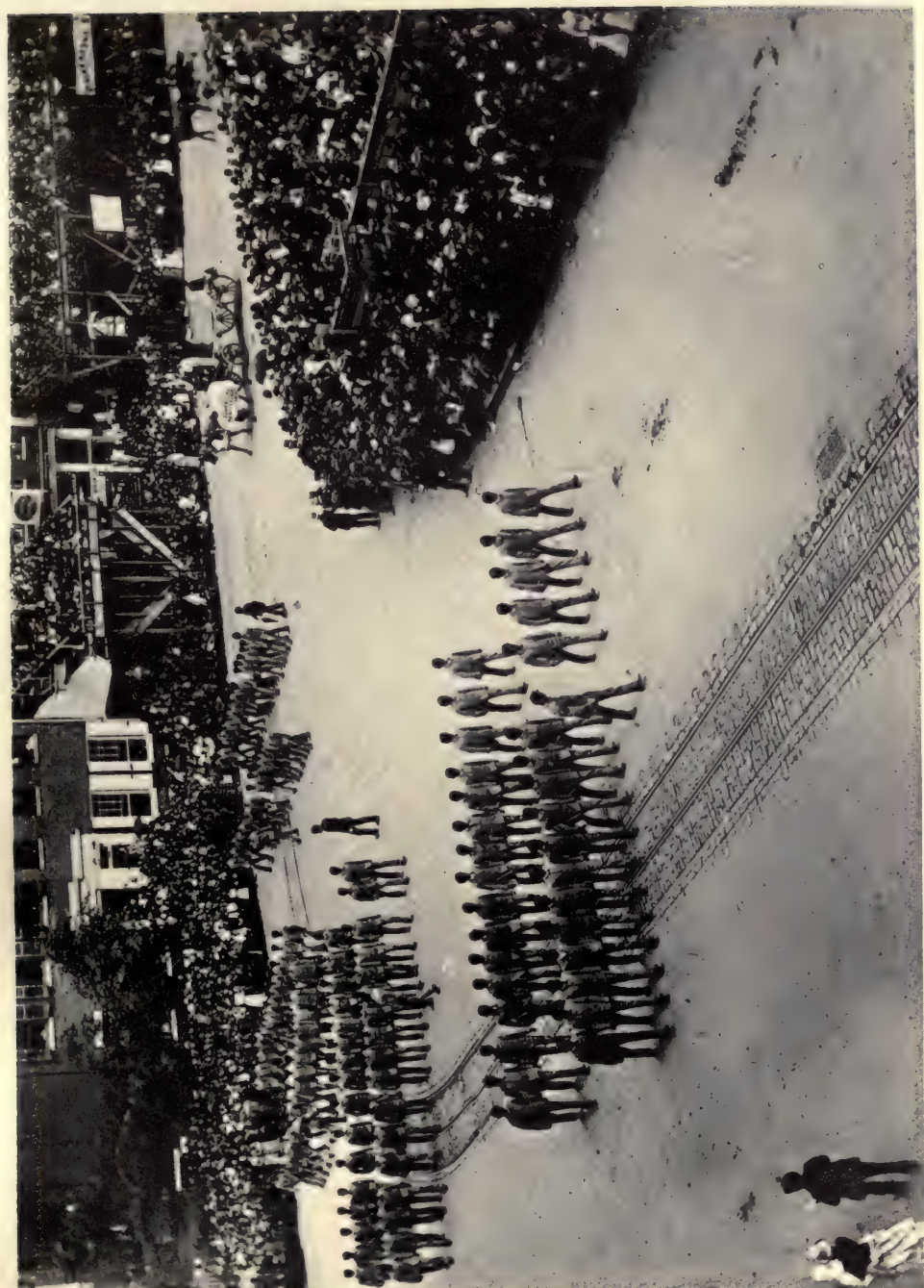
The one hundred and eighty-nine students on the floats, in the band,

and marching column represented the following tribes: Cheyenne, Arapahoe, Crow, Apache, Kiowa, Kaw, Comanche, Winnebago, Wyandotte, Pawnee, Pueblo, Nez Perce, Gros Ventre, Menominee, Quapaw, Omaha, Oneida, and Sioux.

An evidence of the effect created in the minds of the spectators by the appearance of the wild Indians from the West and the pupils of the Industrial Training Schools is tersely set forth in the following extract from an article in the *Brooklyn Eagle*:

" . . . There was one division in the great Constitutional parade in Philadelphia, last Thursday, that should have kept marching right on across the State, clear to the Missouri River, and still on, until every State in the Union had seen and studied it. The Indians, a band of braves, mounted and in their war-paint, plumed and feathered and fierce-visaged, armed to the teeth, savages from scalp-lock to moccasin. Behind them, on foot, a band of younger braves that will sweep these old warriors and savages out of existence forever. In the neat uniforms of their schools, trim and tidy as any boys in any grammar-school in the land, marching steady as soldiers, with the free, easy stride born of the prairies, each dark-skinned brave armed with a slate, marched these dusky warriors from Carlisle and Hampton and Lincoln Institute. It was grand, it was inspiring, it was sublime, it was Christian. A class of boys and girls drove by, singing with all their Indian hearts in their brave voices, 'Hail, Columbia, Happy Land.' Anything but a 'happy land' has Columbia, from the day of Columbus to the day of the cowboy, been for them and their fathers. They sang as the prophets sing. After them came the Indian boys at work at their trades,—mechanics, farmers, teachers; girls at housework, bright, neat, happy-looking girls, cooking, sewing, knitting, reading, trained nurses in a hospital ward,—useful, happy girls as your own daughters. Why, I can't begin to tell you how the 'Indian exhibit' impressed people. I never in all my life saw such an object-lesson. Ahead were the savages, 'exceeding fierce,' possessed with seven times seven devils, and then these boys and girls, clothed in their right minds, sitting at the feet of the Prince of Peace. I blushed with shame for every flippant and heartless word I had ever said or written about this much-discussed 'Indian problem.' There was its solution,—the rescue of a race by a Christian nation."





INDIANS FROM CARLISLE TRAINING SCHOOL.



## EXHIBIT OF THE SPRING GARDEN INSTITUTE.

The Spring Garden Institute made an exhibit upon two floats, designed to show the advance made in practical education, the Institute having organized the first manual training-school in Philadelphia in 1878. The first float, drawn by two horses, contained a box-like structure, eight feet in height, surmounted by a pyramid. On this superstructure was displayed the work of pupils in the Art Department. Forty-six large drawings and paintings in various mediums, drawings from life and from the cast original designs, etc., all neatly framed, covered the sides of the structure. On the faces of the pyramid, at the four corners and at the apex, were plaster casts, used partly for ornamental effect and partly to display the work of pupils in modelling. The float was handsomely decorated with red, white, and blue bunting, evergreens, and symbolical ornaments.

The second float represented the Mechanical Department of the Institute, and was so arranged as to have at each of the four corners a work-bench, on which pupils of the Institute schools exhibited the course of practice in wood- and metal-work. In the centre of the float there was erected a pyramid eight feet in height. On two of the faces work done by pupils of the school in metal was displayed, and on the other two faces similar work in wood. The metal exhibits comprised samples of chipping, filing, turning, fitting, screw-cutting, boring, etc.; the wood exhibits showed the various methods of making square joints, such as dovetailing, butting, mitring, etc., and included samples of pattern-making for castings, bridge-trusses, and other models. Surmounting the pyramid was an upright engine, built in the schools by the pupils from drawings and patterns also made by the pupils. This float was also handsomely decorated with the national colors, was drawn by two horses, and contained, besides the instructor in metal-work, Mr. David Griffiths, eight pupils from the Soldiers' Orphans' Institute in uniform. These pupils attend the Spring Garden Institute Schools for instruction in mechanical handiwork.

## EXHIBIT OF THE LINCOLN INSTITUTION.

## INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

This exhibit was made upon eleven floats, and gave ocular demonstration of the course of training pursued in the Institute by the board of directors in their efforts to bring the Indians into the walks of civil-



ized life. The exhibit was of such an interesting and instructive character, and carried out so thoroughly in the details, as to leave scarce any room for elaboration in the report; and yet the report of the lady directress embodies so many points of interest in connection with the course of instruction that it is herein embodied:

“Lincoln Institution Training School for Indians consists of two parts, —the boys’ school, with one hundred Indian boys, located at Forty-ninth Street and Greenway Avenue, Twenty-seventh Ward, in the building of The Educational Home; and the girls’ school, with one hundred Indian girls, located in winter at No. 324 South Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, and in summer at Ponemah, in Upper Merion Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.

#### “HISTORY.

“Lincoln Institution was opened April 17, 1866, and chartered May 9, 1866. Its object was to care for, educate, and train sons of soldiers who had lost their lives in the war between the States. The ‘training’ consisted in putting the boys at work with employers outside of the school while they remained inmates and pupils thereof, thus mingling practice with theory, and teaching the boys how to make a living before cutting loose from the moral, religious, and educational influences of the Institution.

“Over one thousand boys have so passed through the Institution, a large majority of whom are now useful members of society, and some of them occupy positions of great responsibility and trust in the financial and transportation companies.

“The Educational Home, a separate corporation but under the same general management, was founded November 4, 1871, as a ‘feeder’ to Lincoln Institution. Here boys from three to twelve years of age were cared for, and from the ‘Home’ they were transferred to Lincoln Institution as soon as they were able to go to work.

“In 1881, the number of ‘soldiers’ orphans’ having become very small, the few boys remaining in Lincoln Institution were transferred to The Educational Home, and the building on Eleventh Street was closed and offered for sale. In 1884 the last of the ‘soldiers’ orphans’ were, by order of the Department of Public Education at Harrisburg, transferred to Chester Springs School.

"At the Bi-Centennial Celebration, in October, 1882, Captain Richard Henry Pratt, U.S.A., Superintendent of the United States Indian Training School at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, quartered the Indians who appeared in the parade on that occasion in the Lincoln Institution on Eleventh Street, Philadelphia.

"This incident gave to the lady managers of Lincoln Institution the idea that their buildings, their management, their experience, might be made available for the education and training of Indian children. To think was to act. In a very short time arrangements had been made with the Secretary of the Interior at Washington, and on the 8th of September, 1883, the first Indian girls were received into the Eleventh Street house, and on the 29th of August, 1884, the first Indian boys were admitted to The Educational Home.

"Captain Pratt is the father of Indian education at all of the three great Eastern schools,—Hampton, Virginia; Carlisle, Pennsylvania; and Lincoln Institution. The success of his idea, as worked out at two of these schools, was beautifully shown in the parade of September 15, 1887.

"Ponemah, the country home of the Indian Girls' School of Lincoln Institution, was built in order to remove the pupils from all danger of a summer epidemic in the city. It occupies ten acres of woodland on the 'South Hill' of Chester Valley, on the line that divides Chester County from Montgomery County. It is nearly two miles north of Wayne, Delaware County, on the Pennsylvania Railroad."

#### SEPTEMBER 15, 1887.

The display of Lincoln Institution in the great Industrial Parade was in the Fifth Division, Captain R. H. Pratt, Assistant Marshal. The sub-marshals were: William M. Hugg, Superintendent of Lincoln Institution, and Captain W. R. Rickards, Superintendent of The Educational Home.

The Institution furnished its own music, Mount Pleasant Brass Band, of twenty pieces.

The display on eleven floats embraced the following: 26 horses, 11 wagons, 135 pupils (boys, 75; girls, 60), 29 attendants.

The eleven floats were as follows:

## FLOAT No. 1.

## "1787. INDIANS AT HOME."

A wigwam of skins, surrounded by Indians of both sexes, in skins, blankets, and paint, without occupation. Names of pupils: Ruth Iron Owl, Nettie Red Kettle, Etty Tyndall, Mary Payer, Josette Bonga, George Fine Boy, James One Star, James Gallego, Barclay Payer, Francis Bonga, Stephen Flexible, Oscar Bear, and Oliver Swallow.

## FLOAT No. 2.

## "1887. AT THE RESERVATION. STARTING FOR SCHOOL."

A wigwam, or tepee, of canvas; a number of boys and girls, dressed in all kinds of odd-looking clothes; they have just discarded the blankets, ready to start for school. Names: Dina Phillbrick, Annie Green, Hulda Harding, Sadie Harding, Rose Harding, Maria Payer, Maggie Raymond, Frank Old Eagle, Noah Bad Wound, Oliver Provost, John Menard, William Luther, Chester Collins, Arthur Moving Voice, John Morris, Jerome Batiste, Edward Moore, Oliver Standing, Clarence Buffalo, and James Ross.

## FLOAT No. 3.

## "AFTER SIX MONTHS AT SCHOOL."

Seven boys and six girls, seated at desks, studying lessons, and at work on black-board. A school in full operation, with black-board, chart, etc. Names of children: Lena Kassard, Edna Eagle Feather, Bessie Big Soldier, Rosie Jourdan, Louise Du Bray, Susie Lone Bear, Ray Hendrix, Oliver Solin, Eugene Means, Eddie Bettleyou, Julius Brown, Seymour Fairbanks, and Garfield Runs After Him.

## FLOAT No. 4.

## "DRESS-MAKING, TAILORING, AND KNITTING."

Boys and girls engaged with those occupations, and one girl knitting by machinery.

Names: Louisa Chubb, Sarah Ransom, Prudy Eagle Feather, Pinkie Stevens, Maggie King, Emma Carruth, Ellen Metsell, Sophie Condelarior, Emma La Fort, Mary Big Tree, Alice Moore, Joseph Chubb, Thomas Tarbel, James Seymore, Charles Raymond, Charles E. Fisher, Willie Myers, and Richard Kelley.



## FLOAT No. 5.

## "GIRLS COOKING, BAKING, WASHING, AND IRONING."

Names of girls engaged in those employments:

Julia Saunders, Lola Cloud Shield, Lucy Bonga, Mary Lazor, Susie Solni, Ella Manchief, Frankie Bear, Mary Laurent, Maud Echo Hawk, and Willie Boswell.

## FLOAT No. 6.

## "TRAINED NURSE."

An Indian girl, student of the Nurses' Training School, University of Pennsylvania. Sick Indian boy in bed. Representative physician in attendance. Four members of the Indian Base-Ball Club, in uniform of club. Name of nurse, Lizzie Spider; Physician, J. R. Justice; Ball club, Bruce Means, Samuel Porter, Willie Hittle, and George Clifford.

## FLOAT No. 7.

## "SINGING."

Indian boys and girls singing national airs, accompanied by an Indian girl playing a reed-organ,—Star-Spangled Banner; America; Hail, Columbia, Happy Land; Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean, etc.

Names: Nettie Hansell, Cora Carruth, Emily Lyons, José La Deaux, Julia Gordon, Lucy Gordon, Annie La Deaux, Sarah Friday Gray, Sarah Cole, Maggie Marsette, Agnes Smoke, Jane Eyre, Annie McDonald, Beth Provost, John Van Meter, Luther Van Meter, Peter Graves, Francis Gurnew, Henry Hudson, Thomas Bero, and Charles Lutz.

## FLOAT No. 8.

## "MAKING SHOES AND HARNESS."

Names of Indian boys engaged in those occupations:

Charles Rooks, Henry Moore, Oliver Marrisette, Samuel La Deaux, Oliver Solman, Mitchell Big Tree, Alex. Ransom, Benjamin Tibbets, and Willie Warren.

## FLOAT No. 9.

## "WEAVING AND BROOM-MAKING."

Names of boys weaving carpet and making brooms:

George Ruff, John Rice, Moses Cole, Joseph Rogue, Samuel Mills, Eddie Morris, James Patton, and Walter Atkins.

## FLOAT No. 10.

## "OUR BAKERY."

Indian boys making bread, biscuit, cakes, and pies.

Names: Charles Du Bray, Charles Means, Benjamin Geary, Lewis Hinman, David Back, and Jacob White Eyes.

## FLOAT No. 11.

## "FARMING."

Samples of produce raised on the farm and in the garden by the Indian boys: white and sweet potatoes, onions, egg-plants, cabbage, beets, parsnips, turnips, peppers, corn, tomatoes, etc.

Names of boys on float: Louis Deon, George Deon, Willie Jarvis, George Raymond, and Alex. Laurent.

The officers of this noble charity are as follows:

Mary McHenry Coxe, First Directress; Mrs. Charles F. Lennig, Second Directress; Mrs. Thomas K. Conrad, Third Directress; Mrs. Samuel W. Gross, Secretary; and William M. Hugg, Superintendent.

## EXHIBIT OF ROBERTS &amp; FAY.

This firm made an exhibit upon two floats, showing improved blackboards, imitation of natural slate, and deemed superior to it. They exhibited also fire- and water-proof paint.

## EXHIBIT OF THE "WHEREWITHAL" COMPANY.

A NOVEL AND UNIQUE SYSTEM OF EDUCATION, DEVISED AND PLANNED BY GEORGE W. TOWNSEND.

An obelisk, twelve feet high, mounted upon a pedestal seven feet long by three and a half feet high, placed upon a two-horse truck; the obelisk having twenty-four panels,—upon top panels giving eight inventions and their inventors, the middle eight panels devoted to the "Wherewithal" by a Philadelphian, the lower eight panels of obelisk having the words, "Education now has its wherewithal." "No text-book complete without this system." "Old system, too many words." "New system, seven words."

The pedestal having testimonials from prominent educators as to the value of the system. The exhibit, or top of the obelisk, having a streamer, with the words, "For national advancement by exalted citizenship;" and

above the streamer an American eagle, flying, and in its beak a book,—copy of the “Wherewithal” system. The two caparisoned horses drawing the exhibit having on their covers the words, “The educational renaissance of 1887.” The pedestal on which the obelisk was mounted having three guidons, each of blue and red satin, gold letters, naming, “Froebel, 1837; Peslatozzi, 1800; and the ‘Wherewithal,’ 1887.”

The “Wherewithal” is intended to obviate the defects so apparent in our present educational system, where so much is learned by rote, and so little by assimilation.

### SIXTH DIVISION.

COMBINED EXHIBIT, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE MASTER BUILDERS' AND LUMBERMEN'S EXCHANGES.

The arrangements for the formation of the Sixth Division were made under the auspices of the Master Builders' and Lumbermen's Exchanges, of Philadelphia, in conjunction with the Building Trades' Council. In harmony with the general character of the demonstration these bodies prepared to exhibit a systematic representation of the contrasts in the building line between the methods and materials of one hundred years ago and those employed at the present day. In making up the division, the various interests were assigned to positions in the line in accordance with the priority in which they are employed in the construction of a building, from the foundation up. Beginning with the trades, therefore, that followed the Lumbermen and Building Trades' Council, the stone-masons had the right of the line and the painters and carpenters the left, the other trades falling in according as their services would be called in to complete a building.

The division, when formed, was nearly two miles long, and was made up as follows:

NEAPOLITAN BAND. (Thirty pieces.) PROFESSOR F. CURCI, Leader.

*Assistant Marshal.*—JOHN J. WEAVER.

*Aides.*—ROBERT PASCHALL, ENOCH REMICK, and JOHN B. ATKINSON, representing the Master Builders' Exchange; A. C. SMITH, WILLIAM H. THOMAS, and M. D. KUNKLE, representing the Building Trades' Council; all mounted.

MASTER BUILDERS AND LUMBERMEN.

BANNER OF THE MASTER BUILDERS' EXCHANGE.

This was a beautiful banner of blue and white silk, with battle-axe and spear-head on the ends of the crossbar and eagle on the staff. Golden



cable cords were suspended from the staff and bar with imitations of emeralds, rubies, etc., imbedded. On the white silk was the inscription, in golden letters, "The Master Builders' Exchange of Philadelphia," surrounding the city's coat of arms. On the blue side was a similar inscription, with the addition, "Chartered February 17, 1887."

Two open barouches followed, containing the officers of the Exchange, as follows: President, John S. Stevens; D. A. Woelpper and George Roydhouse, Vice-Presidents; B. P. Obdyke, Chairman Celebration Committee; Robert C. Lippincott, President Lumbermen's Exchange, and William Harkness, Jr.; Wm. H. Albertson, Secretary; Charles H. Reeves, Treasurer.

#### CAVALCADE.

*Sub-Marshal*.—S. B. VROOMAN.

Members of the Master Builders' and Lumbermen's Exchange, dressed in dark clothes, silk hats, white gloves, and badges.

Among others mounted were the following, or their representatives:

Walter F. Bradley, Charles H. Reeves, Rush J. Whiteside, Wm. B. Irvine, Wm. Harkness, Jr., Wm. J. Shedwick, John T. O'Brien, John F. Prince, A. J. Buvinger, John Atkinson, J. Sims Wilson, W. N. Reed, J. Tyrley Allen, Charles Benton, O. D. Brownback, J. Rex Allen, Hugh Boyd & Son, John G. Ruff, Peoples & Brother, Samuel E. Stokes, S. B. Vrooman, W. H. Harrison & Brother, Frank Pettit, C. J. Barlow, Zell Tucker, William Staley, Joseph Bird, of the Master Builders' Exchange, R. C. Horr, Nathan Gaskill, and Robert Heberton, of the Lumbermen's Exchange.

#### LUMBERMEN'S EXCHANGE.

*Sub-Marshal*.—EDWARD M. WILLARD.

##### FLOAT No. 1.

Two logs from the forests of Pennsylvania, weighing seven tons each, and measuring sixty feet in length, each log on a float drawn by six horses.

##### FLOAT No. 2.

Float containing a pit-saw and two men sawing a log in the old style.

##### FLOAT No. 3.

Float drawn by eight horses, containing a band-saw twenty feet high, made by London, Berry & Orton.



THE LUMBERMEN'S EXCHANGE.



## FLOAT No. 4.

Float drawn by eight horses, containing a load of planks, boards, and other manufactured lumber in the rough.

## FLOAT No. 5.

Another float represented an old-fashioned work-bench, sixteen feet in length, with tools and two men working flooring as it was worked in the olden times, when the capacity from sunrise to sunset was two hundred and sixty feet per day.

## FLOAT No. 6.

A float following presented the improved planing-machine, with a capacity of thirteen thousand feet per day. This exhibit was made by L. Powers & Co.

## FLOAT No. 7.

Still another float exhibited a surfacing-machine, which had a capacity for smoothing off boards twenty-six inches wide, and smoothing them on both sides at the same time. This machine was calculated to plane upward of thirty thousand feet of lumber in a day. It was exhibited by Goodall & Waters.

A load of surfaced lumber was also exhibited.

## THE BUILDING TRADES' COUNCIL.

*Sub-Marshal*.—THOMAS PARRY.

*Aides*.—JOHN J. HEISE and WALTER EDGAR.

GREAT WESTERN BAND. (Twenty-three pieces.) JAMES F. McCANN, Leader.

The Building Trades' Council followed in the following order:

Handsome white and blue banner, with gold trimmings and inscription, "Building Trades' Council, of Philadelphia and Vicinity."

National flag.

Guests of the Building Trades' Council from the Building Trades' Section of the Central Labor Union, of New York; Eugene T. Rice, Thomas Maher, Charles P. Rogers, John G. Jones, and Robert P. Davis. From the Building Trades of Jersey City, Daniel Spencer.

Building Trades' Council, delegates wearing dark clothes, stiff hats, and blue badges.

The representation was not as large as was expected on account of most of the delegates being retained in their local unions.



The delegates in line were as follows :

William E. Hill, A. H. Bushnell, Lewis C. Chambers, Joel Paullin, M. F. Pitts, Thos. Fields, Eli Leach, Robert McCool, James Goodman, Hugh Owens, John Colgne, Mr. Cavanaugh, Dennis Hogan, M. F. Roberts, J. Henry Bircks, Frank Spiegelbarg, William Bendell, Matthew Schaeffer, William Fullar, Hubert J. Conwell, and John Hann.

#### STONE-MASONS.

*Sub-Marshal.*—JOHN F. MUMPOLING.

*Aides.*—JAMES SCHOFIELD, HARRY LIPP, THOMAS ROACH, JOHN ARDER, SIMON PASQUALE, WILLIAM KROH, ELIAS FARRELL, and EDWARD BANE.

CITY BAND OF PHILADELPHIA. (Twenty pieces.) JACOB LANG, Leader.

Stone-Masons' Unions Nos. 1, 2, and 3 (Italian), Philadelphia; No. 4, Germantown; No. 5, Manayunk, and No. 6, Bryn Mawr.

Banner, white and blue silk, representing a Corinthian arch, over the face of which was "United we Stand, Divided we Fall." Underneath was "Journeyman Stone-Masons' Association, of Philadelphia and Vicinity." On the reverse side was the inscription, "With Stone and Lime we Build for all Time."

Banner, Italian branch, blue and red silk, inscribed, "Italian Stone-Masons' Union, No. 3, of Philadelphia." The banner presented emblems of the trade and of the organization, and the motto, "In Union there is Strength."

American flag.

Italian flag, silk.

Wagon of the German stone-masons, with stone, mortar, tools, and workmen preparing a modern stone wall.

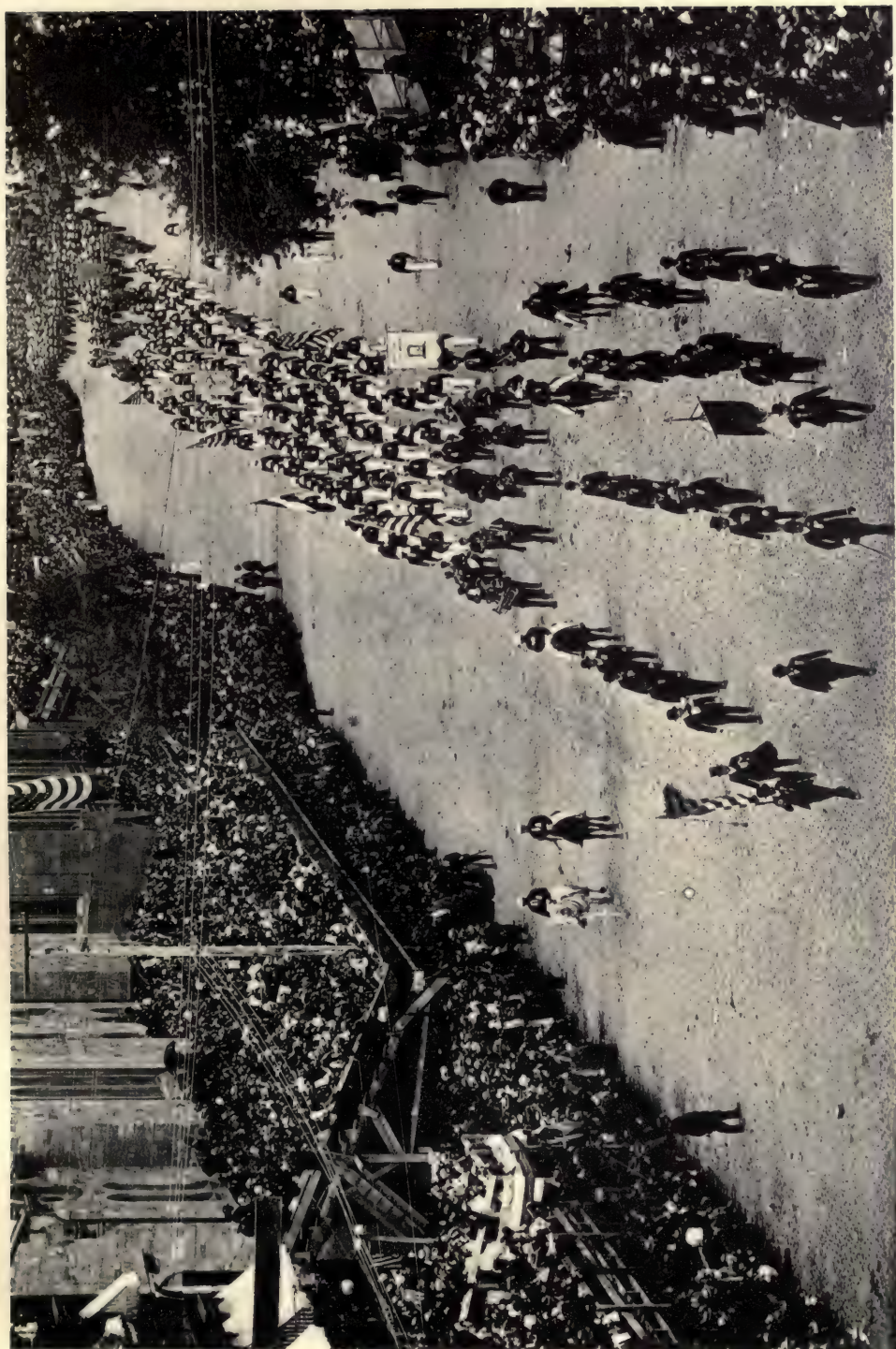
Five hundred men wearing white pants, blue shirts, white caps, and badges.

#### COMBINED BRICKMAKERS.

*Sub-Marshal.*—SAMUEL HUHNS.

*Aides.*—CHARLES YOUNG and ROBERT PASCHALL.

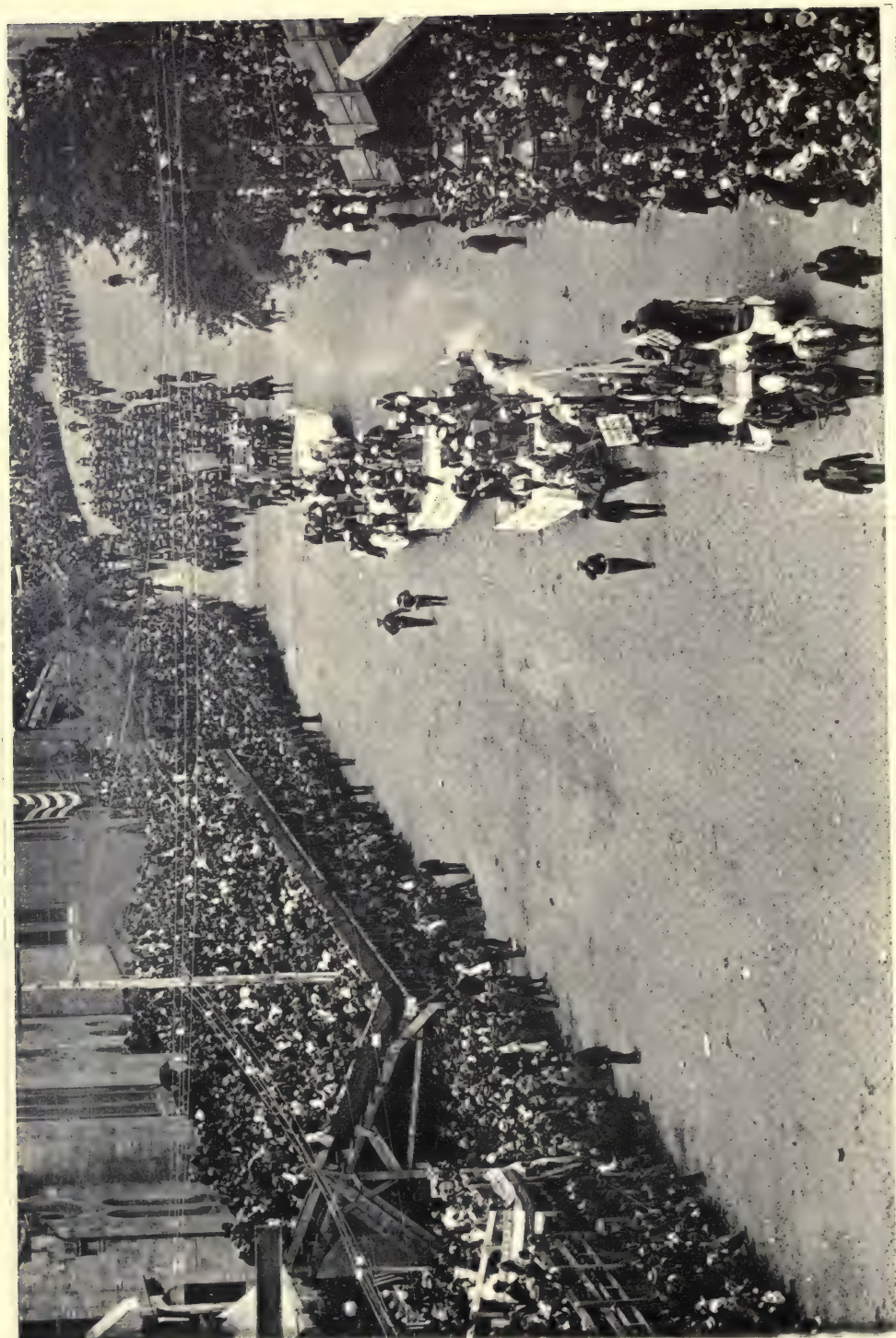
Brick manufacturers in carriages, T. R. McAvoy, C. B. Siner, Peter Sheets, Harry Webster, L. E. Jarden, George Dotterer, James Milnamow, and others.











PHOTOGRAPH

BRICKMAKERS.

PHOTOGRAPH

## BRICKMAKERS' ASSOCIATION. (Down-Town.)

*Sub-Marshal.*—BARTLETT ARMBRUSTER.*Aide.*—FRANK McAVOY.

GRAY'S FERRY FIFE AND DRUM BAND. WILLIAM AKERS, Leader.

Blue silk banner.

Large transparency containing this announcement:

Brickmakers of Philadelphia. Capacity of production:

1787	1,000,000 a year.	1787
1887	391,000,000 a year.	1887

Four hundred men wearing white hats and belts, blue shirts, dark pants, and blue badges.

## THE CLAY ASSEMBLY OF KNIGHTS.

*Sub-Marshal.*—JOHN McMAHON.*Aides.*—THOMAS J. OWENS, GEORGE PETERSON, and ROBERT RISLEY.

"Q. BROWN" BAND. (Eighteen pieces.) A McKNIGHT, Leader.

Clay Local Assembly, No. 6789, Knights of Labor (brickmakers).

National flags.

Handsome blue and red banner, inscribed, "Clay Local Assembly, No. 6789, Knights of Labor, Brickmakers, organized April 29, 1886."

Four hundred men wearing blue shirts, brown hats, white belts, white ties, and blue badges.

## MASTER BRICKLAYERS.

*Sub-Marshal.*—P. C. BALLINGER.

Banner: "Master Bricklayers' Company of Philadelphia, instituted 1790," in red and blue silk.

Twenty carriages, containing officers and members of the company, as follows: Henry R. Coulomb, President; Edward S. Fitch, Secretary; Stephen Morris, Treasurer; Jacob Loeser and Nathan Middleton (oldest member), Samuel Hart, Joseph B. Hancock, John H. Miller, Miles King, Michael Magee, M. Ballinger, John E. Moore, Michael B. Andress, William Smith, William Harper, Jr., John Furman, Benjamin Shrouds, Lewis Snyder, Joseph H. Weston, Henry Einwechter, Theodore J. Fimple, David Armstrong, Joseph Brant, Joseph H. Howard, W. R. Chapman, S. E. Moore, J. H. Faries, John A. Potts, F. N. Forsyth, John T. Gordon, David Getz,

George Einwechter, Charles Einwechter, George P. Einwechter, John A. Einwechter, Thomas Nagee, Robert Studholme, Joseph P. Evans, James W. Saunders, John Borden, William W. Crane, William Shelley, Daniel Henon, John Henon, Edward T. Black, John C. Atkinson, John Escandel, John R. Fullerton, John H. Fullerton, H. M. Boorse, Andrew Diamond, Charles Stewart, B. L. Collom, W. C. Hyzer, Isaac D. Hetzel, John W. Gill, William Fullerton, L. H. Eckart, E. U. Lippincott, James Turner, William R. Green, Ruben Owens, John Hendricks, John George, George W. Payne, John G. Moore, William C. Mullen, William Stilley, E. E. Nock, Charles Ryan, John D. Brosnahan, James F. Hoctar, S. P. Forder, E. E. Kelley, Jacob R. George, William J. Gillingham, John Campbell, M. Naughton, H. D. Saunders, and J. T. Glenn.

#### HOD-CARRIERS.

*Sub-Marshal*.—THOMAS C. KING.

*Aides*.—ISAAC B. MATTHEWS, G. H. MASSEY, CHARLES WESTON, JOHN O'BRIEN.

WEST CHESTER LIBERTY CORNET BAND. (Twenty-six pieces.) W. H. THOMAS,  
Leader.

Light Star Lodge No. 1.

Officers, in barouches, as follows: President, B. F. Trusty; ex-President, Daniel Tynch; Vice-President, I. F. Miller; Treasurer, William Jenkins; Financial Secretary, H. W. Fields; Recording Secretary, R. D. Britt.

Banner: "Light Star Lodge No. 1, United Hod-Carriers' and Laborers' Union, Philadelphia," with representation of a man carrying the hod up the ladder after the old fashion. On the reverse side was the inscription, "Instituted March 28, 1881."

Another silk banner, presented to the Union June 20, 1882, was also carried in line.

#### PIONEER CORPS.

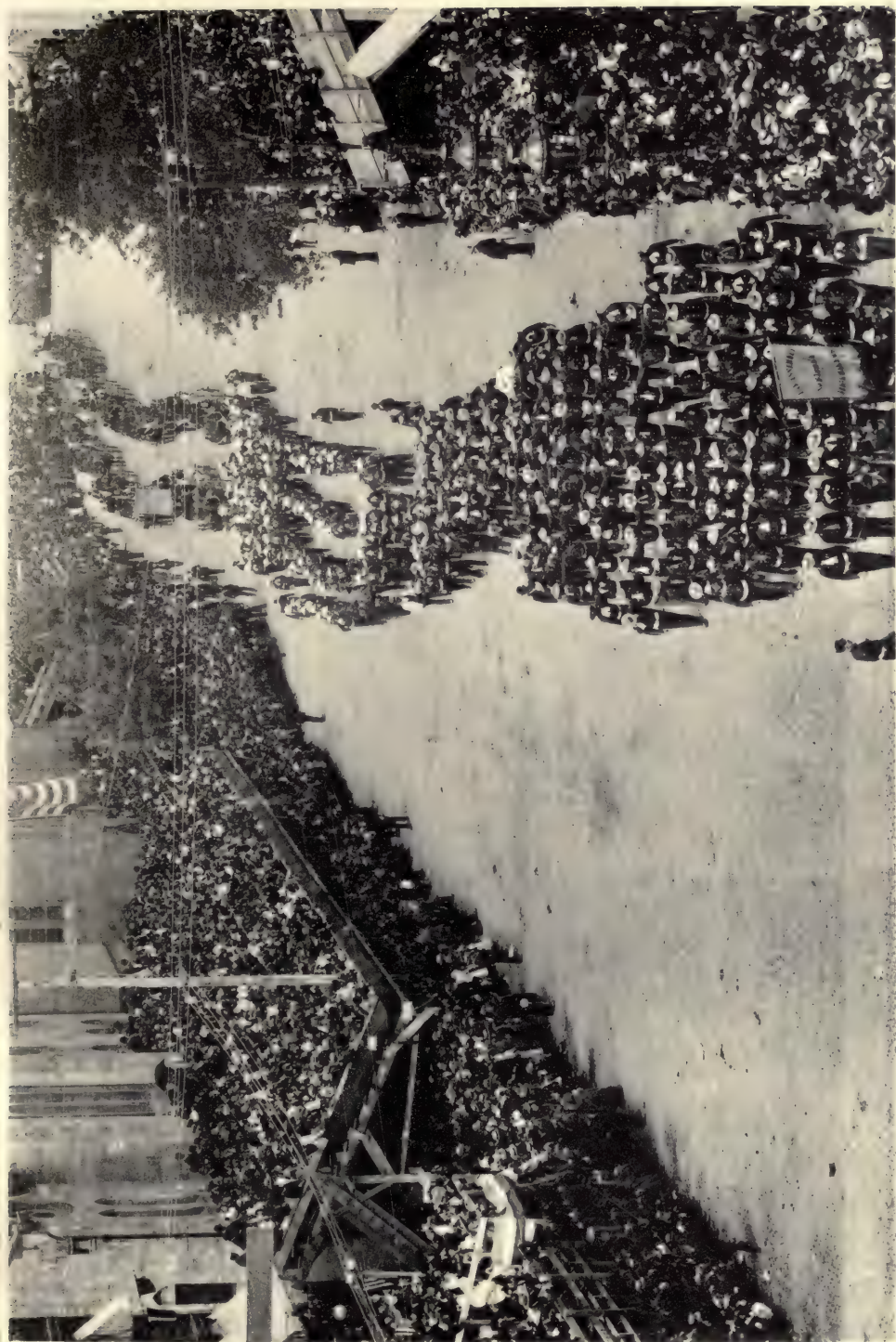
Five hundred men wearing white suits and black caps, with blue badges and rosette. Some of the men carried hods. They were accompanied by a float containing an upright ladder, and a number of hods.

#### FLOATS OF THE BRICKMAKERS.

##### FLOAT No. 1.

The first float, eight by sixteen feet, was drawn by four sorrel horses decorated with plumes and flags. The seat of this float was decorated also





PHILADELPHIA

THE CLAY ASSEMBLY—BRICKMAKERS.

CHAS. H. COOPER





with flags, and to the left of the seat a small-sized field dinner-bell was kept ringing. Behind the seat was a wooden table four feet square by three and a half feet high. Near the table was a half-barrel tub on a two-foot stool, full of sand for sanding the mould on the table. On the front corner, opposite the bell, was a pile of clay as taken from the bank, sufficient for one thousand bricks, and this was being tempered by a man kneading it with his feet, preparing it for the man at the table.

## FLOAT No. 2.

This was of the same style as Float No. 1, and was drawn by four bays. On the side was the inscription, "Old way—cutting and rubbing front bricks by hand." In the centre of the float was a pile of three hundred bricks, around which were four men rubbing them with sand as they came from the moulds, shown on Float No. 1, and then trimming them with ordinary table case-knives.

## FLOAT No. 3.

S. P. Miller & Son's exhibit, showing three specimens of the progress of brick-pressing machinery from hand to steam machinery, which has taken place within the past half-century. The machines shown were made of iron. The first was a hand-press in use for several years, from 1830 to about 1850, formerly made by Burns & Co., of Baltimore. It was an iron frame or table, three feet long by two and a half feet high, and one foot wide.

On this machine's banner was inscribed, "Old style hand-press: capacity 1300 per day."

The improvements in hand-presses was shown by another iron press, similar in size and make to the old one, the principal changes being in the reversal of the lever, which was thrown in or towards the brick-box, economizing the actions of the workman. It was about six inches longer and a little higher.

It took the bricks from the brick-making machines and prepared them for the dryer. Its banner said, "Capacity 20,000 per day."

## FLOAT No. 4.

## AN OLD-TIME KILN.

Six iron-gray horses, with their harness bound in yellow patent leather, drew an old brick-kiln, four by eight feet, of three brick arches, which could

burn about two thousand bricks at a time, against two hundred and fifty thousand by a modern kiln; and on the side was, "1787. Old way—burning brick by wood." There was a cord of pine knots being thrown in by two men, who used a crooked wooden stick for a poker.

FLOAT No. 5.

"The way we make them now by hand" was on the side of this float, which was of the regular size, with four roan horses. Behind the seat was a four-foot table, like the one on Float No. 1, where there were two iron moulds in operation by a man making bricks by hand. A boy was the "off-bearer," and a man wheeled material to the mould from a pile of clay ground by steam.

FLOAT No. 6.

"As we press them now" was on this float, which exhibited two men operating the Kueny press. This is similar in construction to the ordinary modern hand-press, except the articulation of the hand-lever with the "horse" or large lever below. On this float were two other men working a Kueny press for making pattern bricks of the various shapes used in cornice ornamentation.

FLOAT No. 7.

This began the display by Chambers Bros. & Co., on a platform, nine by twenty feet, drawn by four bay horses, with plumes and flags. The banner indicated, "1787—1887, Chambers Bros. & Co. Process of manufacturing brick. Six hundred millions annually." There was an upright steam-engine on one side of the centre, with water-tank, coal-box, etc., and a supply of brick-clay,—raw dirt as taken fresh from the bank, tempered with water, and prepared by the sand and moulds for the dryer. The machine was on a large box-table, and was a working model, one-fourth the regular size, which is fifty feet long by eight high and four wide. With this machine nine men—with steam-power—can turn out fifty thousand bricks in ten hours. To make the same number of bricks by the old hand-press, in the same time, would require over one hundred men.

FLOAT No. 8.

On this the "Artificial Brick-Dryer—Pallet System," invented within the past two years, was shown. This was a brick tunnel, four feet wide



and four feet high, with an escape at one end to carry off the moisture, and a coal furnace fire at the other.

## FLOAT No. 9.

On the next float was shown "A collection of ancient bricks and tiles taken from a kiln that was unearthed by graders on the Pensacola and Atlantic Railroad. Trees nine feet in circumference were growing over this kiln. Citizens of Florida who recall sixty-five years have no remembrance of its origin." There was in addition a collection of bricks ranging in size from an inch and a half to fifteen inches long.

## FLOAT No. 10.

Machinery for an improved method of preparing the clay and making bricks was exhibited by George Carnell. On the front part of the float was placed an old style hand-press, such as was formerly used in pressing brick. Back of this was one of the latest patent Carnell steam-presses, by which as many bricks can be pressed in one hour as a man could press in a day formerly. A display of what is known to the brickmakers as a steam-mill was also made. One of these machines, it is said, will grind and prepare enough clay to keep twelve gangs of three men each well supplied with sufficient clay to turn out two thousand two hundred and forty bricks a day per gang.

## FLOAT No. 11.

On another float was N. M. Kinney's exhibit of improved machinery for pressing front brick by hand, and also improved machinery for tempering clay. Also on this float was a machine for sharpening and squaring brick.

## FLOAT No. 12.

Another float contained a four-by-eight-foot kiln of three brick arches, with iron doors and door-frames, iron grating, with ridge-pole and board roof, for burning bricks the modern way. Bituminous coal was shovelled in by two men. On the side of the float was, "Old style, 25,000 in seven days and seven nights; new style, 250,000 in five days and five nights."

Motto: "No handicraft with us compare; we make our bricks of what we are,—clay."

On the centre of the platform was a mantel, four feet high by six feet long, of ornamental red-clay boxes. From each end of this was a double

row of shelves, supporting displays of pressed bricks of many shapes, made by L. E. Jarden & Co.

Following this were a number of brick-drying machines, making in all seventeen exhibits on the part of the brickmakers. A portion of the floats preceded the Clay Assembly of Knights in the line of march.

#### JOHN BYRD'S ROOFING EXHIBIT.

*Sub-Marshal.*—JOHN BYRD.

The wagons in this display were covered with bunting, and around the platform of each was a cornice of galvanized iron.

#### FLOAT No. 1.

The first float represented a primitive bark cabin, four by six feet, by five feet high from base to cone, and on it an old German thatcher at work tying the bundles of straw in place. The straw was first made up into these bundles, which were two and a half to three feet in length by five inches in diameter, tied with thongs. These bundles were laid side by side in a tier across the roof, their butts overlapping the tier next lower.

#### FLOAT No. 2.

On the next float one man was at work placing shingles of red tile, as at the present time, on a square cone roof. The tile was of various shapes, —square, triangle, and round-cornered, the predominating color being red.

#### FLOAT No. 3.

This illustrated ornamental slate-roofing. The slate was of different patterns, the edges of uniform angles and curves, the material used being red, green, and black.

#### FLOAT No. 4.

The climax of roof-making as an art was shown on another float, it representing the latest style of French mansard square slate roof. The structure was about ten by fourteen feet, with a dormer window on the left and a tower on the left front corner, looking from the inside. Through the window appeared the driver of the float, and on the roof one man was busy nailing on shingles.

On the cone of the roof was a comb, twelve inches high, of a succession of circular figures, and from this dropped down on the slate twelve inches



THE ROOFING EXHIBIT





an apron of similar figures, all in hand-hammered copper, as was also a rope-design supported by box sides running down each corner of the roof to the cornice. At the base of the roof the hammered copper cornice dropped down three feet. This cornice was made up of diminutive Corinthian columns, about two feet apart, to correspond with the size of the float. Between the columns were panels consisting of a rustic box-border, enclosing a spiral radiation about eight inches square, all of one piece. The tower was made to begin at the eaves, with imitation stone three feet high, reaching to another three-foot copper face of Gothic leaves. Thence upward was the turret and the cone finial. The design was made by Mr. Byrd.

## FLOAT No. 5.

On another float was a house being roofed with tin by three men, who took the metal from rolls which were prepared by five other men under this roof. The five represented the latter method of taking the metal from square blocks and working it into the rolls. In addition to the benches in use, the Calvert machine was at work.

## TIN ROOFERS AND SHEET-IRON WORKERS.

*Sub-Marshal's Aide.*—ANTHONY QUINN.

Sixty men were in line. They wore blue shirts, white overalls, white belts, polka-dot neckties, and blue felt hats.

## PLUMBERS AND THE TRADE SCHOOL.

*Sub-Marshal.*—FRANK P. BROWN.

## FLOAT No. 1.

A section of the old wooden water-pipe which carried the water from the "City Water-Works," in Centre Square, now the site of the new City Hall, was displayed upon the first float. It represented the water-pipe of the last century, when iron pipe was not in use, and when the sections were tapered at the ends and bound by iron ferrules. The inscription was "Wooden Water-Pipe of Philadelphia in 1799; largest size, 6-inch bore."

The old pipe was taken from under the City Hall not long since, and was in a remarkable state of preservation, measuring eighteen feet in length, and showing the tapering points.

## FLOAT No. 2.

On a catamaran behind it was a section of the largest water-pipe of the present day, exhibited by R. D. Wood & Co. The iron pipe was six feet in diameter.

## FLOAT No. 3.

Next came a float eighteen feet long, containing a representation of the "bath-rooms of 1799 and 1887."

The old-style room contained an oval-shaped portable tub, that would be mistaken for a horse-trough in these days, an old straw-bound log hydrant, and a wash-stand, consisting of a cross-piece on the tub with a tin basin resting on it. The modern room contained a neatly-lined tub, fancy porcelain wash-stand, and water-closet on a tiled floor.

## FLOAT No. 4.

Behind these exhibits was a float representing the "Master Plumbers' Trade School," with a dozen boys, dressed in overalls, jackets, and caps, at work "in lead pipe." An inscription announced this as "The First Trade School for Apprentices in the United States." The boys gave exhibitions of their progress in the trade.

## DOORS, SASH, AND MILL WORK.

*Sub-Marshal*.—CHARLES GILLINGHAM.

Three floats under the auspices of the Philadelphia Saw- and Planing-Mill Association.

## FLOAT No. 1.

The first float, drawn by four horses, represented an "old-fashioned carpenter-shop," with two carpenter's benches, and men at work making doors.

## FLOAT No. 2.

On another float, drawn by six horses, the "new mode of making doors and manufactured work" was demonstrated with the necessary machinery and men in attendance.

## FLOAT No. 3.

The third exhibit, on a float drawn by four horses, consisted of a pyramid, on which finished work was adjusted. This included doors, sash, window-frames, and wood mantels, finely finished in oak, white pine, ash, walnut, and other fancy hard and soft woods.

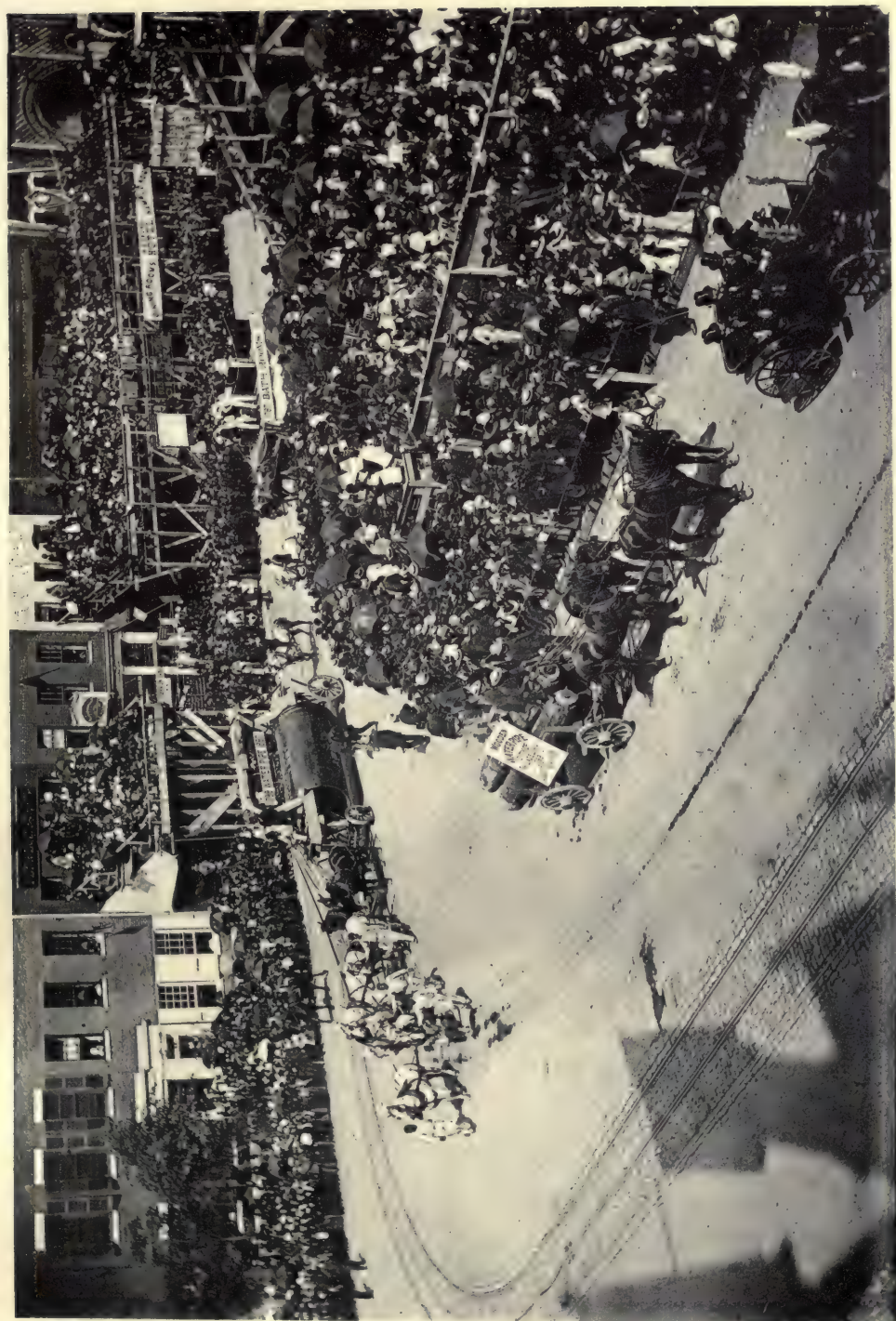


EXHIBIT A

THE PLUMBERS' EXHIBIT.

FRANK T. JONES









DOORS, SASH AND MILL WORK.



## LATHERS.

*Sub-Marshal.*—JACOB D. HANLEY.

## FLOAT.

Decorated float, containing an arch showing methods of lathing, under the auspices of the "Lathers' Mutual Protective Union of Philadelphia." The design was so arranged as to illustrate the various kinds of lathing which the changing styles of modern houses render necessary.

The association mustered about thirty men, dressed in white canvas suits, carrying the national flags.

## OLD AND NEW IN PLASTERING.

*Sub-Marshal.*—JOHN CANNON.

*Aides.*—JAMES MALONE, EDWARD DONNELLY, MICHAEL KELLY, MICHAEL WELSH, ROBERT CLAY.

## MASTER AND JOURNEYMEN PLASTERERS' COMBINED EXHIBIT.

AMERICUS BAND. (Twenty pieces.) THOMAS COBBIN, Leader.

Banner, blue and red silk.

"Operative Plasterers' Mutual Protective Association," with representation of a plasterer at work. Date of organization, "September 5, 1879."

Two silk flags.

## FLOAT No. 1.

On one large float was given a representation of the various grades of plastering, such as ordinary white coating, hard finishing, sand finishing, finishing in colors, and pebble dashing.

The pebble dashing is a revival of a method employed one hundred years ago. The pebbles then, however, were thrown into mortar, the whole costing from twenty to twenty-five cents per square yard, while now they are thrown into cement, at a cost of from one dollar to one dollar and a half per square yard.

## FLOAT No. 2.

The second float contained tools, etc., used in the trade.

About two hundred journeymen plasterers turned out, dressed in white jackets and overalls and white hats.

## METAL WORKERS.

*Sub-Marshal*.—J. S. THORN.

*Aides*.—W. B. GODDARD, EUGENE CROCKET, and WILLIAM DOYLE.

WASHINGTON GRAYS' BAND.

SECOND REGIMENT FIFE AND DRUM CORPS.

## BANNER WAGON.

Blue silk banner, mechanic's arm; and banner, "Thorn's Architectural Sheet-Metal Work."

Decorated wagon, containing aged or disabled workmen.

One hundred men from Thorn's shop, wearing dark-blue flannel shirts, blue overalls, black silk neckties, dark felt hats, and light-yellow badges. Each man carried tools, such as hammers, sledges, or soldering-irons.

One platoon carried beautifully-ornamented weather-vanes on staves, and another carried the colors. In the centre of the company was carried a handsome blue silk banner, with a mechanic's arm and hammer on it, and the inscription:

"By hammer and hand  
All arts do stand."

This motto was used in the great industrial parade of one hundred years ago. Each of the officers carried decorated hammers.

## FLOAT No. 1.

Behind the men came a float, drawn by four horses, containing a finial twenty-five feet high. The base was of copper, and on top was an eagle with a six-feet spread. On the eagle's head was a large gilded ball, and on top of that a cross.

## FLOAT No. 2.

The next float, drawn by two horses, bore a massive copper lion nine feet long and seven feet high. One paw of the figure held a hammer over an anvil.

## FLOATS Nos. 3 AND 4.

An old steeple from "1783" was drawn by two horses on the next float. The old shingle roof and quaint weather-vane bore a striking contrast to the magnificent octagon-shaped copper spire that followed on a truck with four spirited horses. To the trade the material used is known as "cold-rolled,





METAL WORKERS.

illustrated on it are said to be of a similar character to those made by manufacturers in Holland to-day. A black mahogany mantel, with improved fireplace, portable grate, and new style of decorating, was presented in contrast to the old by Sharpless & Watts.

FLOAT No. 2.

Another float represented workmen manufacturing mosaic in the same way as it was made in olden time. The mosaic of to-day, it was said, is substantially the same in the product and method of manufacture as it was when used on the floors in Pompeii.

In this section the Philadelphia Exhaust Ventilator Company exhibited an eight-foot iron ventilating steam-fan, with the inscription, "The Black-man wheel moves 200,000 cubic feet of air per minute."

FLOAT No. 3.

Another float, displayed by George W. Hartman, presented old and new heaters, and still another exhibited "The Keystone Metal Stove-Boards.

PAINTS AND GLASS.

*Sub-Marshal.*—ADOLPH HEINE.

Four interesting displays on floats were made.

FLOAT No. 1.

On the first was a table, at which the men were working with mullers of the ancient wooden and less ancient stone style on a stone slab. They were grinding paint in the old way.

Beside them was an old-fashioned kettle, with two cannon-balls inside for grinding white lead; the kettle was suspended, and the balls were made to roll around over the white lead by pushing and turning the kettle. In addition to this was an illustration of the old system of stirring paints in a keg with a stick. The whole was labelled "Philadelphia Paint Grinding, 1787."

Each of the four horses drawing the float was led by a man wearing a cape and a straw hat. The men at work on the wagon were dressed in Continental uniform, including knee-breeches, low shoes, old style muslin shirts, big collars, and three-cornered hats, wigs, and queues. Indicative of the times was the label, "All paints imported."

## FLOAT No. 2.

The display on the second float presented the contrast. There was a ten horse-power engine and boiler running the stone burr-mill, until recently in common use. This mill is also known as the "horizontal mill," and, where now in use, is generally run with much greater velocity than heretofore.

## FLOAT No. 3.

Behind the burr-mill was the modern or roller-mill, consisting of rollers lying contiguous and running in opposite directions, sending the paint from one to the other, and grinding it for use.

## FLOAT No. 4.

The paddle-mixers, now run by steam, were also illustrated. The three men attending the machines were dressed in the garb of modern workmen, and the display was labelled "Paint Grinding, 1887," with this reference to the progress in the trade: "1887. Philadelphia produces annually, under a protective tariff, 84,000,000 pounds of paint."

## GLASS.

The progress in the manufacture of glass was shown on two floats exhibited by Hires & Co.

## FLOAT No. 1.

On this float were four frames, containing four lights each, of ornamented "colored glass made in this country." A window-frame, seven by nine inches, was labelled "Window Glass—Largest size made in 1787." Near it was a pane measuring fifty by seventy-five inches, labelled "Window glass—Size made in 1887," being the largest size of cylinder glass made in the United States. The first process in making window and picture glass was shown, also "blow-pipes used in making window and picture glass." The whole story was then summed up in this sign:

"Progress in window and picture glass: 1787, one small factory; 1887, 142 factories, employing 7000 hands, producing 175,000,000 square feet, valued at \$6,000,000. Capital invested, \$4,000,000."

## FLOAT No. 2.

A piece of plate glass, measuring ninety-six by one hundred and eighty inches, followed on the next float, to show the size of plate glass made in



the United States. Accompanying it was the label, "Progress in polished plate glass: 1787, no factories; 1870, one small factory; 1887, six factories, employing 2500 hands. Value of product, \$4,000,000. Capital invested, \$450,000."

#### MASTER PAINTERS.

*Sub-Marshal.*—CHARLES McCARTY.

Three carriages, containing officers and members of the Master Painters' Association, as follows: Joseph Chapman, President; F. F. Black, Secretary; Maurice Joy, Treasurer; Wm. B. Carlile, J. B. Scattergood, Stephen D. Cole, John Stewart, M. McCarron, Albert Shur, James Taylor, Wm. Pegley, Wm. Graham, and W. J. Hayes.

#### FLOAT.

Large float, the combined exhibit of employers and journeymen, representing "The Painting Industry of Philadelphia." On one side two houses were painted, one representing the old style, with painters and a ladder, and a structure daubed red and green; the other representing the new, with painters on swing stages, trestles, etc., applying the modern tints.

On the other side of the float were two shops, the "Paint Shop" of one hundred years ago, and the modern establishment, with elaborate offices and appointments. On the rear of the design the whitewashing of one hundred years ago was contrasted with the frescoing of 1887.

#### JOURNEYMEN PAINTERS.

*Sub-Marshal.*—JOHN SAGE, Sr.

*Aides.*—BENJAMIN R. NEILDS, PATRICK McMENAMIN.

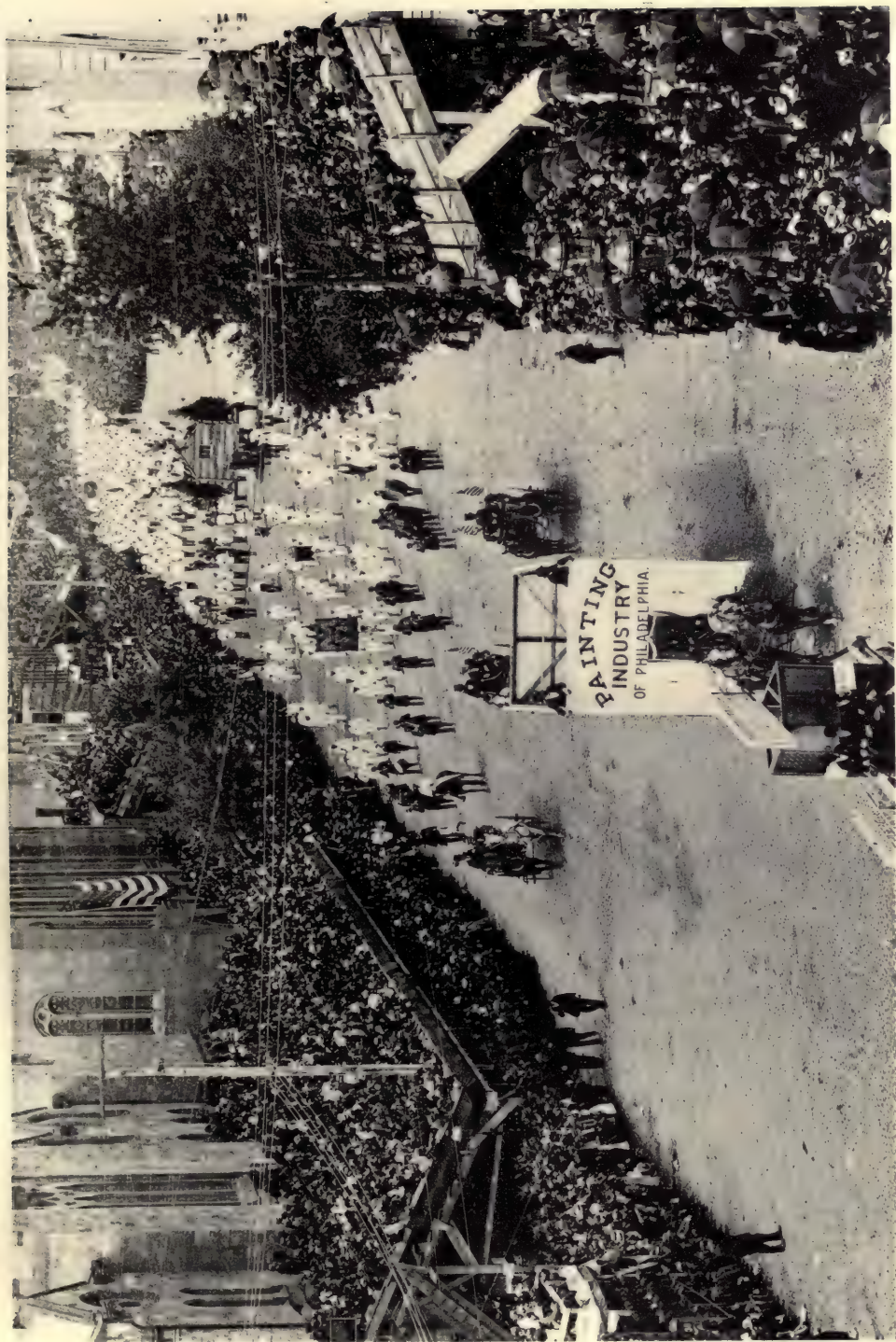
#### COLUMBIA BAND.

Banner, in blue silk: "Presented to the Journeymen House Painters' Association of Philadelphia, A.D. 1866," containing representation of a phoenix over the painters' shield, with rampant tigers facing each other.

Under the shield were the words, "Love, Honor, Obedience." Three bannerets, explaining the significance of these words, were displayed. The first, in red silk, read, "We LOVE our country;" the second, in white silk, "We HONOR its institutions;" the third, in blue silk, "We OBEY her laws."

Upwards of one hundred men turned out, dressed in white shirts and hats, with brushes in the pockets of the overalls.





WILLIAMS

CONTINUED

PAINTERS' EXHIBIT.



## THE OLD LOG CABIN.

Behind the painters came an old log cabin representing, as nearly as skilled workmen of the present day could reproduce it, the abode of the settlers of one hundred years ago.

The interior of the cabin was ten feet by twelve, and seven feet high. The walls were of unplanned hemlock logs, dove-tailed at the corners; the roof was peaked, with several logs fastened lengthwise to add to the strength of the structure, and the only avenue of entrance and exit, a door-way on one side, was secured by a door on wooden hinges, with the old style wooden latch and cross-bar.

A window in the front of the cabin lighted the interior, and through a "chunk chimney," in the rear, the smoke from a fire, which was kept burning on the inside, passed out into the open air. The crevices between the logs were roughly plastered with an admixture of clay and cement, to protect the occupants of the cabin from rain and wind. On either side of the cabin trees were planted that had been secured from a Pennsylvania forest.

The cabin was built under the direction of George Washington while under the auspices of the Building Trades' Council.

## CARPENTERS AND STAIR-BUILDERS.

*Sub-Marshal.*—CONSTANTINE THORN.

*Aides.*—WILLIAM F. EBERHARDT, THOMAS FLEMING, ISAAC REYNOLDS, ISAAC BELOUR.

CECILIA BAND. (Twenty pieces.) PETER BURNS, Leader.

Twelve pioneers, with genuine broadaxes, Captain Harry Bowstead.

New silk banner: "Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, instituted August 12, 1881."

Silk flag.

Banner recently presented to Local Union, No. 8, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, by Tallman & McFadden. This banner was found not long since in the old mansion, No. 307 South Third Street. It is of pale blue silk, about six feet long by four feet wide, and was "painted by I. A. Vanchost, 1835."

The following description of it is recalled:

The banner was painted for the Journeymen Carpenters' Association, as stated on one side, with the addition that the body was instituted in June,



1835. The frontispiece represents carpenters at work, with implements of their trade lying around. A youth is in the act of tapping one of the workmen on the shoulder with one hand, and with the other pointing to a neighboring steeple clock, which denoted the hour of six.

Prominent in the foreground is a block on which is inscribed the legend, "Six to six," the watchword of the mechanics of those days. On the reverse side is the painting of a female representing America, supporting the American flag, and surrounded by one male and two female Indians, to whom she is pointing out the motto of the Association, "Union and Intelligence, the path to Independence." The banner, which is in an excellent state of preservation, was, it is stated, carried in the Lafayette celebration parade in 1835.

About 800 men, neatly uniformed, turned out with the brotherhood. They represented all the Unions in Philadelphia and vicinity, including Camden. They wore lead-colored hats, white shirts with turn-down collars and black ties, and muslin aprons with the name and emblem of the brotherhood imprinted on them. The men also carried dowel-rods for canes. In the line they had a number of interesting banners, some of the inscriptions being here given: "Our Brotherhood is 42,000 strong." "We work only nine hours a day." "We aid the sick and help the widows and orphans." "Trades' Union men are loyal to American Institutions."

The German Union bore a unique banner, being made of shavings strongly woven together. The banner was beautifully painted, and attracted a great deal of attention.

About midway in the line was the Ivy Fife and Drum Corps, of Camden, Thomas Miles, drum-major.

#### THE MODERN COTTAGE.

The modern cottage, which was built in three weeks, at Broad and Dauphin Streets, under the auspices of the Master Builders' Exchange and the Building Trades' Council, brought up the rear of the line in the Sixth Division, and represented the culmination of a hundred years of progress in the building trades.

The cottage was built by union carpenters, under the direction of J. W. Sutcliffe, and was painted by union men, under the direction of John Sage, Sr. The architect was E. W. Thorne. The design was in the Swiss cottage style, with peaked roof and dormer windows.



It was nearly eighteen feet square, having a frontage equally as long as that of the average dwelling-house constructed to-day. In front was a four-foot porch, with steps leading up to it, fancy posts, and ornamental railings. In the rear was a wash-house, four feet by seven. The doors were of the latest make, on brass hinges, and the windows were of white and stained glass, in fancy sash.

The front door opened into a reception hall, with a magnificent oak stair-way at the side, the open space measuring eight by seven and one-half feet, and the ceiling being six feet in the clear. The parlor was beautifully papered, and presented a most inviting aspect, being elegantly furnished, and containing an open fireplace and mahogany mantel.

Its size was ten by seven and one-half feet, large enough for half a dozen persons to move about comfortably. The dining-room behind the parlor and the kitchen on the right were of a uniform height of six feet, the dimensions of the former being eight by nine feet, and the latter eight by seven. These rooms were also neatly furnished.

On the second floor were three rooms, nicely papered, and fitted up as bed-rooms, with modern furnishing, all five feet ten inches high. The attic contained two rooms, in either of which a few of the centennial visitors to the city might have found good accommodations. From the outside the house presented an unusually attractive appearance.

The roofs over the building proper and the porches were metallic shingles. The rounded red cedar shingles, extending several feet below the cornice, were neatly oiled; the overlapping weather-boards were painted in light and dark terra cotta, trimmed with bronze green, and the sash Etruscan red. The base was painted to represent foundation-stone.

The home-like picture conveyed by the trim cottage and its furnishings was completed by habitation, the occupants being the family of Gerald Breen, a disabled member of Local Union No. 8, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and Joseph Sutcliffe, a six-year-old grandson of the foreman of the building.

This beautiful modern workman's home was constructed as a contrast with the "log cabin" before named, as illustrative of the increased comforts enjoyed by the workingman of to-day with those of a century ago. The contrast in building thus presented was a most suggestive and striking illustration of our advance.

Following the Sixth Division came

THE COLORED PEOPLE'S DISPLAY.

*Assistant Marshal.*—C. J. PERRY.

*Aides.*—WALTER HALL and S. STERAR.

This subdivision consisted of three large floats, which, as they were wheeled into line, were greeted with the hearty applause of the spectators.

These floats were each drawn by four horses decorated with flags.

FLOAT No. 1.

The first float was labelled "1787," in large figures, on bunting, and the scene represented was a Southern plantation during the days of slavery. There was the little negro cabin, surrounded by growing cotton, but the slaves were absent. Messrs. C. J. Perry and Walter P. Hall, the committee, had failed to find colored people, even with the offer of a liberal pecuniary reward, willing to go on the float as slaves.

The "human chattels" were only represented by the driver of the float and his assistants. Printed on the bunting which surrounded this float was the colored people's story of other days, told in these terse sentences:

"No personal freedom."

"No schools and no colleges."

"No hope of advancement."

"But little personal property held by us."

FLOAT No. 2.

The second float was labelled "1887," and was intended to show the difference between the past and the present condition of the race.

The float represented a school scene, and had sixty-five little boys and girls at their studies, under the direction of four teachers.

On the stanchions of this float were banners telling the glad story of the present time by the following sentences and statistics:

"Emancipation."

"Enfranchisement."

"Entitled to full political rights and privileges."

"75 colleges."

"22,500 free schools."

"1,589,000 colored children in the public schools."

"Material wealth of the colored people South, \$150,000,000."

"Material wealth of the colored people North, \$35,000,000."

"God bless 1887."

FLOAT No. 3.

The third and last float in this display was labelled "Industry," and showed many of the trades at which colored people are engaged in this city. The float not only gave a bright and pleasing picture of industry, but it had quite a number of colored men in the scene engaged in their actual callings.

These were: John H. Baynard, a brick-mason, engaged in building a chimney; Benjamin Hughes, saddle- and harness-maker, with a workman making a saddle; Allan Turnage, engaged in repairing stoves; Samuel Smith, engaged in binding books; George H. Wilson, making shoes; Solomon Anderson, engaged at tailoring; John Bush, a house-painter, engaged in his work; William Wood, a paper-hanger, working at his business; C. J. Perry, job printer, running off circulars on a printing-press; George Purnell, a jeweller and watch-maker, engaged in repairing watches; and Elias Chase, builder and contractor, putting up a small house.

The illustrations of the advance made by the colored people of the United States in the last century, although creditable to the public spirit and energy of Messrs. C. J. Perry and Walter P. Hall, who undertook the task of arranging its details within a short period of the demonstration, was not what the marshal had hoped it would be, and was certainly not what he had labored to make it. One of his earliest efforts was to have this striking feature in our civilization properly presented. The failure to meet his wishes was due to the unwillingness of leading men of color to undertake a work which would have been of the highest credit and advantage to their race.

Next to the marvellous Indian exhibit, the colored people could have made such a presentation of their physical, intellectual, and moral advance within the past century as would have astonished and delighted the well-wishers of their race.

## SEVENTH DIVISION.

*Assistant Marshal.*—HAMILTON DISSTON.

*Aides.*—JOHN S. NAYLOR, C. T. SHOEMAKER, ROBERT JOHNSON, S. BEVAN.

EXHIBIT OF HENRY DISSTON & SONS.

*Sub-Marshal.*—J. S. DISSTON.

*Aides.*—JAMES McLANN, JOHN LAMB, JAMES GARLAND (all mounted).

## First Subdivision.

BANNER REPRESENTING DATE OF ORGANIZATION, "1840."

GERMANIA BAND OF READING. (Thirty-one pieces.)

Banner, followed by employés who have served the present firm from twenty-five to forty-seven years, fifty-two men.

Victoria, containing representatives of the firm, followed by a float drawn by two horses, front and rear view, "Henry Disston & Sons' saws sold in all the principal cities of the world."

Side views, "Sailing-ship bound to America with saws, 1787" (as there were none made in this country), and "Clipper steam-ship bound for Europe with saws, 1887."

## Second Subdivision.

BANNER REPRESENTING STEEL WORKS.

Employés of Melting and Rolling Mill, one hundred and thirty men, followed by a float drawn by four horses, giving the amount and the value of the steel product of the United States in comparison with the rest of the world, which is about thirty-four per cent.

## Third Subdivision.

Employés in Circular Saw Department, seventy-six men.

Float drawn by four horses, with large circular saw, one hundred inches in diameter, indicative of the Constitutional Centennial, enclosed in an arch surmounted by a keystone, representing "Pennsylvania" the "Keystone State."





PHILADELPHIA

THE SAW MAKERS' EXHIBIT.

FOOTBRIDGE



**Fourth Subdivision.****UNITED STATES BAND.** (Twenty-one pieces.)

Employés of Hand-Saw Department, one hundred and sixty men, with float drawn by six horses, bearing case of goods, with numerous small circular saws in motion.

**Fifth Subdivision.**

Employés of File Department, one hundred and forty men, with float drawn by two horses showing "Old and New Method of Tempering Saws," and "Old and New Method of Grinding Saws." In the first, as shown, the saws came out of the furnace so crooked that one man could only smith or straighten eighteen to twenty-four saws per day, while with the new method he will smith or straighten two hundred and forty to three hundred saws per day.

In the old method of grinding by hand he would grind about sixty saws per day, while with the new method he will grind about two hundred saws per day.

**Sixth Subdivision.**

Employés of Long-Saw Department, sixty men, with float drawn by four horses containing thirteen band-saws, emblematic of "The Thirteen Original States."

**Seventh Subdivision.****WECCACOE FLUTE AND DRUM CORPS.** (Sixteen pieces.)

Employés of Handle Department, Machinists, Carpenters, and Laborers, ninety men, with float drawn by two horses, showing "the Old and New Method of Tothing Hand-saws, and "Old Method of Handle-making." By the old method of tothing a man would do three hundred saws per day, while by the new method he will tooth eighteen hundred per day.

In making handles by hand a man would saw out twelve dozens per day, or one hundred and forty-four handles, while by the new method he will cut out sixty dozens, or seven hundred and twenty handles per day.

**Eighth Subdivision.**

Jobbing Department, sixty men, followed by a float drawn by four horses, with men making small saws and other tools.

## Ninth Subdivision.

Employés of office, sales-room, and ware-room, twenty men.

A float, carrying a fine display of saws and files belonging to this firm, was withdrawn from the line, on account of the breaking of the pole in turning.

Number of men . . . . .	790
“ bands . . . . .	3
Germania Band of Reading, pieces . . . . .	31
United States Band, of Philadelphia, pieces . . . . .	21
Weccacoe Flute and Drum Corps, of Tacony, pieces . . . . .	16
Number of floats . . . . .	8
“ horses . . . . .	34
“ carriages . . . . .	1

## THE ORR &amp; HESS DISPLAY.

The Orr & Hess Company, of this city, which came next, had three exhibits, which attracted almost universal attention. These were on large floats, drawn by four horses, the whole being tastefully decorated with bunting.

## FLOAT No. 1.

Upon one float was the oldest steam-engine in America. It was built by Thomas Holloway, a boat-builder, of Kensington, in 1819. This engine has been in constant use for fifty years by F. & W. S. Perot, and their successors, of Philadelphia. Part of this engine had been lost: the beam was gone, but enough remained to give a good idea of its character. It was a low-pressure engine, and was remarkably plain. There was no attempt at ornamentation; it was quite in keeping with the state of invention at that day. It was severely practical, utility apparently being the only purpose to serve. The same principles that govern the modern steam-engine obtain in this one, and the most important contrast was shown to be in the style of construction, design, etc., which were more ornate in the engines of the present. The governor of this engine was on the same plan as those in use now.

## FLOAT No. 2.

In contrast with the engine of 1819 was a stationary engine of the present day. This was a McIntosh, Seymour & Co. engine, for high speed, with automatic cut-off, and was furnished by Harlan Page. While the



former was of the low-pressure type, this was a high-pressure engine, embodying all the improvements that have been made in constructing engines up to the present time. Its improvements were at once conspicuous, the most prominent being in the valves, the governor on the valve, fast speed, and cut-off. The contrast thus presented, while being great, and considering the different uses to which the engine of to-day has been adapted, made it somewhat difficult to believe that, beneath its exterior and polished finishings, there were practically the same principles in operation as governed the engine of 1819.

#### FLOAT No. 3.

Another float carried a steam toggle-joint coining-press, which was used forty years ago in the United States Mint at Charlotte, N. C. This press, which then was driven by a six-horse engine and boiler, had a capacity of thirty-five or forty pieces per minute. It represented the first plan of the coining-press which superseded the hand-worked screw-press. The coining-presses in use at the present time are all built on the same principle. Screw-presses are only used at present to strike medals. The capacity of the modern coining-press, one of which was striking medals, is about one hundred and twenty-five gold dollars a minute. The senior member of the firm, Mr. Arthur Orr, was originally employed in the mint as a mechanic. He was a man of such skill and reliability that when the mint at Charlotte, N. C., was being erected he was sent by Director Patterson to place its machinery and organize its departments. He subsequently retired from the government service and began the manufacture of the most complicated and delicate mint-machinery. For the last forty years his firm has furnished nearly all the machinery for the mints of the United States and the South American and Mexican governments.

#### AUGERS AND BITS.

Next in order came the exhibit of Job T. Pugh, which was large and comprehensive, showing bits and augers of different sizes from the smallest to the largest. This house has been established since 1774, and in that time has brought out many new and useful designs of the tools they manufacture.

#### FLOAT.

On a large float filled with various tools was an auger said to be the largest ever made. Its diameter was seven and one-half inches, and it will

bore any kind of wood, with power or by hand. It was of uniform shape, etc., and thirty inches long. Another feature of their exhibit was an auger of large size, five feet long, with a diameter of one and three-quarter inches. This auger was said to be forty years old, and represented the old forms as compared with the augers of to-day, the latter showing great improvement. The augers of the present day are superior, because of the greater uniformity of twist which is given to them. Another display was a concave auger with graduated twist; with that were countless augers, bits, machine bits, car bits, carp augers, mill augers, and post augers. Pump augers also were shown with ring or Cuba augers, hub augers, and machine augers. The display included chisel bits, dowel bits, and counter-sink bits.

Their Cuba or ring auger was invented by Mr. Job T. Pugh, in 1858. It at once superseded all similar augers which had hitherto been imported, and it is claimed soon proved to be the only auger that would bore successfully in the hard woods of foreign countries. Its main characteristic is its single screw, from which all screws have been subsequently designed. A concave auger was shown which is used for boring in the ends of wood, and in making straight holes. It will not deviate, and, compared with older augers shown, effects a saving in material.

Gas augers were exhibited. The screws of these were made solid. They are used for boring brick walls, etc. Patent hand-bits, for boring in stairs, were also shown. The augers and bits of this concern, which is one of the oldest in the country, go all over the world. For fifty years the business has been carried on continuously under the same management.

#### ANTI-FRICTION ALL STEEL SLIDING-DOOR HINGES.

The firm of Buehler, Bonbright & Company exhibited upon a large double truck, drawn by two horses, decorated with chimes and bells, a large working model of Lane's patent anti-friction all steel sliding-door hinges, a recent invention, said to be superior to any heretofore in use, for barn- and carriage-house doors; the process of working the doors was shown by two boys, who accompanied the exhibit.

"Prior to about 1850, barn-doors were hung on hinges; since then there have been many inventions for *sliding* doors instead of swinging them, and improvements in this mode have been various; but it has only been since Lane's invention was consummated that any hanger has been placed on the market that is not liable to *breakage*, cannot get *out* of

order, and is so free from friction that the smallest child can run it."  
(Statement of firm.)

MILL WORK AND HARDWARE.

HANEY, WHITE & Co.

This firm report their exhibit as follows:

"The exhibit, drawn by a single team, showed a handsome display of all kinds of moulding, from the smallest sash bead to the largest crown moulding used in heavy carriages, also some very handsome front doors, newel-posts, blinds, and other similar goods, which were followed by double team, making a very fine display of frames, consisting of handsome front double door-frames with segment head, bull's-eye window-frame, gable twin frame with ornamental tablet head, also new style twin bracket frame with stationary transom and heavy-turned columns, to be used in some of the finest houses being built in the northwestern section of our city.

"They employ a large force of frame-makers at their Philadelphia house, putting the frames together, and handling the large amount of goods constantly going out and coming in.

"The goods are principally made in Pennsylvania, but some are made in New York State, chiefly inside blinds, for which they are noted."

EIGHTH DIVISION.

*Assistant Marshal.*—ALBERT H. LADNER.

*Aides.*—WILLIAM F. McCULLY, SAMUEL H. REED, JOHN G. HOLLICK, JOHN FULLERTON, ROBERT GILLESPIE, JOHN DONOHUE, GEORGE W. APPLE, WILLIAM J. SHAW, HARRY J. BRINTON, WILLIAM ANDERSON, HARRY C. SELBY, THOMAS HOLT, JOHN H. CLAY, WILLIAM H. GRAY, SAMUEL J. YARGER, JOHN HUBBARD, WILLIAM H. BRISTOW.

STATUE OF IRAD FERRY.\*

*Sub-Marshal.*—JOHN D. RUOFF.

*Aides.*—WILLIAM M. KIDD, EDWIN B. WOODRUFF, SAMUEL B. SAVIN, ALFRED BAMBER, RICHARD M. STANTON, H. H. K. ELLIOTT, JOSEPH H. ROCKHILL, JOHN KLUFKEE, JOHN L. WILKINS, CHARLES SWEITZER, HARRISON MONTGOMERY, MONTGOMERY WARREN, JOSEPH CONWAY.

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\* Born Connecticut, 1801. Lost his life while rescuing a child from a fire at New Orleans, January 1, 1837.

BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND. J. G. S. BECK, Leader.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

William R. Leeds, William McMullen, Hamilton Disston, William A. Delaney, James H. Miller, Mortimer L. Johnson, William M. Kidd, Thomas McCullough, Albert Murray, Jr.

EX-CHIEF ENGINEER, GEORGE DOWNEY.

EX-ASSISTANT ENGINEER, JOS. H. YOUNG.

VISITING CHIEF ENGINEERS AND ASSISTANTS.

William Dickson, Harry B. Geisinger, John Ruckel, James McMahon, John C. Bach.

Irad Ferry Fire Company, No. 12, New Orleans, La., John J. McGinness, Foreman.

Volunteer Firemen's Association of Philadelphia, in citizen's dress.

Volunteer Firemen's Association of Philadelphia, in old-style equipments, drawing hose-carriage, "Volunteer."

Truck with Shag. Rag. Engine, built in England in 1720, and

Union Engine, of Salem, Massachusetts, built in London, England, in 1748.

Truck with Old Engine, built by Philip Mason in 1808.

MODERN STEAM FIRE-ENGINES.

BANNER.

LIBERTY CORNET BAND OF READING. A. H. UNGER, Leader.

*Sub-Marshal*.—THOMAS MCCULLOUGH.

*Aides*.—THOMAS H. CLARK, CHARLES FULMER, WM. RUHL, LOUIS C. SHIFFLER, WALTER GRAHAM, JAMES CRAWFORD, JOHN FISHER, JACOB ROHR-BACKER.

Banner of Diligent Engine Company, carried in parade on the reception of Lafayette, in 1824.

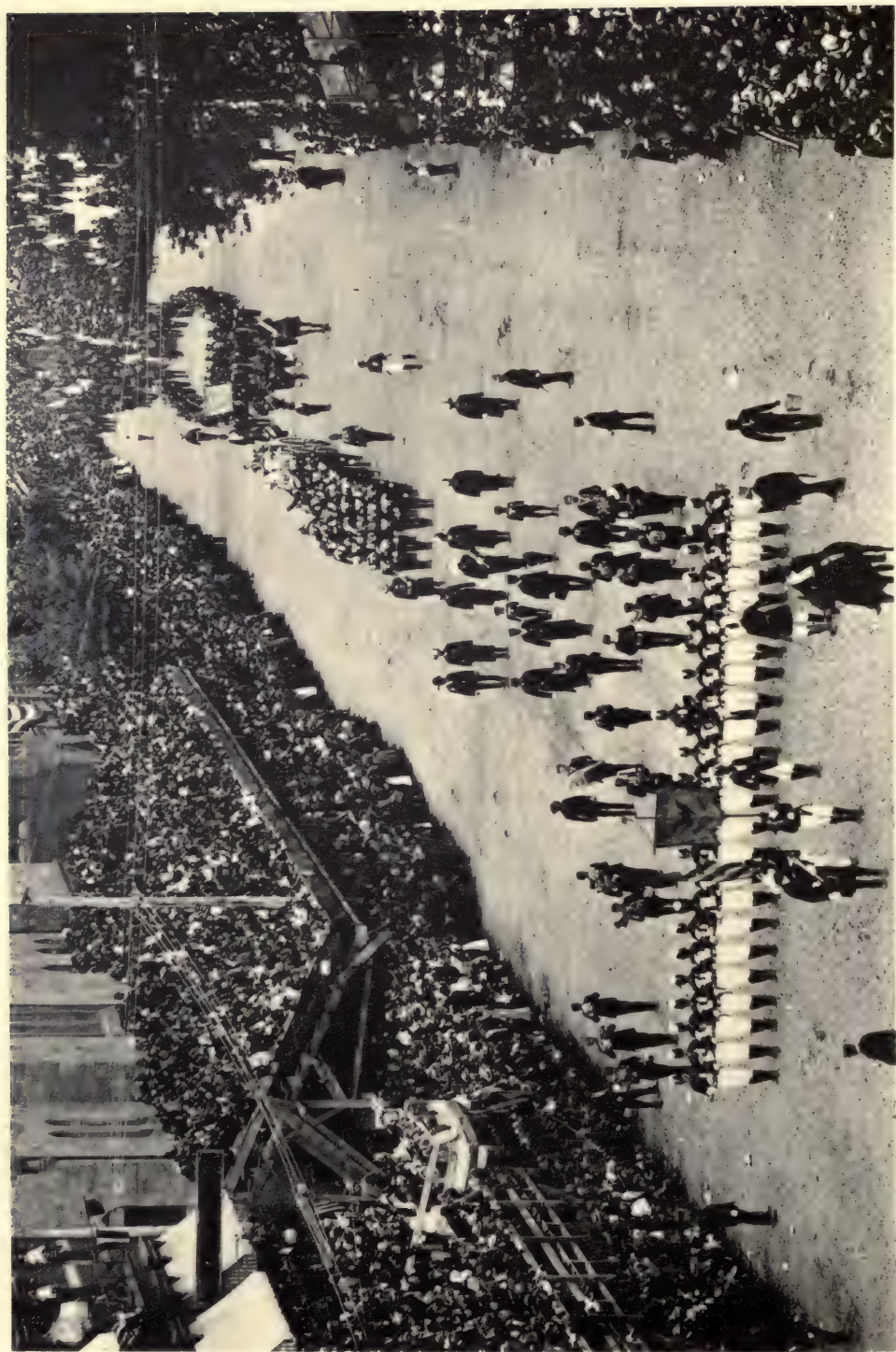
Delegates of Humane Fire Company, Norristown, Pa., thirteen men.

Flags of Independence and Pennsylvania Hose Companies.

Volunteer Firemen's Active Association of Philadelphia, one hundred and twenty men drawing hand engine, "Volunteer."







THE FIREMEN.

## BAND.

*Sub-Marshal.*—HENRY LEE.

*Aides.*—WILLIAM McCaulley, SAMUEL McREYNOLDS, JOHN SMITH, THOMAS KELLY, JOSHUA RUSSELL.

Harmony Fire Company of Philadelphia, one hundred and six men, drawing apparatus.

AMERICAN BAND OF NEW HAVEN, CONN. GEORGE STREIT, Leader.

*Sub-Marshal.*—LENT BISHOP.

*Aides.*—CHARLES DOTY, GEORGE F. PECKHAM.

Veteran Firemen's Association, New Haven, Conn., one hundred and seventy-eight men, drawing hand engine.

Sons of Veterans, New Haven, Conn., twenty-five men, drawing hose-carriage.

*Sub-Marshal.*—JOHN WEBB.

*Aides.*—C. C. SMITH, GEORGE W. JOSEPH.

Assistance Fire Company of Philadelphia, twenty men.

## BAND.

*Sub-Marshal.*—CHARLES T. HOLLOWAY.

*Aides.*—THOMAS BARNETT, DANIEL E. DIGGS.

Veteran Firemen's Association of Baltimore, Md., one hundred and twenty-five men, drawing hand engine, "Fairy."

## P. T. BARRETT BAND AND DRUM CORPS.

*Sub-Marshal.*—ALBERT MURRAY, Jr.

*Aides.*—PATRICK J. KERNAN, ANDREW J. CLARKE, THOMAS J. SMITH, THOMAS S. PRICE.

United States Hose Company of Philadelphia, drawing hose-carriage.

## DE WITT CLINTON BAND AND DRUM CORPS.

*Sub-Marshal.*—JAMES POTTER.

*Aide.*—JACOB M. JOHNSON.

## CHIEF AND ASSISTANT ENGINEERS, KINGSTON, NEW YORK.

## EX-CHIEF ENGINEERS, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

Exempt Firemen's Association of Brooklyn, N. Y., Eastern District, drawing hand engine.

## BAND.

*Sub-Marshal*.—THOMAS MOORE.

*Aide*.—JOHN LOVAT.

America Fire Company of Philadelphia, eighteen men.

## BANNER.

BEVERLY CORNET BAND. THOS. FOGARTY, Leader.

*Sub-Marshal*.—M. J. SWIFT.

*Aides*.—JOSEPH H. TOMS, JOSEPH S. JENKINS.

Beverly Fire Company, Beverly, N. J., seventy-five men, drawing hose-carriage.

## HOUSE OF REFUGE BAND, PHILADELPHIA.

*Sub-Marshal*.—JOHN WELSH.

*Aides*.—PETER D. ROBERTS, GEORGE EHRENBERG, JAMES EWELL, JOHN S. BENDICK.

Weccacoe Hose Association of Philadelphia, fifty men, drawing hose-carriage.

## BAND.

Endeavor Fire Company, Burlington, N. J., thirty men, drawing chemical engine.

## GEORGE FAUNCE FIFE AND DRUM CORPS.

*Sub-Marshal*.—FREDERICK BERGER.

Friendship Fire Company of Philadelphia, twenty men, drawing hose-carriage.

## MOUNTAIN CITY BAND. JAMES MATHEWS, Leader.

*Sub-Marshal*.—M. VALENTINE.

*Aide*.—A. KIPPLE.

Pennsylvania Railroad Fire Company of Altoona, Pa., fifty-two men.

## BAND.

*Sub-Marshal*.—ABRAM MARSHALL.

Spring Garden Hose Company of Philadelphia, twenty-eight men, drawing hose-carriage.

## BAND.

*Sub-Marshal*.—J. PRYOR RORKE.

Volunteer Firemen's Veteran Association of Brooklyn, N. Y., Western District, one hundred and sixty men, drawing piano engine.



## BAND.

*Sub-Marshal*.—HOWARD SMITH.

*Aide*.—WM. SHOEMAKER.

United States Fire Company of Philadelphia, fifteen men.

## FIFTH REGIMENT DRUM CORPS. PROF. JOHNSON, Leader.

*Marshal*.—W. C. WESTFALL.

Vigilant Fire Company of Altoona, Pa., fifty-five men, drawing apparatus.

Crystal Hose Company of Scranton, twenty-five men.

## SPRING CITY BAND. ISAAC KULP, Leader.

*Sub-Marshal*.—L. A. HAYS.

*Aides*.—HENRY T. HALLMAN, WILLIAM ROBINSON.

Liberty Steam Fire-Engine Company of Spring City, Pa., forty men, drawing apparatus.

## BAND.

*Sub-Marshal*.—GEORGE OTIS WILEY.

*Aide*.—A. C. LYNN.

Veteran Firemen's Association, Charlestown, Mass., sixty-three men.

## WEST CHESTER CORNET BAND. PROF. MORRISON, Leader.

*Sub-Marshal*.—T. C. APPLE.

*Aides*.—A. EACHES, JOHN HEED.

Pioneer Corps, fifty-eight men.

Fame Steam Fire-Engine Company, West Chester, Pa., fifty-eight men, drawing hose-carriage.

Delegation of West Chester Fire Company, West Chester, Pa., thirteen men.

Delegation of Taylor Hose Company of Philadelphia, thirteen men.

## MCQUADE FIFE AND DRUM CORPS. JOS. FLYNN, Leader.

*Sub-Marshal*.—JOS. C. DANIELS.

*Aides*.—JAMES DALTON, JAMES G. BIRD.

Volunteer Exempt and Veteran Firemen's Sons' Association of New York, one hundred and fifteen men, drawing apparatus.

## BAND.

*Sub-Marshal*.—FRANK F. SOUDERS.

*Aides*.—CHAS. S. LYLAND, WM. H. H. CLARK.

Volunteer Firemen's Association of Camden, N. J., sixty men.

## RITTERSVILLE BAND. F. KADER, Leader.

Allen Fire Company, No. 7, Allentown, Pa., forty-three men, drawing apparatus.

*Sub-Marshal*.—ASSISTANT ENGINEER OLIVER MOUNTCASTLE.

*Aide*.—L. L. LYNCH.

Engine Company No. 3, Richmond, Va., thirty-eight men.

*Sub-Marshal*.—H. S. HAMMERLY.

Delegation of Union Fire Company, Trenton, N. J., six men.

Pennsylvania Railroad Fire Company, Renovo, Pa., thirty-five men.

Delegation of Washington Hose and Steam Fire-Engine Company, Conshohocken, Pa., fifteen men.

*Sub-Marshal*.—GEORGE G. CUMMINGS.

Chambers's Fire Company, Portsmouth, Va., twenty men.

*Sub-Marshal*.—GEORGE KEMP, Jr.

Exempt Firemen's Sons' Association, Eastern District, Brooklyn, N. Y., fifty men.

Total number of companies . . . . .	38
Number of bands . . . . .	21
Number of men . . . . .	3544
Old-style engines . . . . .	8
Steamers . . . . .	5
Hose-carriages . . . . .	16
Old-style tenders . . . . .	1

## PHILADELPHIA FIRE INSURANCE PATROL.

This exhibit consisted of one patrol wagon fully equipped, accompanied by ten men and drawn by two horses.

## PHILADELPHIA FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The detail to represent the Philadelphia Fire Department was in charge of Assistant Engineer John Smith, and consisted of the following:

*First.* Assistant Engineer John Smith and driver in buggy, wagon drawn by one horse.

*Second.* Engine Company, No. 32, with a Silsby rotary steam fire-engine, drawn by two horses, and a hose-cart, with eight hundred feet of "Eureka" cotton hose, drawn by one horse, in charge of foreman William Sergeant and eleven men.

*Third.* Truck Company F, with a Hayes patent hook and ladder truck and fire-escape combined, drawn by two horses, and in charge of foreman Ellwood Edwards and twelve men.

*Fourth.* Chemical engine, No. 2, drawn by two horses, and in charge of foreman Timothy McNamara and four men, making a total of,—

Apparatus . . . . .	5
Horses . . . . .	8
Men . . . . .	32

## EIGHTH DIVISION—A.

*Assistant Marshal.*—COLONEL J. F. MORRISON.

*Aides.*—JOHN A. SMITH, A. VANZANDT, A. McCLURE, R. T. QUIGLEY.

## VOLUNTEER FIREMEN'S CONVENTION.

## First Subdivision.

Veteran Firemen's Association, Philadelphia, fifteen men.

Chief Engineers of Volunteer Departments, twenty men.

Hope Hose Steam Fire-Engine Company, No. 2, Philadelphia, twenty-five men, twenty-five in band, one hose-carriage.

Hope Fire Company, No. 1, Burlington, N. J., eighty men, eighteen in band, one hose-carriage.

Hope Hose Company, No. 1, Bordentown, N. J., thirty men, eighteen in band, one hose-carriage.

Hope Hose Company, No. 2, Beverly, N. J., thirty men, twenty in drum corps, one hose-carriage.

**Second Subdivision.**

Veteran Firemen's Association, New York, two hundred and fifty-two men, twenty-two in band, two hand engines.

Exempt Firemen's Association, Brooklyn, Eastern District, fifty men, twenty-two in band.

Sons of Veteran Firemen, Brooklyn, Eastern District, forty men, twenty in drum corps.

Veteran Firemen's Association, Washington, D. C., fifteen men.

**Third Subdivision.**

Fairmount Fire Company, No. 32, Philadelphia, one hundred men, twenty in band, twenty in drum corps, one steam engine, one model.

Franklin Fire Company, Chester, Pa., one hundred and fifty men, twenty-five in band, one steam engine, one hose-carriage.

Franklin Contributing Association, Chester, Pa., fifty men, fifteen in band.

Weccacoe Hose Company, Bordentown, N. J., thirty men, twenty in band, one hose-carriage.

Lafayette Fire Company, Egg Harbor, N. J., ten men.

**Fourth Subdivision.**

Niagara Hose Company, No. 15, Philadelphia, forty men, twenty in drum corps, one steam engine, one hose-carriage.

Fairmount Fire Company, Norristown, Pa., fifty men, twenty in band, one hose-carriage.

Bristol Fire Company, No. 1, Bristol, Pa., seventy men, twenty in band, one steam engine, one hose-carriage.

America Hose, Hook, and Ladder Company, No. 2, Bristol, Pa., forty-five men, twenty in band, one hook and ladder truck.

Good-Will Hook and Ladder Company, Atlantic City, N. J., fifteen men, one hook and ladder truck.

**Fifth Subdivision.**

South Penn Hose Company, Philadelphia, eighty men, twenty in band, one steam engine, one hand engine, one hook and ladder truck.



Atlantic Hose Company, Atlantic City, N. J., thirty-five men, one hose-carriage.

Liberty Fire Company, Trenton, N. J., forty men, twenty in band, one steam engine, one hose-carriage.

Mercer Fire Company, Princeton, N. J., forty men, twenty in band, one hose-carriage.

Resolution Hose Company, Millville, N. J., forty men, twenty in band.

Active Hose Company, Whatsessing, N. J., twenty-two men, one hose-carriage.

#### Sixth Subdivision.

Independence Fire Company, Philadelphia, fifty-six men, twenty-five in band, one steam engine, one hand engine, one hose-carriage, one model.

Good-Will Fire Company, Fernwood, Pa., twenty-five men, twenty in drum corps, one hand engine.

Humane Fire Company, Bordentown, N. J., thirty men, twenty in drum corps, one hand engine, built in 1794.

Alert Hose Company, Montclair, Pa., twenty men, one hose-carriage.

Liberty Fire Company, Red Bank, N. J., ten men.

Haddon Fire Company, Haddonfield, N. J., fifteen men, one hand engine.

Organizations . . . . .	32
Bands . . . . .	17
Drum corps . . . . .	6
Men representing the organizations . . . . .	1530
Men in bands and drum corps . . . . .	475
Steam fire-engines . . . . .	7
Hand fire-engines . . . . .	7
Hose-carriages . . . . .	17
Hook and ladder trucks . . . . .	3
Models of fire-engines . . . . .	2
Horses . . . . .	12

The exhibit made by the firemen was complete, instructive, and highly appreciated by the hundreds of thousands that cheered as they passed on the line of march.

The contrast between the old methods of extinguishing fires—from the weak old hand engines to the powerful steamer—was no more striking and

suggestive than the contrast between the old gay and beautiful uniforms of the different volunteer fire companies and the heavy, solid dress of the men composing the paid department of the present day. The liberal—indeed over-generous—disposition of the “old fireman” was strikingly illustrated in the lavish expenditure made in bringing on and entertaining the thousands of their old “fire-laddie” companies, whom they invited from all the cities of the Union. The zeal manifested gave a much larger exhibit in men and material than was contemplated or authorized by the marshal, but must be excused, as the fireman, when once started, never knows when to stop; and besides, in this case he was stimulated not only by the old spirit of the fireman, that longed for a grand display, but also by a patriotic sentiment that impelled him to give proper expression to the love and devotion that class of our citizens have for the “Constitution of our fathers.”

### NINTH DIVISION.

*Assistant Marshal.*—CAPTAIN JOHN WELDE.

*Aides.*—CAPTAIN JOHN F. KLEINTZ, JOHN J. ALTER, JOHN A. MANZ.

#### LAGER BEER BREWERS' COMBINED DISPLAY.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE PROGRESS IN THE MODES OF BREWING IN ONE HUNDRED YEARS.

The Lager Beer Brewing Association of Philadelphia, under authority of the Marshal, took upon itself the entire task of displaying the advance, both in extent and in methods, made in the brewing industry in the last hundred years. No portion of the display was in any sense a personal advertisement, not a single brewing firm being represented by name, although nearly all of the larger establishments contributed liberally to make the finest street display ever made by the brewers in the United States.

The Brewers' Association handed over the entire management of their display to a committee of arrangements, composed of Messrs. J. E. Nachod, chairman; Charles Class, and Frederick Feil.

Mr. Harry P. Crowell, Secretary of the Brewers' Association, rendered very material assistance to the committee in the way of organizing this portion of the procession. Mr. Crowell, an aide on Marshal Snowden's staff, was assigned to the Ninth Division.

The Division assembled on Oxford Street, east of Broad, and facing

west. The Division went into the main line on Broad Street headed by the

FRANKFORD BAND. (Twenty-one pieces.) ROBERT PEEL, Leader.

The band rode in a band-chariot, drawn by four gray horses. Immediately following the band was a mounted standard-bearer, Mr. Lawrence Walter, carrying the banner of the oldest brewers' association in the United States, viz., the Gambrinus Society of Philadelphia. On one side of this banner was the coat of arms of the society, and on the other side the inscription, "Gambrinus Beneficial Society. Instituted March 10, 1850, Philadelphia."

After the chief standard-bearer rode three heralds, in mediæval costumes, on magnificently caparisoned horses. They were Joseph Geiger, Frederick Assfalk, and Adolph Kohlephiath. Following these last were three other standard-bearers, also mounted and in mediæval dress. They carried standards displaying the coat of arms of the United States, of the State of Pennsylvania, and of the City of Philadelphia. Jacob Somm, Henry Gross, and Charles Horn acted as the bearers.

All of the above served merely as an introduction to the main portion of the display which next passed along, headed by Assistant Marshal Captain John Welde.

#### BREWERS ON HORSEBACK.

Assistant Marshal Welde and his aides were mounted, and accompanied by a cavalcade of fifteen horsemen, all Philadelphia brewers. Each one was dressed in a black suit, high silk hat, and red sash, and their horses all wore handsomely decorated shabracks.

The names of the gentlemen constituting this cavalcade were as follows: John Berkenstock, John Rothacker, Henry Flack, George Weisbrod, Wm. Gretz, M. J. Kelly, Joseph Hardcastle, Charles Steinbach, J. Amrhein, G. Amrhein, Frank Esslinger, George H. Becker, Fritz Klein, Otto Manz, Frederick Schaufele.

Following the cavalcade came a large wagon, drawn by four gray horses. The wagon was loaded with malt and hops in bags, and was decorated with festoons of hop-vines and with sheaves of barley.

There were also on this wagon six shields giving statistics pertaining to the hop and malt product of the United States. These were in order:

"Annual barley product, 50,000,000 bushels."

"Acreage in barley, 3,000,000 acres."

"Annual hop product, 30,000,000 pounds."

"Acreage in hops, 52,000 acres."

#### FLOAT No. 1.

##### AN OLD-TIME BREWERY.

Then came the first float, drawn by four gray horses in old-fashioned harness. This float contained a representation of an old-time brewery. First was a small copper kettle of the capacity of about two barrels (sixty gallons). This is the original kettle in which was brewed, in 1842, by Mr. Charles Engel, now of the Bergner & Engel Brewing Company, the first lager beer ever brewed in this country. Mr. Engel was then established at Lewistown, Pa.

In this kettle beer was being brewed by workmen in Continental dress. In the early days of the brewing industry, copper kettles, such as the one in the procession, were used. They were enclosed in masonry, and the fire was applied directly to the kettle. The boiling liquid was dipped from this kettle to the mash-tub by hand, and all of the operations were carried on in the same troublesome way. In the procession this whole process was carried on before the eyes of the spectators, to whom the contrast between old and modern methods of brewing was made more evident by the second float. A number of inscriptions on the first float showed the brewing interest to have been connected with the earliest colonists. These inscriptions read as follows:

"William Penn, the first brewer in Philadelphia. Product nominal."

"Brewers were represented in the processional display of 1788, which was intended to celebrate the acceptance of the Constitution."

"Brewers taxed in 1644 in New Amsterdam and Massachusetts."

#### FLOAT No. 2.

##### A MODERN BREWERY.

On the second float was a small representation of a modern brewery. This showed the improvement over old methods, by use of steam and machinery. The float carried a steam engine and pump, a copper boiler, and modern machine. Some idea could be obtained from this portion of the



display of the rapidity and ease with which brewing is now carried on in contrast with old methods.

All boiling is now done by steam instead of by direct firing, as formerly, and any change of liquid from boiler to mash-tub is accomplished by steam-pumping. This float also bore statistics as given below, intended to show the vast growth of the business in recent years, and the advantage to the community at large in the employment of laborers and payment of wages:

"Annual product, 22,500,000 barrels."

"Number of establishments, 3167."

"Capital invested, \$140,000,000."

"Number of hands employed, 35,000."

"Annual wages paid, \$25,000,000."

"Average annual wages paid each employé, over \$700."

"Annual taxes paid to government, \$22,500,000."

"Value of annual product, \$148,500,000."

"Value of materials employed, \$74,500,000."

#### FLOAT No. 3.

##### "BEER THE STAFF OF LIFE."

The third float carried a beautiful allegorical representation. On the float was erected a large Gothic temple, bearing in front a curiously-designed Baldachin. Within the temple, upon a gilded throne, sat King Gambrinus, to whom the goddess Hebe was offering nectar, which Gambrinus refused, preferring beer instead. At the four corners of the tower were four persons representing the four trades connected with the old monastic breweries. Hops and grain were pictured by two females, Pomona and Ceres. A damsel sat at the king's feet, while before him stood two pages.

Around the body of the float, and concealing the wheels, were beautifully-illuminated inscriptions, "Beer, Staff of Life, and Best Promoter of True Temperance." On the rear of the float hung another inscription,—

"Hopfen und Malz,—Gott erhalts."

The whole was drawn by sixteen magnificent iron-gray horses, four abreast, loaned for the occasion by the brewing firm of Weisbrod & Hess.

Surrounding the float were ten outriders in the showy costume of the sixteenth century, acting as guard of honor to the king.

## FLOAT No. 4.

## WORK OF THE COOPERS.

The coopers' interest was displayed on the fourth float, which was drawn by four gray horses. On it was a specimen of a large tun, such as is now used to store beer in, preparatory to its being filled into smaller kegs. This was labelled "Capacity, 120 gallons;" also a diminutive barrel. The float was decorated with evergreens, and was manned by coopers from the establishment of Mr. Philip Spathner.

## FLOAT No. 5.

## "WINE, WOMAN, AND SONG."

Last and most magnificent of all was the fifth float, carrying an allegorical display of "Mirth and Song." The followers of Gambrinus. The allegory was illustrative of Martin Luther's reputed saying:

"Wer nicht liebt Wein, Weib, und Gesang,  
Der bleibt ein Narr sein Leben lang."

Around the body of the wagon, and concealing the wheels, hung a heavy curtain of embossed leather, over which garlands of flowers were festooned. The floor of the wagon was enclosed in a costly gilded railing, from the upper rail of which hung another curtain elaborately decorated.

Upon the body of the float were arranged luxurious chairs and divans, on which reclined a group of the fourteenth century "Minnesingers," who rendered homage to woman in verse and song. These were all dressed in the fantastic minstrel garb of the Middle Age, and held in their hands gilded lyres and harps. At frequent intervals these "Minnesingers" sang German glees, a feature that was so decidedly novel in a street procession as to excite universal applause among the spectators.

In the rear of the float was a series of steps leading up to a sort of platform. Upon these steps was a group representing "Wine, Woman, and Song." On top of the platform was a gilded vase filled with grapes and hops. The whole was surmounted by an arch trimmed with barley and hops, and from a rod connecting the pillars of the arch hung a heavy velvet curtain. At the crown of the arch were a golden lyre and flambeau.

The "Minnesingers" were the members of the old Philadelphia Quartette Club, under the leadership of Mr. Louis Wesbing. As an escort to

this tableau were seven outriders in rich costumes, their horses having on velvet and silver shabracks.

All of the horses drawing the floats were led by uniformed workmen from the breweries. The whole task of decorations was in the hands of Mr. Fritz Decker, who has had charge of the Brewers' and Cannstatter displays for twelve years.

Following in rear of the Brewers' display, not included in that division, came the exhibit of Cunningham & Co.,—bottlers.

This firm made an exhibit upon three floats, each drawn by four horses.

#### FLOAT No. 1.

The first float carried a pair of cylinders, containing "liquid carbonate," or compressed carbonic acid gas. This is used for charging mineral waters and other beverages preparatory to bottling, and, in the case of beer, it may be used as a substitute for air-pumps.

#### FLOAT No. 2.

The second wagon carried a display of bottled goods, siphons, and other products of the same nature.

#### FLOAT No. 3.

On the third float were a number of fountains, from which were being drawn beverages of various kinds that had been carbonated on the first truck.

Each float was handsomely decorated with flags and bunting.

### TENTH DIVISION.

*Assistant Marshal.*—FRANK P. LEECH.

*Aides.*—WM. S. STEEL, E. D. HELMBOLD, JAMES BUCKMAN, JULIUS J. VOGEL.

#### EXHIBIT OF THE UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The employés of the Post-Office were led by Assistant Marshal Frank P. Leech, followed by Postmaster William F. Harrity, Assistant Postmaster Henry Drake, and Secretary John V. Loughney in a barouche. This was followed by the staff, made up of the superintendents of division of the central office and the superintendents of letter-carrier stations. Immediately

after the Friendship Band of Chester, Pa., of twenty-five pieces, came the post-office banner, made of light-blue silk, beautifully embroidered in gold, and bearing the inscription, "Post-Office Department." The officers in command and a body of two hundred and fifty clerks followed, marching ten abreast, and attired in the regulation uniform of blue caps, coats, and breeches. Behind these a mounted postman of one hundred years ago was represented, in the person of Lewis P. Yerkes, appropriately arrayed in the knee-breeches, long brown coat, low shoes, and cocked hat which went to make up the Continental costume. Across the pommel of the saddle was slung two mail-bags of the style used a century ago. A contrast to this followed in the shape of a platoon of five wagons of different styles, representing those in use in our modern mail-messenger service. The first one was a two-wheeled vehicle, drawn by one horse, and used in light service; the second, a four-wheeled wagon, with two horses, used in the medium heavy service, and the remaining three heavy mail-wagons, able to sustain great weight.

#### FLOAT.

Next came a representation from the clerical department of the Post-Office on a float. On this were the stamping tables, the stamping machines, letter-cases, and other utensils used in the work, while among them were half a dozen clerks busily employed in stamping, casing, distributing, and pouching postal-cards to be sent from certain points on the route of the procession to the different railroad stations. In this work the newly-adopted postal-card cancelling machines were used, while the postal-cards themselves represented on the face the mail transportation of 1787 by a wood-cut of a Continental mail-carrier, and stated the name of the Postmaster-General, "Ebenezer Hazard," together with the following statistics:

Number of post-offices, 75.

Number of postmasters and clerks, 175.

Number of letter-carriers, none.

Registered letters, none.

Upon the back of this card was engraved a locomotive and mail-car representing the method of mail transportation now: above this engraving was inscribed,—

United States Post-Office Department, 1887.

Postmaster-General, W. F. Vilas.



Number of post-offices, 55,157.

Number of postmasters and clerks, 63,087.

Number of letter-carriers, 5707.

Money orders, 8,190,302.

Registered letters and parcels, 12,395,029.

Amount, \$115,635,821.19.

Letters, newspapers, etc., average handled daily at Philadelphia, Pa., 1,062,570.

These cards were issued from the float as it passed over the route. On the sides of the float were eight shields giving statistical information contrasting the periods of 1787 and 1887.

### Second Section.

Leading the Second Section was a body of twenty-five special-delivery boys, wearing the regulation gray caps, and carrying short canes. The Sixth Regiment Band of New Jersey, of twenty-five pieces, followed, and behind it came five hundred and fifty carriers in gray uniforms and straw helmets, marching twelve abreast, and carrying light bamboo canes, with red, white, and blue flags interspersed here and there along the line. Half-way down the column, the color company was stationed, bearing two national flags, and two State flags. Four handsomely decorated wagons, used for conveying the carriers to and from their routes, concluded the post-office exhibit.

### EXHIBIT OF THE UNITED STATES MINT.

*Sub-Marshal*.—HARRY A. CHESTER.

*Aides*.—H. A. MCKANE, ROBT. S. MONKS, HARRY C. WARNER, CHARLES SUMMERS, GEO. W. GORDON.

### RINGGOLD BAND OF READING. (Thirty pieces.)

Committee of arrangements, each man wearing a badge with the inscription, "United States Mint of Philadelphia, 1787-1887."

White silk banner, with Washington and Cleveland's portraits painted thereon. Presented by the lady employes of the Mint, in commemoration of the Centennial of the Constitution.

Two hundred and fifty men marching in platoons of twelve, headed by a captain.

## FLOAT

Carrying fac-simile of old wooden press (first used in the United States Mint).

## FLOAT

Carrying the latest style coining press, with boiler and engineer ready for operation.

## EXHIBIT OF THE COMMERCIAL ICE COMPANY.

This company exhibited the old and new mode of delivering ice, by showing an old-fashioned two-wheeled cart such as was used in delivering ice in 1835, driven by a driver that was in the ice business at that time, with the tools of that date, followed by seven wagons of the newest pattern in use by the ice trade, drawn by four horses each, one float drawn by four horses exhibiting sculpturing from solid blocks of ice; subjects, goddess of liberty, with shield and eagle, on pedestal of ice, American eagle, swan, and elephant. These pieces were cut by the chisel in the same manner as marble figures are cut, and were handsomely-finished models. The company also had one supply-wagon and two patent coal-wagons. The display was in charge of three of the company's foremen mounted and thirty-six employés on wagons; vehicles numbered twelve, drawn by thirty-nine horses.

## EXHIBIT OF THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY.

This company made an exhibit as follows:

Man on horseback, carrying a banner bearing the legend, "Knickerbocker Ice Company."

The marshal, E. S. Norvell, clad in costume to represent the original Knickerbocker.

## FLOAT No. 1.

An old-fashioned whitewashed ice-house, built on a float, representing the old method of storing ice in 1827, viz., by hoisting up the ice with an old-fashioned pair of hoisting tongs. On the front of the house was the legend, "Cold wave flag." Alongside this float was an old cart covered with canvas, intended to represent the old method of serving ice in 1827. On this cart the following notice was attached:

## ICE.

1827.	{	Bushel, 80 lbs., 6 shillings.
Prices.		Peck, 20 " 2 "
		Quarter, 5 " 1 "



© GUST KUNST

PHILADELPHIA

UNITED STATES MINT AND ICE EXHIBIT.







## FLOAT No. 2.

A large float, containing a miniature modern ice-elevator, with endless chain, engine, and boiler; machine at work filling house with genuine ice.

A handsomely-painted ice-wagon, with pictures on the sides of the body. Subjects: A Yacht Race on the Schuylkill, and a Toboggan Slide.

An open wagon, filled with highly-polished ice-tools and utensils, all made at the company's works in this city.

A supply ice-wagon loaded with ice.

Cart loaded with wood. The fuel of 1827.

Patent improved chute coal-wagon, loaded with coal. The fuel of to-day.

Fifty employés, all in the company's uniform, occupied the different wagons, wherever space would permit.

## EXHIBIT OF THE RIDGWAY REFRIGERATOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The exhibit of this company was made upon two floats, drawn by eight horses, and accompanied by ten men, divided as follows :

## FLOAT No. 1.

The first float contained a large hotel refrigerator, in the course of construction; three carpenters, one painter, and one foreman being engaged in the work.

## FLOAT No. 2.

On the second float were shown completed refrigerators for household butchers and hotel use; in one of the latter was a handsome display of fruits. A colored attendant accompanied the last float. Each float had two drivers.

The firm was unable to present comparisons between 1787 and 1887, as refrigerators have been in use only a few years.

## MUTUAL BENEFICIAL ICE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Supply-wagon, handsomely decorated.

## ELEVENTH DIVISION.

*Assistant Marshal.*—J. T. SPITTALL.

*Aides.*—JOHN BELLVILLE, G. B. CONNOR, JOHN LENTENER, R. FICKET.

## DISPLAY BY THE KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN EAGLE.

This organization had five thousand members in the parade, and with their rich uniforms, magnificent banners, and elaborately-prepared tableaux attracted universal admiration and applause from the spectators.

*Chief Marshal of the Order.*—JOHN T. SPITTALL.

*Adjutant.*—ROBERT J. LUMPKIN.

*Bugler.*—EDWARD KILPATRICK.

*Chief of Staff.*—DAVIS CASSELBERRY, all of Philadelphia.

*Aides to Chief Marshal* (in platoons of six).—ALEX. P. DUTTON, WILLIAM H. IRWIN, THEO. PROBEST, FRANK N. GINDER, J. SENDERLING, W. COPPING, C. M. BETZ, GEORGE M. HALLMAN, HARRY STUTZ, GEORGE S. MITCHELL, S. PATRICK, J. HARRY VAN HORN, ROBERT R. HODGE, and JOHN W. MICKLE, of Philadelphia; J. C. GOODING, of Washington, D. C.; DAVID BUIST, of Phoenixville, Pa.; W. BOYD FOWLER, of Williamsport, Pa.; JAMES R. NIXON, of Atlantic City, N. J.; GEORGE L. FRAZEE and CHARLES E. LANE, of Camden, N. J.; EDWARD H. FENTON, of Jamison, Pa., all of whom were mounted.

## First Subdivision.

*Marshal of First Subdivision.*—WILLIAM H. SENDERLING, M.D., of Philadelphia.

*Aides.*—E. H. RYAN, H. E. YOUNG, D. TAYLOR, and JOSEPH SENTNER, of Philadelphia; JOHN D. JAMES, of Doylestown, Pa.; I. H. SUPPLEE, of Ardmore, Pa.

This was followed by twelve sir knights mounted, attired in the armor of the crusaders of the earlier Christian centuries, and a cavalcade of one hundred and fifty mounted knights, besides Kenilworth Castle, No. 12, of Philadelphia, sixty-five men, Captain James W. Crawford; banner.

GERMANIA CORNET BAND, OF EGG HARBOR, N. J. (Sixteen pieces.)

Girard Castle, No. 50, of Philadelphia, thirty men.

Wissahickon Castle, No. 121, of Falls of Schuylkill, twenty-five men, Captain Samuel L. Burgess, who acted as escort to the chief marshal,







FLOAT OF THE KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN EAGLE.

PHILADEL.

FOURTEENTH



Andrew J. Flowers, and the following aides: J. Harry Lewis, George Diemer, Richard Cope, P. J. Umsted, and George Collins, of Philadelphia.

FLOAT No. 1.

Tableaux furnished by committee of delegates from each castle. The motto of the order—"Fidelity, Valor, and Honor"—was represented in the highest style of the decorator's art. The float was twelve by twenty-six feet, and was drawn by six black horses, which were handsomely decorated. On each of the animals was a knight in a suit of armor, which blazoned and glistened in the sunlight.

"Fidelity" was represented by a castle, in imitation of marble, surrounded with rocks. It was seventeen feet high and eight and a half feet in length. The gates of the entrance were closed. Two knights in armor were guarding the approaches. A page of the king of the invading army was endeavoring to bribe the sentinels to permit him to enter, so as to ascertain the strength of the garrison. The guards proved their fidelity by refusing his offers of gold, which, in bags, was at his side.

"Valor" was presented by a knight with spear and shield on a prancing horse. Beneath his feet were three enemies, slain in combat, and the visitor was charging on two other soldiers.

"Honor" was represented by Past-Chief John W. Baker, of Keystone Castle, No. 1, of this city. He was the first candidate initiated into the Order in this State. Another sir knight was in the act of placing on his head a golden crown.

The sides of the float were painted in imitation of rocks. There were seven men and one boy in the tableau.

Mounted knights in fatigue uniform.

Second Subdivision.

Keystone Castle and Commandery, No. 1, of Philadelphia, fifty men, Captain William E. Steinbach, with the original banner in Pennsylvania.

METROPOLITAN BAND, OF COLUMBIA, PA. (Fourteen pieces.)

Crescent Commandery, No. 98, of West Philadelphia, fifty men, Captain Robert Johnson.

Southwark Castle, No. 21, of Philadelphia, fifty men, Captain Frank Stirling, banner. And delegations of Apollo Castle, No. 3; Warwick Castle, No. 17; and Meade Castle, No. 64; all of Philadelphia.

Garfield Castle, of Lebanon, thirty-two men, Captain G. A. Breckinreed.

Crusaders' Castle, No. 5, of Philadelphia, seventy-eight men, Captain William J. Moore; Herald Castle, No. 6, of Philadelphia, forty men, Captain Alpheus K. Long; Aurora Castle, No. 15, of Philadelphia, thirty-five men, Captain William Stewart.

FIDELITY FIFE AND DRUM CORPS. (Twenty pieces.)

FLOAT No. 1.

Tableaux furnished by Pilgrim Castle, No. 7, of Philadelphia. The idea represented on this float was by a tableau, comparing the trials and vicissitudes of the worshippers and defenders of the cross of the earlier Christian centuries with the religious freedom enjoyed in this country at the present day. The float was sixteen feet long. On the rear was constructed a large cave, formed of rocks, in which the cross was conspicuously displayed. At the entrance, seated on a rock, was a pilgrim, dressed in the garb of the early ages. He leaned his head on his right hand, in which was a crook staff. In front of the cave was a knight in full armor. He had pursued a foe of the cross, who, in his flight, dropped the banner of Mohammed. The knight had broken the staff and was trampling the distasteful ensign beneath his foot. On top of the cave was the handsome banner of Pilgrim Castle, to illustrate that the Knights of the Golden Eagle rests on eternal rocks,—a solid foundation. In the rear of the cave was the figure "7," the number of the castle. On the front of the float the bust of Washington appeared in the centre of the date "1787," to represent Washington, the president of the Convention, as the centre of attraction at that time. The monogram "K. G. E." was in the date "1887." The sides of the float were formed of bark containing the name "Pilgrim." In the corners were cedar logs representing the twelve States which met in the Convention. Pioneer axes pierced the tops of the logs. The float was seventeen and a half feet high.

Pilgrim Castle, No. 7, of Philadelphia, fifty men, Captain Edwin H. Jones; banner.

## WOODBURY CORNET BAND, OF WOODBURY, N. J. (Twenty pieces.)

Harris Commandery, No. 20, of Philadelphia, fifty men, Captain Edward H. Dooley, prize-drill flag; Harris Castle, No. 20, of Philadelphia, seventy-five men, Past-Chief Hugo Rohr; banner.

## ATHLETIC BAND. (Twenty pieces.)

This castle carried a magnificent silk national flag, won at Atlantic City as a reward for superior drilling, August 1, 1887.

Excelsior Commandery, No. 16, and Excelsior Castle, No. 32, of Philadelphia, sixty men, Captain Nicholas Jones; banner.

Columbia Castle, No. 10, of Philadelphia, fifty men, Captain Wm. H. Woodward, First Lieutenant Harry L. Roat, Second Lieutenant F. M. Hunsicker; banner.

## BRIDGEPORT BAND, OF BRIDGEPORT, PA. (Twenty pieces.)

Reynolds Castle, No. 44, of Pottstown, twenty men, Captain Lyman H. Missimer; banner.

White Cross Castle, No. 31, of Roxborough, forty men, Captain A. Rittenhouse; banner.

Waverley Commandery and Castle, No. 13, of West Philadelphia, one hundred and ninety men: Major, Randolph M. Trout; Staff Surgeon, J. M. Brown; Quartermaster, A. B. Mingus; Adjutant, J. W. McElfras; Sergeant-Major, C. H. Burrell (all mounted). Company A, forty men, Captain Joseph S. Pusey; First Lieutenant W. Gibson, Second Lieutenant Joseph Scott. Company B, forty men, Captain John C. Wright, First Lieutenant I. Worrell, Second Lieutenant John B. Pearce. Company C, forty men, Captain James E. Clark, First Lieutenant M. F. Kennedy. Castle, seventy men, Noble-Chief James Welder; banner.

## JEFFERSON BAND. (Eighteen pieces.)

Oriental Castle, No. 25, of Philadelphia, forty men, Sir Herald Charles A. Bazen.

Pennsylvania Commandery, No. 14, of Philadelphia, fifty men, Captain D. A. Biggard.

Pennsylvania Castle, No. 14, of Philadelphia, one hundred men, Noble-Chief John B. Vandergrift, with banner, escorting Crusaders' Commandery, No. 4, of Burlington, N. J., thirty-five men.

KEARNEY POST FIFE AND DRUM BAND, OF FRANKFORD. (Sixteen pieces.)

Olive Castle, No. 18, of Philadelphia, seventy-five men, Sir Herald Charles B. Vanderherchen.

WEIR'S CORNET BAND, OF BELVIDERE, N. J. (Twenty-five pieces.)

### Third Subdivision.

*Assistant Sub-Marshal*.—CHARLES LAING, of Philadelphia.

*Aides*.—B. G. HITCHNER, WASHINGTON J. LOWRY, S. K. HYATT, W. B. HENS, and EDWARD L. EVERETT, of Philadelphia.

### FLOAT No. 3.

Tableaux furnished by St. John's Castle, No. 19, of Philadelphia. The dimensions of this float were eight by sixteen feet. The scene represented was that of the pillars and arch of an entrance to a castle, in imitation of marble. The work was surmounted by a large golden eagle. Beneath was St. John, with several Crusade knights in armor. In the foreground, planted on a mound of rocks, was the banner of the Castle. The float was appropriately draped with the colors of the order,—blue, black, and red,—relieved with spears, shields, and various portions of armor. The wagon was drawn by four horses, which were gayly caparisoned.

St. John's Commandery, No. 19, of Philadelphia, forty men, Captain William Betzoldt; St. John's Castle, No. 19, of Philadelphia, sixty men, Noble-Chief John Ross; banner.

KEYSTONE BAND, OF BOYERTOWN, PA. (Eighteen pieces.)

Red Cross Castle, No. 30, of Nicetown, forty-five men, Captain Alfred B. Wannop; banner.

HARMER FIFE AND DRUM CORPS, OF GERMANTOWN. (Sixteen pieces.)

St. George Castle, No. 60, forty-five men, W. H. Gatchell, Commander; banner.

Norris Commandery, No. 21, of Norristown, fifty men, and Hancock Castle, No. 88, of Norristown, forty men, Captain Samuel E. Curil.

SONS OF AMERICA DRUM CORPS, OF NORRISTOWN. (Fifteen pieces.)

Chosen Friends Commandery, No. 18, of Philadelphia, seventy-five men, Captain F. W. Leng; banner.



## EXCELSIOR BAND, OF BALTIMORE, MD. (Twenty pieces.)

Officers of the Grand Castle of Pennsylvania, escorted by Cyrene Commandery and Castle, No. 27, of Philadelphia, as follows :

*Past-Grand Chief*.—C. G. SIMON.

*Grand Chief*.—CHARLES H. HUSTON.

*Grand Vice-Chief*.—LOUIS E. STILZ.

*Grand High Priest*.—E. W. CLEVINGER.

*Grand Master of Records*.—J. D. BARNES.

*Grand Keeper of Exchequer*.—CHARLES A. BICKEL.

*Grand Sir Herald*.—A. C. LYTTLE.

*Grand First Guardsman*.—A. J. HENNING.

*Grand Second Guardsman*.—CHAS. T. DOLE.

Cyrene Commandery, No. 27, of Philadelphia, seventy-five men, Captain George Blaese ; Cyrene Castle, No. 27, thirty men, Sir Herald Charles H. Rebsher ; banner.

## KIMBERTON CORNET BAND, OF CHESTER COUNTY, PA. (Eighteen pieces.)

St. Paul's Commandery, No. 90, of Philadelphia, forty men, Captain Thos. T. Flick ; Melita Castle, No. 90, of Philadelphia, thirty men, Sir Herald Wm. Oswell ; banner.

America Commandery, No. 35, of Philadelphia, forty-five men, Captain Robert J. Craig.

America Castle, No. 35, of Philadelphia, sixty men, Noble-Chief H. C. Kercher ; banner.

## AMERICUS FIFE AND DRUM CORPS. (Twenty men.)

Escorting Fidelity Commandery and America Castle, No. 12, of Haddonfield, N. J., twenty men, Captain Charles S. Holland.

Spartan Castle and Commandery, No. 97, of Frankford, fifty men, Captain Lewis M. Evans ; banner.

Antioch Commandery, No. 38, of Philadelphia, forty-five men, Captain Harry Belville.

## UNION BAND, OF LAWRENCEVILLE, PA. (Sixteen men.)

St. Victor Castle, No. 43, of Philadelphia, one hundred men, Captain Wm. V. Fratz ; banner, American flag, State flag.

FRANKENFIELD BAND, OF WEST PHILADELPHIA. (Twenty pieces.)

Iron Bridge Castle, No. 104, of Iron Bridge, thirty-six men, Captain F. C. Rahn; banner.

Mount Penn Commandery, No. 51, of Reading, thirty men, Captain Edwin A. Moore.

MORNING CALL DRUM CORPS, OF READING. (Fourteen pieces.)

Corinthian Castle, No. 106, of Philadelphia, fifty men, M. W. Trimble, Commander.

Phoenix Commandery, No. 29, of Phoenixville, Pa.

CHESTER SPRINGS MILITARY BAND, OF CHESTER SPRINGS. (Eleven pieces.)

Penn Township Castle, No. 65, of Philadelphia, fifty men, Joseph A. Lehman, Commander.

POST 5 FIFE AND DRUM CORPS. (Twenty-one pieces.)

#### Fourth Subdivision.

*Assistant Sub-Marshal*.—GEORGE E. HAAK, of Reading, Pa.

*Aides*.—WM. A. HOFMANN, — POTTER, — FABER, — MILLER, JAS. D. HYER, and W. P. FOWLER, of Philadelphia; A. M. ARMBRUSTER, of Washington D. C., and WALTER GREBB.

Camden Castle, No. 1, of Camden, N. J., sixty men, Commander Thule Mason.

Washington Castle, No. 3, William H. Slocum, Commander, sixty men, all accompanied by Mount Holly Band, of Mount Holly, twenty pieces.

White Cross Castle, No. 10, thirty-five men, W. D. Reel, Commander.

Castle Rock Castle, No. 158, of Newton Square, fifty men, Captain Jacob W. Hardy.

Wootton Commandery, No. 45, thirty men, George Derrick, Commander, and Ardmore Castle, No. 102, Thomas Bond, Commander, eighty-six men, of Ardmore.

Ansonia Castle, of Berwyn, with Berwyn Cornet Band, twenty pieces.

Germania Castle, No. 174, Frank Kohler, Commander, thirty-six men, with a delegation from Steinway Castle, No. 172, of New York.

The Knights of the Golden Eagle was founded in Baltimore, Md., February 6, 1873, and was introduced into this State October 1, 1875. The

Grand Castle of Pennsylvania was instituted April 27, 1876. The Supreme Castle was organized January 22, 1878.

The features are beneficial, social, and military.

DISPLAY OF THE JUNIOR ORDER OF UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS.

*Sub-Marshal*.—GEO. H. HARRIS.

*Aides*.—JOHN V. GILLESPIE, WM. ATKINSON, M. T. FARRA, JOHN A. MARTIN, C. KUHN, S. B. MENCH.

This organization paraded in the following order:

GOOD-WILL CORNET BAND. (Eighteen pieces.)

Kensington Council, No. 5, of Philadelphia; Marshal, Wm. Bonine; Assistants, Benj. H. Phill, Jr., and Eugene Daubert; one banner, three flags, and one hundred members.

NEW BRUNSWICK BRASS BAND. (Eighteen pieces.)

Resolution Council, No. 6, of Philadelphia; Marshal, Wm. F. Bowers; Assistants, J. Berringer and Wm. Mann; one flag and fifty members.

GLEN ROSE BAND. (Seventeen pieces.)

Fame Council, No. 10, of Roxborough; Marshal, W. F. Steele; Assistant, H. M. Dagar; one flag and forty members.

CLAREMONT CORNET BAND. (Nineteen pieces.)

Keystone Council, No. 11, of Manayunk; Marshal, John Jagers; Assistant, S. Burkhead; one flag and one hundred members.

GREBLE FIFE AND DRUM CORPS. (Twenty-one pieces.)

Greble Council, No. 13, of Philadelphia; Marshal, Harry Johnson; Assistants, S. C. Weadley and George Alexander; one flag and one hundred and ten members.

PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES BAND. (Fourteen pieces.)

Rescue Council, No. 15, of Philadelphia; Marshal, Fred. Arnold; Assistants, Wm. T. Buck and M. Ackey; one flag and sixty members.

SCHLICHTER CORNET BAND. (Twenty pieces.)

Æolian Council, No. 17, of Philadelphia; Marshal, Henry N. Tomsin; Assistants, George B. Wordinger and John S. Ogden; five flags and ninety members.

## LIBERTY FIFE AND DRUM CORPS. (Ten pieces.)

Enterprise Council, No. 6, of Trenton, N. J.; Marshal, Fred. Gilkyson; Assistant, J. Worrel; two flags and sixty members.

Diamond Council, No. 14, of Gloucester, N. J.; Marshal, J. P. Brown; fifteen members.

Perseverance Council, No. 30, of Vineland, N. J.; Marshal, C. L. Porick; forty-five members.

American Star Council, No. 49, of West Philadelphia; Marshal, J. Huber; fifteen members.

Fairview Council, No. 52, of West Philadelphia; Marshal, E. Sherloch; Assistants, J. H. Beckley and J. H. Little; one flag and forty-five members.

## LIBERTY FLUTE AND DRUM CORPS. (Twenty-one pieces.)

Vigilant Council, No. 69, of Philadelphia; Marshal, W. L. Reeve; Assistants, Wm. Magee and H. S. Wrightson; three flags and one hundred and ten members.

Mantua Council, No. 83, of Philadelphia; Marshal, W. F. Eidel; Assistants, A. M. Wetzell and J. A. Turner; one flag and forty members.

## SCIENCE COUNCIL BAND. (Eighteen pieces.)

Science Council, No. 127, of Philadelphia; Marshal, C. T. Arnold, Jr.; Assistants, George Keichline and S. Hoppenkoefer; three flags and one hundred and ten members.

John E. Armstrong Council, No. 130, of Philadelphia; Marshal, J. H. Jones; twenty men.

Total number of men in line, 1230.

## TWELFTH DIVISION.

*Assistant Marshal.*—J. Z. BATTEN.

*Aides.*—S. RANDALL, E. T. SHAW, JOHN BROMLEY, Jr., THOMAS BROMLEY, Jr.

## TEXTILE AND TEXTILE MACHINERY.

FLAX AND HEMP. EXHIBITED BY JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.

This firm illustrated the industry in flax and hemp, particularly the manufacture of flax and hemp twine, cord, sash cord, harvesting twine, packing yarns, marline or shippers' twine, house lines, bailing twines for







TEXTILE EXHIBIT.

cotton, corn-fodder yarn, and many other varieties now used in other industries, agriculture, and the trades. The firm also manufacture hemp, jute, linen, and cotton bags, on the most extensive scale, and for every possible use, also buckram for carriage-builders and a great variety of bags of every material, prepared and printed for the special uses of the consumers.

In the procession the order of the display was as follows :

First, a dog-cart with two horses driven tandem, bearing the banner of the firm. Next a band of twenty pieces, followed by three hundred men in line, employés of the firm, and seven omnibuses containing about two hundred and fifty female employés. Next came the members of the firm in two carriages, followed by the clerks in another carriage.

#### FLOAT No. 1.

Next was a great float, fourteen feet wide and thirty-six feet long, double decked. On the upper deck was illustrated the process by which bags and twine were made, by hand, in 1787. On the lower deck was represented the present manner of spinning and balling twine by machinery, the printing and sewing of bags, also by machinery, showing in a forcible manner the great advance made in the methods of making those goods as compared with the olden time. This float was drawn by ten horses, and the processes were in continuous operation, the motive power being supplied by a vertical engine on the float.

#### FLOAT No. 2.

Following this came a house built entirely of twine and sash cord, forming a striking feature of the display, which was frequently applauded along the route. This was drawn by four horses.

#### FLOAT No. 3.

Next came a similar house, built entirely of bags and burlaps in suitable packages, showing the stocks and the products in the bag-making department. This also was drawn by four horses.

Bringing up the rear of the display was a wagon loaded with supplies and implements to provide for any accident or injury to the exhibit.

In all there were fifty-eight horses and about six hundred employés in the display, all belonging to the work of the firm.

## WOOLLENS AND WORSTEDS.

EXHIBIT BY FOLWELL BROS. &amp; Co.

To accomplish the desired end and present in one great object-lesson what a century of American skill and energy have wrought in the textile industry, this firm prepared four large four-horse floats.

## FLOAT No. 1.

Upon the first float samples of material were placed, consisting of washed and unwashed native and foreign wools, camel's hair, and Turkish mohairs, illustrating the raw material from which they fabricate.

## FLOAT No. 2.

This was followed by a float upon which were illustrated the various processes of washing, combing, drawing, and spinning wool, showing the methods by which the raw material is prepared for the loom.

## FLOAT No. 3.

Following this was a large float upon which was arranged, in a tasteful manner, examples of the varied and beautiful products of labor of this firm upon the raw material which were shown upon the preceding floats. The contrast between the crude wools and hairs and the finished stuffs was great, and exemplified fully the present state of the art in its ability to produce from such ugly and unpromising crude material fabrics which a hundred years ago could not have been produced for the garments of kings, yet which to-day, by the skill, ingenuity, and taste of American workmen, are brought within the easy purchasing power of the humblest and poorest.

## FLOAT No. 4.

On the fourth float was shown how much the methods by which such fabrics are made now have been improved on those used one hundred years ago. This was done by presenting the hand-loom of the last century in contrast with a steam engine driving a modern loom (made in the workshop of the firm), running at the speed of two hundred and forty picks to the minute, which is believed to be the fastest-running loom in the United States at this date, weaving beautiful goods while the procession was on the march.



On aprons, attached to each float, was the following :

"A protective tariff means plenty of work for the American workmen, plenty of money in circulation, and cheap goods for the people through competition."

"We used to import these goods from England ; a protective tariff encouraged us to found a plant and make them in Philadelphia."

The outfit consisted of twenty horses, four floats, one barouche, with twenty-four men in charge, drivers, and operators, and two women weavers.

#### CARPETS.

EXHIBITED BY BROMLEY BROTHERS, LIMITED.

The display of the carpet-manufacturing firm of Bromley Bros., limited (consisting of Thomas Bromley, John Boyd, John R. White, John H. Bromley, Jr., and Thomas Bromley, Jr.), consisted of four mounted sub-marshals, the Gwynedd Cornet Band, of twenty pieces, two hundred and fifty workmen of their manufactory, each uniformed in a white flannel shirt, blue tie, black cap, and each wearing an apron of ingrain carpet, woven especially for this occasion, in which were woven the words, "Bromley Bros. Carpets," with thirteen stars for a border, and the dates 1787 and 1887.

There were twelve boys, uniformed as the men, bearing between them a twenty-foot American flag.

After them came a four-horse barouche, in which were seated Mr. Thomas Bromley and Mr. John R. White, of the firm of Bromley Bros.

#### FLOAT No. 1.

Then came a four-horse float, illustrative of carpet-making one hundred years ago. An old woman, attired as in 1787, sat at an old hand-wheel, patiently winding *rag* bobbins for an old man, who, in the garb of 1787, as patiently wove on an old hand-loom the only grade of carpet made in America at that time, viz., the ancient rag-carpet, in which he could probably weave three shots a minute. This float bore appropriate inscriptions, such as, "Ye old-time loom and carpet, as it was made in 1787."

#### FLOAT No. 2.

This was followed by another four-horse float, showing the great advancement made in carpet-weaving in one hundred years. A four horse-power steam engine, driving an improved Crompton ingrain loom, running

at the rate of eighty shots per minute, and making perfect extra super ingrain carpet as it went along, run by a young girl tastefully dressed. This float bore the inscriptions, "As it is done now, 1887;" "Philadelphia in her first century leads the world in carpets."

#### FLOAT No. 3.

Then came two large four-horse teams with pyramids of Smyrna rugs, Body Brussels, and Wilton carpets, in the most attractive patterns, styles, and colorings, showing the product of the firm's looms at the present time, and marked for distribution through their sole agents, Boyd, White & Co., 716 Market and 1216 Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia; New York, Chicago, and St. Louis.

The display was in the charge of John H. Bromley, Jr., and Thomas Bromley, Jr., aides to the Assistant Marshal of the Twelfth Division.

#### WORSTEDS AND WOOLLENS.

##### EXHIBIT BY B. W. GREER & HETZEL.

This firm had on a float, eighteen by sixteen feet, a latest-improved, thirty-harness, Knowles ninety-inch loom, weaving cloth. The loom was driven by a three-horse upright engine, and ran one hundred and eighty-four picks per minute.

This was the only wide loom ever exhibited on a wagon and weaving cloth in the United States.

This firm makes worsted goods exclusively for men's wear, and the warp they had in the loom was weaving worsted coating.

#### EXHIBIT OF EDWARD RIDGWAY.

After this came the curtain display of Edward Ridgway. The curtains were shown on frames drawn on two wagons.

#### EXHIBIT OF THE BRAINARD & ARMSTRONG COMPANY.

This firm, engaged in the manufacture of "American spool- and skein-silk," made an exhibit upon one float sixteen feet long, drawn by four horses and attended by four men.

#### FLOAT.

Upon this float they exhibited the largest spool of silk ever constructed. Its weight was about one ton. The diameter of the spool was six feet; the

length, eleven feet. Two men stood with ease inside the spool, the space inside being large enough to admit six men. The silk around the outside of the spool was formed by small spools strung upon steel rods, each steel rod running from head to head of the large spool. Their trade-mark, "Best in the World," was worked in contrasting colors across each side of the large spool.

They used over nine thousand small spools of silk in this manner, which would be equivalent to two hundred and sixty-five miles, or four hundred and fifty thousand yards of silk thread. Their mottoes upon the float to indicate the progress of silk industry in this country gave the following information:

"One hundred years ago this country had no silk-mills, no silk machinery, and manufactured no silk goods. Last year the silk goods manufactured in this country were estimated at \$60,000,000, while the spool-silk and skein-silk alone would probably amount to \$13,000,000 or \$15,000,000."

Concerning the quality of American spool- and skein-silks, the statement that this firm's goods are smoother and better made than any silk-thread goods in the world is not believed to be an exaggeration by those best informed on the subject. In this line of goods this country is believed to be able to-day to compete with England, upon Canadian soil, or in South America; and there have been a few American thread silks shipped to France, their superiority earning for them a demand and sale, notwithstanding the increased cost of the goods, caused by long shipments and carrying on of the business under unfavorable circumstances.

#### SILK CULTURE INTEREST.

REPRESENTED BY THE WOMEN'S SILK CULTURE ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following report of the association, by Mrs. H. P. Taylor, vice-president, while setting forth the misfortune which befell their handsomely-prepared exhibit a few moments before the time when it would have taken its place in the general column, is yet so full of interest touching the advancement of the culture of silk and manufacture of silk in the United States during the constitutional century just closed that it will be read with deep interest; and the vast number of spectators who were deprived of the pleasure and gratification of seeing the exhibit of the association in the



procession will find some recompense in reading the report, showing, as it does, what great advance has been made, not only in the manufacture of silk goods, but also the results and improvements made in the culture of silk under the auspices of this Association:

"One of the important features of the increase of production in this country is the culture of silk. While most of the other industries of the Old World have been competed for, and many of them have been excelled, by Young America, the very important one of silk culture has, until very recently, been entirely neglected.

"The judicious tariff on manufactured silk goods has induced the establishment of several hundred superior silk-mills in this country, which draw from foreign countries raw material to the amount of at least twenty million dollars annually, which requires that amount of our gold to pay for. Our late centennial celebration, by its industrial display, was intended, in many branches, to show the great improvements that have been made in the last hundred years; but much was exhibited that was not known in the last century. The production of silk was practised in the colonies more than a hundred years ago, in the time of King George. But after the Revolutionary War it was abandoned and compelled to give way for the more profitable and extensive operations of cotton, wool, and iron, which this young and growing country seemed more urgently to demand at that time. As there are now many millions invested in mills and machinery for manufacturing silk, demanding so largely of the raw material, this seems to be the opportune time to re-establish the old and lost industry. With this view of the subject, and for the purpose of giving work to many thousands of idle hands of needy women and children throughout the land who else might not be employed, the Women's Silk Culture Association of the United States was established at Philadelphia in 1880. In order to show the modes and workings of the industry in the industrial parade this association had constructed a very beautiful float. The platform was fifteen feet long and seven wide, surrounded by a railing two feet above the floor, the whole covered by a canopy elevated to a height of eight feet above the carpet. This canopy was covered with heavy mazarine-blue plush and lined with a beautiful buff color. The cornice was handsomely draped with the same blue material, which was festooned with skeins of golden reeled silk from almost every State in the Union, making altogether an effective contrast. The base of



the platform was also heavily draped with the blue plush, the loopings being ornamented with clusters of cocoons, and the railings decorated with strings of cocoons hung in heavy festoons. On the float was exhibited a case of superior reeled silk, both white and yellow, artistically arranged in various forms, and an American flag which was truly American, the silk having been raised in the States, reeled, dyed, and woven in Philadelphia. Also a superior reel, of American make, operated by an expert young reeler who has been trained and educated in the school of the association. This reel was invented by one of Philadelphia's skilled mechanics, assisted by one of her scientific scholars, and is superior to all other reels, having a capacity double that of any other one in existence. The president of the association, who is now travelling in the silk-growing countries of Europe, reports that she has seen none to equal it. The reel bears the same relation to silk culture that the cotton-gin does to cotton culture, reeling being the first process in preparing the silk for the loom. It has been said by some that silk culture was not possible in this country, and that the American girls cannot be trained to the delicate art of reeling. This has been thoroughly refuted by this association, as quite a number have already been taught in its school to be expert reelers, and are now employed at good wages in its rooms, Nos. 1222 and 1226 Arch Street, where there are six steam reels in operation, being the largest filature yet established in this country. Thus, in various ways, as shown on the float, has it been demonstrated that this can be made a silk-growing country.

"Being a very handsome novelty, it attracted the attention of many people. A few minutes before it was to be ordered into line on Broad Street, some persons unknown, either carelessly or maliciously, threw a lighted match on the top of the plush covering, which instantly took fire and burned rapidly. While the driver and others were endeavoring to subdue the fire by putting off some of the draping, the vandals and thieves took advantage of the critical moment and tore off the draping on the lower platform, amounting to one hundred and forty or one hundred and fifty yards of plush, and carried it away, with all the cocoons and reeled silk, and even attempted to steal the flag, which was, however, retaken by one of the boys in charge of the float.

"The two young girls on the float miraculously escaped from the flames uninjured. Thus in a few moments was destroyed one of the most beautiful

and refined displays in the great Industrial Parade, and over half a million people were deprived of the pleasure of seeing this illustration of the progress of silk culture in the United States.

#### TEXTILE MACHINERY.

##### EXHIBIT OF THE BRIDESBURG MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The Bridesburg Manufacturing Company exhibited four floats, on which were shown the contrasts presented by the devices in use in 1787 as compared with the spinning and weaving machinery now in use.

##### FLOAT No. 1.

On the first float a hand spinning-wheel of the olden time was contrasted with a ring spinning-frame as now used.

##### FLOAT No. 2.

On the second float was an old-fashioned hand-loom contrasting with a full-lift drop-sheet, the loom such as is now preferred.

##### FLOAT No. 3.

For wool-carding, a Botelle condensing machine was shown on the third float, an elaborate and completely furnished machine of the latest model.

##### FLOAT No. 4.

On a fourth float was shown Henwood's patent channelling machine for rock- and slate-cutting, a representation of the diversified work of this company, which has sometimes conducted extensive operations in glue-making and other work for the public service.

Cotton and woollen machinery were manufactured at Holmesburg, Pa., in 1810, by Alfred Jenks.

Mr. Alfred Jenks was a pupil for some years of Samuel Slater, celebrated as the first cotton-spinner in this country, as well as the first manufacturer of cotton machinery, as far as it had advanced at that time. Alfred Jenks—from reliable sources, we learn—supplied the first mill in this portion of Pennsylvania with the requisite machinery, and subsequently the Keating Mill, at Manayunk, then owned by J. G. Kempton, and now by the A. Campbell Manufacturing Company. As early as 1816 he built for Joseph Ripka a number of looms for weaving cottonades.

In 1819, Mr. Jenks's operations were greatly extended by his removal to

the present desirable location of the Bridesburg Manufacturing Company, at Bridesburg, Philadelphia, Pa. Here he greatly enhanced the capacity of his own establishment, and was thereby enabled to meet the demands for woollen machinery that arose about this time.

The next important feature of Mr. Jenks's operation was the introduction, in 1830, of a power-loom of his own invention for weaving checks.

For twelve years prior to the death of Mr. Alfred Jenks, which took place in 1854, and up to the year 1863, the entire business of the firm was conducted by his son, Mr. Barton H. Jenks.

In 1863 it was organized into a stock company, with Mr. Barton H. Jenks as president, and Mr. Joseph H. Mitchell as treasurer, and large contracts were taken from the government to manufacture muskets.

At this time the plant covers two hundred and eighty-five thousand square feet, with one hundred and sixty thousand square feet of floor space, and has capacity sufficient to employ twelve hundred men. Mr. Stockton Bates is the president.

#### TEXTILE MACHINERY.

##### EXHIBIT OF W. W. ALTEMUS & SON.

This firm made an exhibit on one wagon drawn by two horses, and attended by six men.

They displayed a hand-wheel forty-five years old, showing how filling for gingham was wound then, and a thirty-spindle skein-winding bobbin-machine, winding bobbin at one thousand one hundred revolutions per minute, and doing sixty pounds of yarn a day on fine grade, and supplying thirty looms. The machine is of recent invention, and application for a patent has been lately granted.

They have built one hundred machines, and No. 100 was in the parade.

#### KNITTING-MACHINE.

##### EXHIBIT OF A. WRIGHTSON, Manufacturer of Knitting-Machines.

The exhibit of this manufacturer consisted of fifty men, six wagons, and thirteen horses.

The first wagon, drawn by two horses, had painted on both sides, "See the progress made in knitting in 100 years."

The second wagon, drawn by one horse, had painted on both sides, "The first knitting-machine known, knits one stocking per day." This was

represented by an old lady knitting stockings by hand, and two small girls, one winding yarn from the skein in the other's hands on to a ball. The old lady and children were dressed in the style of the days of 1776.

The third wagon, drawn by two horses, had painted on both sides, "The first knitting-machine invented, knits three pairs per day."

It contained one of the old stocking-loomes invented by the Rev. Wm. Lee more than one hundred years ago.

The fourth wagon, drawn by two horses, had painted on both sides, "Balmoral Machine. Plain and ribbed. Knits one hundred dozen pairs per day."

This wagon also contained one of the latest machines for making plain and fancy hosiery. It will make four stockings at one time, or a daily capacity of one hundred dozen pairs of hose per day.

The fifth wagon, drawn by two horses, had painted on both sides, "Machine for making shirts, knits 300,000 stitches per minute."

It contained an eighteen-inch forty-feed machine for making plain and fancy underwear. It has a daily capacity of ten to twelve dozen shirts.

The sixth wagon, drawn by four horses, had painted on both sides, "The fastest knitting-machine in the world for making jerseys, etc., knits 300 yards of cloth per day."

It contained a thirty-inch and fifty-six machine, making jersey cloth, plain and fancy, with a capacity of eighteen to twenty dozen jerseys a day.

#### KNITTED COSTUMES.

EXHIBIT OF J. W. MANSFIELD.

The exhibit of this manufacturer of knitted goods was shown upon one float, drawn by two horses, and carrying an old-fashioned knitting-machine in operation. Eleven men were dressed in fancy costumes, as follows: one clown suit, one red devil suit, one boating suit, one bicycle suit, one base-ball suit, one equestrian suit, one combination suit, one foot-ball suit, one toboggan suit, one theatrical suit.

#### SUSPENDER EXHIBIT.

THE EXHIBIT OF THE PIONEER SUSPENDER COMPANY, F. A. FREEMAN & SONS, PROPRIETORS.

This exhibit was made upon two floats.



## FLOAT No. 1.

On one was represented the manufacture of the suspenders in the old way, viz., by the needle, women plying the needle.

## FLOAT No. 2.

On the second float was shown the "new way," by machinery, tipping-presses in operation, one boy doing the work of ten women, machines running, etc. The capacity of this firm, as given, is two hundred dozen suspenders per day. They had twenty operators in the display.

## CEDAR TANKS, VATS, AND RESERVOIRS.

## EXHIBIT OF GEORGE BURKHARDT'S SONS.

This firm is engaged in the manufacture of cedar vats, tanks, and reservoirs for manufacturers' use.

Number of men, eight; number of horses, five.

Until within the last forty years all work in this line of manufacture was done by hand. About that time (1847) crude machinery was introduced. Since then there has been a gradual improvement, and the exhibit made demonstrates the perfection to which machinery had been brought to bear upon the manufacture of tanks.

Another feature of this exhibit was the use of a peculiar lug and bolt for the purpose of fastening and tightening the hoops.

The vat of ten thousand gallons capacity was ten feet in diameter and twenty feet long. This length is very unusual for a cedar vat, material of that length being very difficult to obtain.

They also exhibited a tank with galvanized hoops, the process of galvanizing being comparatively modern.

The cedar dye-tub exhibited was peculiar in having the joints tongued and the bolts made of copper. These peculiarities being intended to adapt it more perfectly for the new process of dyeing with colors, which has grown into very general use since the discovery of petroleum.

## THIRTEENTH DIVISION.

*Assistant Marshal.*—ALONZO SHOTWELL.

## EXHIBIT OF STRAWBRIDGE &amp; CLOTHIER.

WECCACOE BAND. (Twenty-four pieces.) S. H. KENDLE, Leader.

This firm exhibited upon a large float, drawn by eight horses, each led by a liveried footman, an illustration in oil, showing on one end a representative store of 1787, taken from an old print in "Watson's Annals." The larger part of the canvas was occupied with an accurate painting of their present store, as a representative store of 1887, the contrast between the two pictures being designed to illustrate the superior advantages for transacting business at this time over those of a century past.

## FOURTEENTH DIVISION.

*Assistant Marshal.*—CHARLES BERGER.

*Aides.*—C. C. WARTMAN, GEORGE BARTELL, COLONEL J. R. C. WARD.

## EXHIBIT OF WANAMAKER &amp; BROWN.

This firm made an exhibit upon twelve floats, drawn by fifty horses, in the following order:

## BANNER.

This banner was carried in a barouche drawn by four horses, and had inscribed upon it, "Wanamaker & Brown, the largest retail clothing business in the world." In the barouche rode Mr. John R. Houpt, the oldest employé of the firm in term of service.

BAND OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD.

(Sixty-two pieces.) PROFESSOR ESSEN, Leader.

## FLOAT No. 1.

Following the band came the first float, which represented a sheep-enclosure, with grass growing, fenced in with logs. Inside of the enclosure were four boys, dressed in different Highland plaids, minding four sheep, with the aid of a shepherd-dog, the motto being, "Our most intimate friends."

## FLOAT No. 2.

On the next float was a tailor in the dress of 1787, working at his trade with the tools of his time. At this end there was a sign, "In Continental

clothes." At the other end, "To clothe a continent," was a knife-cutter of the most modern kind, with a capacity of doing as much as one hundred men.

FLOAT No. 3.

On the third float there were men standing dressed respectively as sailor, soldier, railroad conductor, carpenter, salesman, lawyer, policeman, and doctor; for the purpose of showing how many professions the clothing trade must provide for. The float was appropriately labelled "We clothe them all."

FLOAT No. 4.

On this three women sat at spinning-wheels, and another reclined on an easy-chair, before an old-fashioned fireplace, representing the ladies of "ye olden time," and their handmaidens spinning the wool for homespun cloth, wherewith to dress the men of the household. This float bore two inscriptions: "Home-made clothes,—Hard work," "Ready-made clothes,—Home luxuries."

FLOATS No. 5 to No. 10.

Six floats, drawn by four horses each, then claimed the attention of the observer. They were decorated with the flags of the various countries whose woollen stuffs they carried, and whose woollen industry they represented. They came in the following order: America, Scotland, Ireland, Germany, England, and France.

Marching behind a banner, on which was emblazoned "Our clothing the top of four centuries of tailoring," were four platoons of eight men each, dressed in the costumes of four different centuries. The first platoon dressed as Indians of 1487, the second as Hollanders of 1587, the third as Quakers of 1687, and the last in the Continental dress of a century past.

FLOAT No. 11.

The last and largest float of the Division was drawn by six horses. It was about sixteen feet long, and had a sign running its full length, which read: "Actual shipment of to-day—Our agency system covers the whole American continent."

FLOAT No. 12.

There were on a stand a number of dummies covered with clothing ordered from all parts of the United States, from Washington Territory to Connecticut, and from Minnesota to Texas and Florida.

The arrangement and decoration of the floats were under the management of John S. Neal, connected with Messrs. Wanamaker & Brown.

### FIFTEENTH DIVISION.

*Assistant Marshal.*—WILLIAM HAMMERSLEY.

*Aides.*—GEORGE J. VANDERGRIFF, J. C. WEBB.

#### TRANSPORTATION.

##### EXHIBIT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

1. Band, Altoona. Thirty pieces, in chariot, four horses.
2. Pack-mules. Three mules and two drivers.
3. Emigrants. Four horses and four riders.
4. Pony Express. One horse and rider.
5. Conestoga Wagon. Six horses and three drivers.
6. Concord Coach. Four horses.
7. Canal Boat, Packet, on float. Two mules and two horses.
8. Canal Boat, Freight, on float. Two mules and two horses.
9. Civil Engineers, with instruments and seven men.
10. Trackmen, with tools. Fourteen men.
11. Laying the track, on float. Four horses.
12. Old-style Locomotive, on float. Six horses.
13. Modern Locomotive, on float. Twenty-five horses.
14. Mail Car, on float. Four horses.
15. Express Car, on float. Four horses and three men.
16. Baggage Car, on float. Four horses.
17. Passenger Car, on float. Four horses.
18. Sleeping Car, on float. Four horses and three men.
19. Dining Car, on float. Four horses and four men.
20. Box Car, on float. Four horses.
21. Coal Car, on float. Four horses.
22. Band, Phoenix Military. Thirty pieces.

The foregoing enumeration of the objects shown in this exhibit, taken from the official report of the company, fails to convey to the mind of the reader an adequate conception of the grandeur and the suggestiveness impressed upon the mind of the spectator by the exhibit. The following, from







THE PACK TRAIN.



THE PASSENGER PACKET BOAT.



LAYING THE TRACK.



ONE OF AMERICA'S FIRST LOCOMOTIVES.

the *Public Ledger* of September 16, will aid very materially in accomplishing this object:

“METHODS OF TRANSPORTATION.

“The Pennsylvania Railroad’s exhibit, which followed, formed on Montgomery Avenue, the right resting on the west side of Broad Street.

“It was the desire of the Pennsylvania to show in its exhibit the progress that has been made in locomotion during the past hundred years, and in this it was highly successful. Many of the exhibits were most realistic. This was particularly noticeable in those exhibits which showed means of travel of half or three-quarters of a century ago. A band-wagon, gayly decorated and containing the Altoona Band, to the number of thirty musicians, led. On a blue shield, in the form of a keystone, in white lettering, was this inscription, ‘The Pennsylvania Railroad. A century’s progress.’ Around the wagon and at various points throughout the exhibit were Assistant Marshal William Hammersley and his aides, J. C. Webb and George J. Vandergrift. The gentlemen did much to aid in showing off the exhibit.

“Following the band-wagon came three pack-mules, holding immense packs on their backs, in which kitchen utensils and household goods were seen. Accompanying them were four men dressed in the style of emigrants. These wore regular felt hats, blue shirts, and dark corduroy breeches. Next came the pony express, with its rider dressed in the style of an immigrant. The saddle-bags on the pony were stuffed out with paper, to represent letters and packages.

“The Conestoga wagon, to which were attached six horses, attracted general attention. It was a novelty to those along the line of march, and was in consequence duly appreciated. Conestoga wagons to this day are still in use in many parts of the far West. The one exhibited yesterday was brought from Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, and had up to a few years ago been in daily use. It was long and narrow in shape, and was covered with coarse white canvas that also covered part of the front, leaving a small aperture. There was no seat for the driver, and, in fact, when in motion the horses used to drag a Conestoga wagon are either ridden or led. On either side, front and back, hung lanterns containing candles, making four lanterns in all. In the rear and on the off side hung a tar-pot. This contained the tar for lubricating the axles. The wagon was about twenty-five feet

long. The wheels were made of heavy hard wood, encircled by immense iron tires. Both sides and the body of the wagon were painted blue. The wagon was one of those used nearly one hundred years ago for travelling purposes, and on it was the legend, "Twenty days from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh." Leading the horses attached to it were two guards, dressed as emigrants.

"The Concord coach, which came next, was ponderous and heavy. It stood on four immense wheels, with spokes as big as the arm of a man. The running-gear was of the pattern used half a century ago. Inside was space sufficient for the seating of half a dozen persons. The driver's box was high up forward. The coach must, with all its attachments, have weighed nearly six thousand pounds. It was drawn by four horses. One man drove, while another walked and attended to the horses. Behind was a shelf used for the placing of trunks and other baggage. On one side the name of the 'New York Transfer Company' appeared. The coach was obtained from New York City.

"The next exhibit was a model of an old time packet-boat, resting on a float, surrounded by what appeared to be water. Lines were attached to two mules, who, while they did not pull the float, carried out the delusion that they were towing the boat. On each side, under the bow, was the name, 'H. H. Houston, of Philadelphia,' in white lettering. Mr. Houston is an official of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and was formerly connected with canal transportation. There were four small windows on each side, with a raised cabin in the centre. Through these windows the interior of the cabin could be seen.

"At the rear end, and near the tiller, was an American flag. The sides of the float were decorated with blue material, festooned with stripes of red, white, and blue bunting. The effect was a good one, and fully illustrated the means of canal travel a hundred years ago.

"Following the packet came the canal-boat 'Owen Brady.' Mr. Brady is a Philadelphian, and a large owner of canal-boat property. The 'Brady' differs but little, except in size, from the ordinary canal-boat seen on any of the canals in Pennsylvania. It, too, stood on a float, and was surrounded by material to represent water. Two mules, to which were attached tow-lines, walked a little to the right of the two horses, which did the real pulling of the float. The mules were led by one man, while another stood at







THE CONESTOGA WAGON.



THE OLD WAY BY WATER.



THE CONCORD COACH.



THE PRESENT WAY.

the tiller, and made a pretense of steering. The whole was very realistic, and one with but little imagination would have thought himself on the banks of a canal. The models of canal-boats were twenty-four feet long, four feet beam, two and one-half feet depth of hold. The design and construction were the result of the work of J. C. Webb, general foreman, and George J. Vandergrift, chief-engineer, Pennsylvania Railroad carpenter-shop, as their direct contribution to the demonstration.

"Six engineers on foot, carrying their implements, were next seen. These were dressed in white canvas helmet hats, plaid shirts, blue trousers, and black neckties. They looked very picturesque, and it was intended to make it appear as though they were locating a railroad.

"Ten trackmen or laborers followed the engineers. These carried picks, shovels, and chains, and were known as the 'construction gang.' They were dressed like laborers. Then came a float, on which men were engaged in fastening the rails on ties and ballasting the track, thus showing the manner in which a road is built. This float was drawn by four horses. The workmen were dressed in white felt hats, blue shirts, and dark corduroy trousers.

"A model of the 'Stroughbridge Lion,' one of the first locomotives used by the Pennsylvania Railroad, was next shown. It rested on a float, and weighed fully five thousand pounds. The whole, with the tender, was over twenty feet in length. In shape the model of the 'Stroughbridge Lion' was most eccentric. It had huge arms and walking beams over its boiler, and in some respects resembled the picture of 'Old Ironsides,' painted on the banner of the Baldwin Locomotive Works' exhibit. The original was built in 1847, at Albany, for the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and was said to have been the oldest locomotive in America. It was broken up many years ago.

"Having given those along the line of march an idea of the means of transportation one hundred years ago, it was thought that a fitting ending to this immense display would be a modern locomotive with steam on. This appeared next, and consisted of a big passenger locomotive weighing fifty-five thousand pounds. This was placed on a float, and was pulled by twenty-eight horses. The wheels, which were raised from the platform, could be seen to move slowly with the machinery. Smoke issued from the stack, and at intervals the whistle would be blown. The finale of the Pennsylvania



Railroad's exhibit consisted of models of the eight cars now in use on the several lines of the company, viz., mail, express, baggage, sleeping, dining, passenger, box, and coal cars. Each was mounted on a float, and drawn by two horses. General Passenger Agent Latta conceived and carried out the idea of the exhibit. The exhibit was in point of size next to that of the Baldwin Locomotive Works."

#### EXHIBIT OF THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

The exhibit made by this company showed the progress in the modes of rapid transportation adopted by the company at various dates since its organization, in 1839, from the hand-carried carpet-bag to the chilled and steel-bound burglar-proof safe.

The first in the line was a man carrying a carpet-bag, representing the beginning of the express business in the United States in 1839; the next was a man pushing a wheelbarrow that contained a box for George W. Childs, Philadelphia, from New York, representing the business in 1840; the next was a single wagon, with a sign showing the number of employés in 1840 to be two men and a boy, and in 1887 to be 7800 employés, 1826 wagons, 2235 horses, and 23,000 miles of railroad operated. Following this was a single wagon filled with packages, showing the growth of the business; then came a light double wagon, drawn by two ponies, filled with safes for the United States Treasury at Washington, United States Mint at Philadelphia, and assistant treasurers at Philadelphia and New York. After this was a regulation-size two-horse wagon containing chests in which the company carries small packages, and following this was a four-horse wagon filled with boxes and other express matter consigned to the principal merchants of Philadelphia. In all, this company had ten horses, five wagons, and fifteen men, the entire lot preceded by a band of twenty-eight pieces from Phoenixville, Pa.

This exhibit was costly, and fully up to the progressive and intelligent management of this company, that has made it the first of its kind in the world.

Following came the

#### EXHIBIT OF COXE BROS., OF DRIFTON, PA.

It was intended to represent the anthracite coal trade of Pennsylvania, which in 1787 was practically nothing. The shipments in 1825 amounted



to three hundred and forty-five tons. In 1887 they will probably reach thirty-five million tons.

The exhibit was made upon one float eight feet wide and twenty-five feet long, drawn by six mules, each pair mounted by a driver in mining costume. On the platform were the following: a machinist in charge of the machinery, a boy to run the locomotive, a boy to run the hoisting arrangement, and a superintendent with four men dressed as miners.

Upon this platform was placed, as nearly as practicable, a representation of the works in and around the mouth of an anthracite coal mine. At one end was shown the timbering of the top of the slope or mine, from which the plane ascends to the top of the breaker, with a double railroad track going down into the mines. On one of these tracks was an ordinary mine car, which was hoisted and lowered by means of a friction drum under the breaker. The dump, by which the coal is emptied from the car, was shown on this track. On the other track a gun-boat, as it is called in the mining region, runs up and down, and dumps. The gun-boat is not detached from the rope in mining, but the mine car is dumped into it in the mines. From the point where the coal is dumped, it passes down over bars to a platform, where the large coal is picked out and goes down what is known as the lump-chute to the track, where it is loaded in cars for market. The coal that goes through the bars passes to a gyrating screen, which has a motion very similar to that of an ordinary sieve, and makes various sizes. The large coal, which does not go through the bars can be passed through a pair of rolls, or crushers, which break it up into smaller sizes, and the coal which passes through these rolls goes into a revolving screen, which divides it up into different sizes. All these screens and rolls were so arranged as to be kept in motion, exactly as they would be in practice on an ordinary breaker. Each size of coal goes into a pocket or bin, but these bins were omitted in the exhibit, as they would have obstructed the view of the breaker. Alongside of the breaker run three tracks, upon which were specimens of the different kinds of cars used for carrying anthracite coal to market. One was a model of a Pennsylvania Railroad gondola, carrying sixty thousand pounds, one a Lehigh Valley Railroad gondola, of the same capacity, one a Central Railroad of New Jersey four-wheel car, one a Lehigh Valley Railroad four-wheel car, one a Chicago and Western Railroad box car, and one a flat car containing a load of mine props, such as are

used in the mines for keeping up the roof; of course the props were on a small scale. In addition there was an anthracite coal locomotive which was an exact copy of some of the Pennsylvania Railroad locomotives in use. This locomotive is so arranged that the wheels can turn round without its moving forward, thus allowing the engine to be run continuously without moving forward, the power being utilized to drive the machinery of the breaker. The coal used in this locomotive is anthracite, and, as there is no artificial device to procure steam, the locomotive itself can run from twelve to fifteen miles an hour with a load behind it. The tracks upon the platform, passing under the breaker, represented the railroad tracks around an anthracite coal-breaker. The whole thing being, as nearly as possible, a representation of a coal-breaker as now constructed in Pennsylvania. The breaker, machinery, locomotive, and cars were constructed on a scale of two inches to the foot, with the exception of the crusher-rolls for breaking the coal, which were on a slightly larger scale.

#### SIXTEENTH DIVISION.

*Assistant Marshal.*—LIEUT. D. D. V. STEWART, U.S.N.

*Aides.*—CADETS J. W. AMEN and W. B. MOSLEY.

#### EXHIBIT OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

BOYERTOWN SILVER CORNET BAND. J. SCHEALER, Leader.

##### FLOAT No. 1.

This exhibit was headed by a float carrying the large eagle formerly on the United States steamship Niagara, and drawn by six horses. Within the outspread wings of the eagle a platform was arranged, and upon this were thirteen young ladies, representing the thirteen original States; they were pupils of the James L. Claghorn Public School, and were in charge of Miss A. L. Kirby and Mrs. H. C. Borell.

##### FLOAT No. 2.

The second float, drawn by four horses, carried a reproduction in miniature of the United States steamer Hartford, famed as the vessel upon which Admiral Farragut passed the forts in Mobile Bay. It was in charge of one seaman and six apprentices.







UNITED STATES NAVAL EXHIBIT.



## FLOAT No. 3.

The third float, drawn by two horses, carried a model of an old thirty-two-pounder gun, in charge of a quarter gunner.

## FLOAT No. 4.

The fourth float was drawn by four horses, carrying a miniature model of the United States steamer Wabash.

## FLOAT No. 5.

The fifth float was drawn by six horses, carrying a model of the United States frigate Antietam, said to have cost thirty-five thousand dollars to construct.

## FLOAT No. 6.

The sixth float carried an eight-inch breech-loading rifled gun, capable, with a fifty-pound charge of powder, of throwing a projectile of one hundred pounds a distance of seven miles.

## FLOAT No. 7.

The next float carried the model of a ten-inch breech-loading rifled gun, capable of throwing a projectile of eight hundred pounds a distance of ten miles.

## FLOAT No. 8.

Then followed a float carrying a model of a "monitor," with revolving turret.

## FLOAT No. 9.

The next float carried a whale-boat, schooner-rigged. A reproduction of the boat in which Chief-Engineer Melville retired down the Lena Delta after the loss of the Jeannette in the polar expedition.

## FLOAT No. 10.

Following this came a float carrying a model of the armored ship Charleston, now being built in San Francisco, and which is to be supplied with engines having seventy-five-hundred horse-power, and expected to propel the vessel at the rate of nineteen miles per hour. This model was laid out and constructed by Lieutenant Nixon, U.S.N., in five days, at the Cramps' ship-yard.

## EXHIBIT OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

This exhibit was in charge of Lieutenant C. H. McLellan, Assistant Inspector Fourth United States Life-saving District, Toms River, N. J., whose report is in the following words:

"The appliances shown in the parade illustrated the improvements made since the year 1848 in the methods of saving life from wrecks ashore, at which time Congress, moved by the loss of hundreds of lives and millions of property yearly on our coasts, appropriated ten thousand dollars for the purchase of eight boats, mortars, etc., which were placed on the New Jersey coast, between Sandy Hook and Little Egg Harbor. At that time no means were provided for employing men to man the boats, they being placed there in boat-houses, to be used by volunteer crews from the inhabitants of the beach in case of wreck.

"The mortar was of short range, and with its appliances heavy, cumbersome, and difficult to transport. The boats also were heavy and of poor model. Specimens of the above were shown.

"In comparison with the old were shown the improved appliances of the present day. This included a surf-boat and transporting carriage, the Lyle gun, of greatly-increased range, mounted on an apparatus-carriage easily transported, carrying everything necessary to land people from a wreck. Also two representative uniformed crews of seven men each from the coast. The life-saving service of 1887 embraces two hundred and twenty-five completely-equipped stations on the Atlantic, Pacific, and Great Lake coasts, manned by well-paid, disciplined crews entitled to pensions, supported by annual appropriations of nearly one million dollars.

"The United States is the only government that supports a service of this kind, a service that accomplishes results far superior to any other similar service in the world.

"This service has grown to its present proportion and efficiency within thirty-nine years, the present system, under which it has made its most rapid increase and accomplished the best results, having been introduced in 1871.

"The table given below contains a summary of results in the field of life-saving operations since the introduction of the present system, November 1, 1871, to the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886.

It is to be regretted that, previous to the year 1871, no record was kept of the number of wrecks or loss of life.

Total number of disasters.	.	.	.	.	3,385
Total value of vessels	.	.	.	.	\$39,733,495
“ “ “ cargoes	.	.	.	.	\$18,643,754
“ “ “ property involved	.	.	.	.	\$58,377,249
“ “ “ “ saved	.	.	.	.	\$41,449,257
“ “ “ “ lost	.	.	.	.	\$16,927,992
Total number of persons involved	.	.	.	.	28,803
“ “ “ “ saved	.	.	.	.	28,317
“ “ “ “ lost *	.	.	.	.	486
“ “ “ “ succored	.	.	.	.	57,636
“ “ “ days succor afforded	.	.	.	.	15,313

#### EXHIBIT OF THE WILLIAM CRAMP SHIP-BUILDING COMPANY.

This company exhibited a twenty-foot-long model of the original steam-boat invented by John Fitch, which he placed upon the Delaware River in 1787. The mode of propulsion adopted by Fitch was that of oars placed vertically upon a framework arranged at the sides of the boat. According to his biographer, he had encountered much difficulty in converting his propelling force, steam, from a vertical into the rotary or circular one, which he needed to raise and lower his oars; having, it would seem, lost sight of the crank and cam of the common spinning-wheel, which at that day formed part of the effects of almost every household.

Following the model of the John Fitch steamboat, and illustrating fully the great progress made during the constitutional century in water transportation, came the

#### EXHIBIT OF THE OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY OF SAVANNAH.

This company made their exhibit upon two floats, each drawn by two horses.

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\* One hundred and eighty-three of these were lost at the disasters of the steamers Huron and Metropolis. In the case of the former, when the stations were not open, and in the latter, when service was impeded by distance. Fourteen other lives were lost in the same year owing to similar causes.

## FLOAT No. 1.

Upon the first float was shown a model of the steamer Savannah, the first steamship that ever crossed the ocean. This vessel was built for the company in 1818, was of three hundred and thirty tons measurement, carried six hundred bales of cotton, and was furnished with uncovered wrought-iron side-wheels for propelling the vessel. These wheels were so arranged that they could be folded back upon the deck of the ship when the wind favored the economical use of fuel,—pitch-pine being used for fuel at that time. The vessel was intended to ply between Savannah and Liverpool, and on the 20th of May, 1819, left the former port and arrived safely at the latter. After a month's stoppage at Liverpool it sailed for St. Petersburg, and from that port returned safely to Savannah, after a passage of fifty-three days, nineteen of which the vessel was under steam.

## FLOAT No. 2.

Bringing the illustration of the progress made down to the present day, the company exhibited upon their second float a model, fifteen feet long, of their new ocean steamer City of Savannah, of two thousand nine hundred tons burden, being built of the best American iron, three hundred and thirteen feet long, breadth of beam forty feet, depth of hold twenty-six feet, supplied with the most improved propeller, and furnished with six of Raymond's patent metallic life-boats, life-jackets for every person on board, and thoroughly equipped with all the modern appliances to protect against fire. Accommodations for one hundred cabin passengers, who are supplied with all the comforts and luxuries that the traveller finds only in hotels of the first class, and, in addition, capacity for carrying four thousand bales of cotton.

## FLOAT.

Tableau, representing all the nations of the earth composing the American people. The representatives were dressed in their national costume, and each carried a banner upon which was inscribed the name of the nation represented. Over the whole group waved gracefully the star-spangled banner. This tableau was prepared by A. M. Waas & Son, costumers.

## FLOAT.

Then following came a large float, thirteen by forty feet long, carrying a magnificently-arranged tableau. It consisted of a Grecian temple, in which



were thirty-eight young ladies, representing the thirty-eight States, and grouped picturesquely. The costume worn by the ladies was a white robe with blue drapery, each lady carried a shield with the name of the State which she represented thereon in gold letters.

### SEVENTEENTH DIVISION.

*Assistant Marshal.*—S. M. VAUCLAIN.

*Aides.*—R. S. WARNER, W. H. CRAWFORD, WM. PENN EVANS, D. H. HANSELL.

#### EXHIBIT OF THE BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

The firm of Burnham, Parry, Williams & Co., consisting of George Burnham, Charles T. Parry, Edward H. Williams, William P. Henszey, John R. Converse, William C. Stroud, William H. Morrow, and Wm. R. Austin, proprietors of these works, employing over three thousand men, and producing six hundred and fifty of the most improved locomotive engines per annum, made one of the grandest displays ever presented by a company engaged in an industrial pursuit. The exhibit comprised the whole of the Seventeenth Division, divided into four grand subdivisions, and these again divided into minor subdivisions, each composed of a platoon of thirty-three men, representatives of the respective departments, to which is allotted the labor of producing in detail the various parts which, when adjusted and combined, form the ponderous, powerful, and swift-running locomotive engine.

Following the assistant marshal commanding the division and his aides came a large banner with the legend, "Baldwin Locomotive Works, established in 1831; yearly capacity, 650; men employed, 3000; 8780 constructed to September 15, 1887."

#### BAND.

*Sub-Marshal.*—RICHARD MCCALLION.

*Aides.*—JOSEPH MCGITTIGAN.

Carriage, containing representatives of the firm.

#### First Subdivision.

Platoon of thirty-three men.

Two carriages, containing Veterans Isaac Davis, Jas. Mendenhall, Louis

Pechin, Joseph Smith, Charles Smith, Isaacher Murray, Charles Greener, William Booth.

*Sub-Marshal.*—JOHN GRADY.

Platoon of thirty-three men.

FOUNDRY EXHIBIT, No. 1.

*Sub-Marshal.*—PHILIP PASCOE

Platoon of thirty-three men.

FOUNDRY EXHIBIT, No. 2.

*Sub-Marshal.*—GEORGE MURRAY

Platoon of thirty-three men.

HAMMER-SHOP EXHIBIT.

*Sub-Marshal.*—JOHN ORR.

Platoon of thirty-three men.

SMITH-SHOP EXHIBIT.

*Sub-Marshal.*—ALEX. GREEVES.

Platoon of thirty-three men. Two water-carriers.

Second Subdivision.

BAND.

*Sub-Marshal.*—JAMES W. CONNERY.

*Aide.*—SYLVESTER KERWIN.

SEVENTEENTH STREET TANK-SHOP EXHIBIT.

*Sub-Marshal.*—JUSTUS JOHNSON.

Platoon of thirty-three men.

FLANGE-SHOP EXHIBIT.

*Sub-Marshal.*—HENRY VELENOWETH.

Platoon of thirty-three men.

BOILER-SHOP EXHIBIT.

*Sub-Marshal.*—WM. D. CONNERY.

Platoon of thirty-three men.





SECOND FLOOR, HAMILTON STREET SHOP.



SECOND FLOOR, WILLOW STREET SHOP.



BRASS-SHOP EXHIBIT.

*Sub-Marshal.*—THOMAS BILLINGSFELT.

Platoon of thirty-three men.

REPAIR-SHOP EXHIBIT.

*Sub-Marshal.*—CHARLES WOLLE.

Platoon of thirty-three men. Two water-carriers.

Third Subdivision.

BAND.

*Sub-Marshal.*—H. S. RIEGNER.

*Aide.*—CHARLES SHOESTER.

Baldwin Locomotive Works Fire Department, thirty-three men.

WOOD STREET SHOP EXHIBIT.

*Aide.*—EDWARD BARTON.

Platoon of thirty-three men.

FIRST FLOOR WILLOW STREET SHOP EXHIBIT.

*Aide.*—S. LOWE.

Platoon of thirty-three men.

SECOND FLOOR WILLOW STREET SHOP EXHIBIT.

*Aide.*—JAMES NORRIS.

Platoon of thirty-three men.

FIRST FLOOR HAMILTON STREET SHOP EXHIBIT.

*Aide.*—JOHN GRAFF.

Platoon of thirty-three men.

SECOND FLOOR HAMILTON STREET SHOP EXHIBIT.

*Aide.*—JOHN SAYLOR.

Platoon of thirty-three men.

THIRD FLOOR HAMILTON STREET SHOP EXHIBIT.

*Aide.*—RICHARD ENTWISTLE.

Platoon of thirty-three men. Two water-carriers.

## Fourth Subdivision.

## BAND.

*Sub-Marshal*.—THOMAS WILLIAMS.

*Aide*.—CHARLES WIGGINS.

Platoon of thirty-three men.

## ERECTING-SHOP EXHIBIT.

Locomotive on wagon.

*Aide*.—JOS. W. GARRETT.

Platoon of thirty-three men.

## SEVENTEENTH STREET SHOP EXHIBIT.

Tender on wagon.

*Aide*.—EDWARD BROOKS.

Platoon of thirty-three men,

## ENGINEER AND FIREMAN.

Charles Phillips and assistant. Two water-carriers.

Each of the subdivisions exhibited such parts of the locomotive as their respective departments of the works produced.

A large wagon, drawn by four horses, contained Foundry Exhibit, No. 1. This consisted of rough castings as they come from the sand, of parts of boilers, cylinder-heads, and lamp-brackets.

Foundry Exhibit, No. 2, showed the cylinder of one of the largest consolidation locomotives made by the Baldwin Locomotive Works; the bore measured twenty inches in diameter, and it provided for twenty-four inches length of stroke.

The Hammer-Shop Exhibit showed the drop-hammer and other hammers.

The Smith-Shop Exhibit was a pair of the largest frames made at the works. They were constructed by Isaac Davis, one of the veterans of the establishment, who had been employed by the firm nearly fifty-three years.

The Seventeenth Street Tank-Shop Exhibit contained a variety of different small forgings.

The Flange-Shop Exhibit showed back sheets, throats, and corresponding parts of a locomotive.



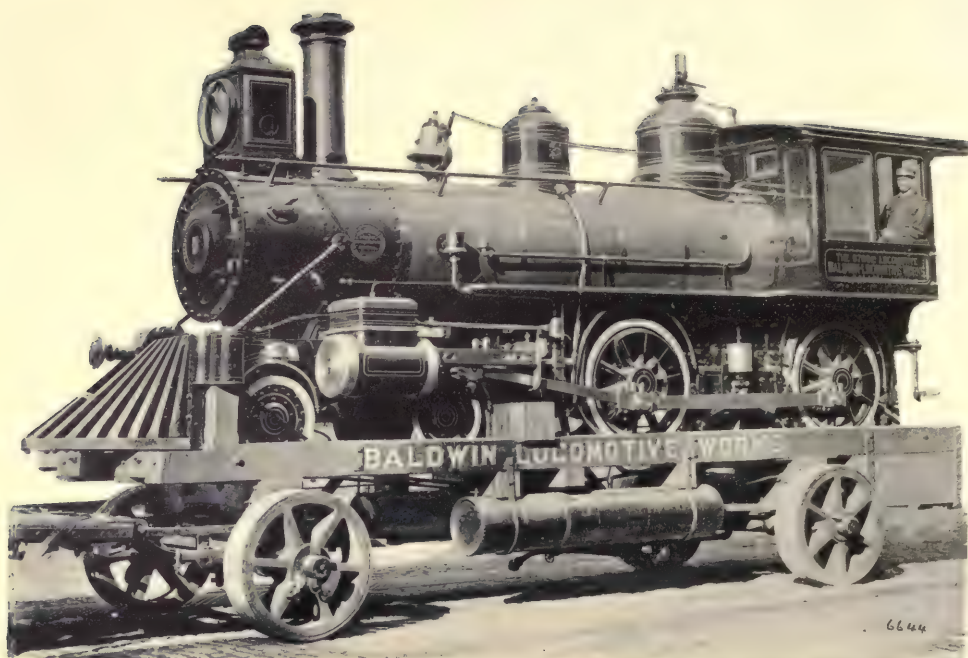


EXHIBIT OF THE BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.



EXHIBIT OF THE BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.



The Boiler-Shop Exhibit consisted of a consolidation locomotive boiler, drawn by twelve horses.

The Brass-Shop Exhibit, that came next, attracted no little attention, as the sun was reflected sharply from the highly-polished articles displayed on the float. These consisted of steam-gauges, bells, lamps, oil-cups, and pumps.

The Repair-Shop Exhibit was made up of tools and appliances used in repairing heavy machinery. These were exposed on sloping shelves built upon a wagon for the purpose.

Following the fire department came the exhibit of the wood-shop or pattern department. It was a float, drawn by six horses, carrying an engine-cab, patterns of driving-wheels, and other parts of a locomotive.

The first floor Willow Street Shop Exhibit came after this. This exhibit was a noteworthy one, consisting of a pair of locomotive cylinders and frames erected with branch pipes attached, showing the proper engine framework necessary to a locomotive.

The second floor Willow Street Shop Exhibit showed such details of the locomotive as connecting-rods, links, rocker-boxes, reverse-shafts, steam-pipes, eccentrics, valves, etc.

The first floor Hamilton Street Shop Exhibit consisted of a large and small pair of driving-wheels, showing the positions of the eccentrics, driving-boxes, crank-pins, and a few other minor details.

The second floor of the Hamilton Street Shop Exhibit showed a wagon loaded with locomotive details, such as guides, crossheads, guide-yokes, brake-work, spring-rigging, and pistons.

The third floor of the Hamilton Street Shop Exhibit displayed a collection of bolts.

Then, crowning all, came a completed locomotive, weighing twenty-five tons (the company build locomotives weighing seventy-five tons), placed upon a truck made especially to carry it, and drawn by thirty-eight horses. The locomotive rested upon jacks, so that its wheels were clear of the truck. The fire having been lit and steam generated, its massive driving-wheels revolved as though it were exerting its strength and power at the head of a train upon the railroad. The novelty of the sight presented by the locomotive with its parts in motion, the careful manner in which all the details of this exhibit had been planned and executed, was a matter of universal admiration.

## EIGHTEENTH DIVISION.

*Assistant Marshal.*—JAMES T. GREEN.

*Aides.*—FRANK HAFLETTS, FRANKLIN PIERCE, ED. DEBLIN, SILAS ANDERSON.

JOURNEYMEN BRICKLAYERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

FIRST REGIMENT BAND, WILMINGTON, DEL. (Twenty-five pieces.)

## First Section.

*Committee of Arrangements.*—Thomas Wiggins, chairman; John Henderson, secretary; Charles Robinson, Enoch Curry, Wesley Daniels, Charles Cunius, John Hays, George W. Hopkins, George W. Senderling, and Michael Lambert.

*Officers of the Association.*—Andrew Magill, President; Thomas Kelly and George Lightkep, Vice-Presidents, bearing gavels; J. W. B. Croasdale, Recording Secretary; Daniel Hollman, Financial Secretary; Robert H. Johns, Treasurer; Frank Curly, Edward Crowell, George Biddle, and E. S. Black, Trustees; Edward Earley, Inside Sentinel; Samuel Johnson, Outside Sentinel; George Stillfield, Frank Helgrich, and James B. Stevenson, Jr., Relief Committee; P. D. Brown, Frank Cooper, Samuel Grazier, Joseph Walters, and John Peters, Advisory Committee.

The uniforms of the officers and men consisted of a blue hat, blue shirt, white scarf, white gloves, and white overalls.

## PIONEER CORPS,

Composed of twenty-four of the oldest members of the association. They wore silk hats, white shirts, dark trousers, and white aprons reaching to the knee,—the old-time uniform. They carried plumb-rules.

This section contained over three hundred men. They were followed by

## FLOAT No. 1.

On it was the representation of a fireplace of one hundred years ago. It was five feet high and six feet wide. It was constructed of old Flemish brick, alternated with "black headers," known as Flemish bond work. The display was double-faced, to show from both sides of the street. The float was drawn by four horses, decorated with plumes and covered with blue and white plaid blankets, on which were the initials "J. B. P. A." The float was

covered with white canvas. On each side the following inscription was lettered: "Journeyman Bricklayers' Protective Association, Philadelphia, organized May 30, 1880; incorporated June 7, 1881. Value of hall property, \$45,000; amount invested, \$20,000; assets, \$65,000." On the rear of the wagon was the following: "We have solved the problem of the labor question. Labor has become capital."

### Second Section.

#### HARTL'S MILITARY BAND. (Twenty pieces.)

This section was under the command of Alexander Crueman.

Two large flags were carried immediately after the band, one the national, the other the State colors.

#### PIONEER CORPS OF TWENTY MEN.

This section contained upward of three hundred men. A large trowel, twelve by sixteen inches, was borne by John Nevens, as an emblem of the trade. It was silvered steel with carved mahogany handle.

Following this section came

#### FLOAT No. 2.

On it—contrast to the one on the preceding float—was an elaborate modern fireplace,—a *fac-simile* of the one in use in the parlor of the hall of the association. It was eight feet wide and six feet high. The bricks were laid in red mortar, and the fireplace was covered with a segment arch of alternate plain and pebbled bricks. Pannels of fancy-colored stone added to the beauty of the model. The mechanics who built the exhibit, George Elfrech, Nicholas J. Sinnott, Joseph Douglass, and James B. Stevenson, rode on the float. On the sides of the float was inscribed the following sentiment: "Honest labor, properly organized, with arbitration as a basis for the adjustment of all grievances, is sure to command the respect and confidence of the community."

### Third Section.

#### FRANKLIN MILITARY BAND. (Twenty pieces.)

This section was commanded by William A. Stewart.

Three hundred men were in line. The rear of the division was brought up by a company of one hundred apprentices, commanded by George Hop-

kins, marching behind a transparency, with the inscription, "Registered apprentices of the Journeymen Bricklayers' Association."

This organization, the fourth of its kind attempted since the foundation of the city, has proven one of the few successful ones. Organized May 30, 1880, and incorporated June 7, 1881, it has in the period which has elapsed since that time built and paid for their hall, 707 North Broad Street, without outside assistance, at a cost of forty-five thousand dollars, and have invested outside of that twenty thousand dollars in stocks and bonds. The membership is twenty-three hundred. They have paid out since their organization eighteen thousand dollars for funeral benefits, and over four thousand dollars in accident benefits.

### EIGHTEENTH DIVISION—A.

*Assistant Marshal.*—JAMES F. WRAY, Jr.

*Aide.*—JOHN M. RYAN.

CATHOLIC TOTAL ABSTINENCE ARCHDIOCESAN UNION. JOHN M. CAMPBELL,  
President.

This organization paraded with three bands,—the Alexis, twenty-one pieces, the John A. Reed, twenty-two pieces, and the St. Paul Fife and Drum Corps, fifteen pieces. With a step as regular as trained soldiers the forty men of the St. Charles Society led the division, with Captain W. T. Lynch at their head. The sixty men of the St. Paul's Society marched equally as well under Captain Thomas Smith. Captain B. T. Dever was proud of his twenty fine-looking men from the Cathedral Society. The Catholic Knights numbered forty men, following Captain John Sullivan. St. Agatha's and St. Edward's Societies each had twenty-five total abstainers, with Captain D. Harrity at the head of the former, and John H. Platt commanding the latter. The seventy-five boys who followed were St. Edward's cadets. Their young captain was Edward Murray. The twenty-four men of St. Malachi's were commanded by John F. Murphy. Young John McShea was the commander of the thirty-five boys of the Annunciation Society. St. Bridget's Society turned out thirty-five men. In the St. Michael's Society there were forty men in two companies, A and B, with W. F. Browning and Edward J. Devlin captains, respectively.

St. Ann's forty men were under Captain James Conlin, and St. Cecelia's



thirty men were under Captain Charles J. Burchill. Captain M. F. Bergner was at the head of the society of St. Patrick, composed of forty-five men. The Mother of Sorrows Society, under Captain Daniel Early's command, contained forty men. The thirty-five men of the St. Elizabeth Society were headed by Captain Michael F. MacIntyre.

### NINETEENTH DIVISION.

*Assistant Marshal.*—JOSEPH MALATESTA.

*Aides.*—A. LAGOMARSINO, JUS. WRAY.

This Division was composed of civil organizations, moving in the following order:

BAND.

BANNER,

Bearing upon the front a fine painting of the "Landing of Columbus." Following it came

#### THE ITALIAN BENEFICIAL SOCIETY.

The members of the society on parade numbered two hundred and fifty, carrying the American and Italian flags. They had also upon a float, drawn by six horses, a very realistic tableau, representing the landing of Columbus.

#### KNIGHTS OF SHERWOOD FOREST.

This organization was represented by Keystone Conclave, No. 15, which paraded twenty-five uniformed members, preceded by a band of twenty musicians.

#### KENSINGTON BASE-BALL CLUB.

This organization paraded one wagon, handsomely decorated with flags, drawn by two horses, decorated with flags and bells, and carrying the members of the club in their uniform,—light-gray suits, light caps with red band, red stockings and belts, light shoes, and the name of the club upon their shirt-fronts. They were the only representatives of the national game, which for the last quarter of a century has attracted intense interest from admirers of athletic sports.

#### THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

This society made an exhibit by parading two ambulances constructed for the removal of disabled animals. The first one bore the inscription,

"The old ambulance, in daily use for 13 years. 1536 disabled animals moved in this vehicle, and over \$300,000 saved to owners of horses by its use." "100 years ago societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals were unknown. To-day they are recognized throughout the civilized world as the barrier between the brutal man and the brute."

The second was the new ambulance, with a horse in a standing position inside of the vehicle, so as to show the method of moving a disabled animal. This ambulance was driven by the society's driver, accompanied by two agents; upon it was the following inscription: "The new ambulance, built for and presented to the society, 1887, containing every improvement known for the easy and safe removal of sick and injured animals. Enters upon its mission in the work of humanity to-day."

The new ambulance has a sliding-bottom on rollers, which is drawn out so as to load a horse when lying down. The sliding-platform, when a horse is loaded thereon, is drawn in by a rope and windlass, which is worked by machinery under the driver's seat. For horses that can stand, a tail-board is let down upon an easy angle. A disabled animal, properly handled, can be loaded in eight minutes, and, to avoid delay, a competent man will always accompany the ambulance.

The society numbers five hundred and sixty members, employs three city and eight interior or country agents, and is sustained mainly by the charity of the citizens of Philadelphia.

From the following summary some idea may be gained of the work accomplished by the society in the nineteen years of its existence:

Total number of cases investigated	.	.	.	.	138,986
Offenders prosecuted and punished	.	.	.	.	3,106
Cases remedied by advice and humane action	.	.	.	.	47,398
Disabled animals suspended from work	.	.	.	.	39,892
Pads adjusted to prevent the rubbing of sores	.	.	.	.	40,339
Suffering animals humanely killed	.	.	.	.	6,866
Disabled animals removed in ambulance	.	.	.	.	1,385

To present in detail the results accomplished since organization, in 1868, would be a labor of the greatest magnitude. Briefly told, efforts have resulted in checking public exhibitions of cruelty and teaching the lesson of kindness.

JOURNEYMEN CARPENTERS' AND JOINERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION OF  
PHILADELPHIA.

*Sub-Marshal.*—WM. W. HAGERTY.

This society was represented by twenty-seven members, representing the three hundred composing the society, which had for its object "to unite together the efficient and competent journeymen carpenters and joiners in the city of Philadelphia with the view of maintaining a fair rate of wages, to encourage its members to advance themselves in their trade, to fraternize in a spirit of harmony, and to use every means which may tend to the elevation of its members in the social scale of life. Also to procure work for its members and to help bury its dead."

GERMAN SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

One of the oldest societies in the country, started in 1764, chartered in 1781, had nine riders (members of the society) and six barouches in the procession, the riders representing presidents, founders, and members of the society one hundred years ago, at the time of the Constitutional Convention, and in the costumes of the last century. They were:

1. GENERAL PETER MUHLENBERG, president of the German Society in 1788, vice-president of Pennsylvania in the same year, bearing a blue flag with the words, "17 September, 1787," the same as in the first constitutional procession, July 4, 1788 (representing the convention of States).

2. Hon. FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, brother of the general, president of the German Society in 1790, Speaker of the House in the First and Third Congresses of the United States.

3. GEORGE CLYMER, signer of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution, member of the society, bearing a blue flag with the inscription, "6 February, 1778" (treaty of peace), as in the first constitutional celebration, July 4, 1788.

4. GENERAL VON STEUBEN, the originator of the armies of Washington, member of the German Society.

5. GENERAL DANIEL HIESTER, member of the German Society.

6. CHRISTOPHER LUDWIG, general baker of the armies of the republic, one of the founders of the German Society.

7. BARON DE STIEGEL, celebrated iron- and glass-manufacturer, one of the founders of the German Society.

8. Rev. JOHN CHR. KUNZE, first professor of German literature and the classic languages, Pennsylvania University, member of the German Society.

9. SIMON SCHNEIDER, one of the founders.

In six decorated barouches followed the president, Mr. John File, the vice-president, Dr. G. Kellner, Mr. Godfrey Keebler, member and president of Canstatter Volks (Test Verein), two secretaries, the treasurer, solicitor, and the directors of the society,—the barouches bearing flags of which the inscriptions represented the object and the work of the society for aid to immigrants and for education. These inscriptions were:

First carriage: flag, red field; inscription, "We love our country, the United States of America."

Second carriage: flag, white field; inscription, "We love our flag, the glorious stars and stripes."

Third carriage: flag, blue field; inscription, "We cherish the Constitution of the United States."

Fourth carriage: flag; inscription, "Our Motto: Religione, Industria, et Fortitudine, Germana Proles Florebit." (By religion, industry, and valor the German posterity will flourish.)

Fifth carriage: flag, inscription, "Our Aim: To aid and to educate."

Sixth carriage: flag; inscription, "German Society, 1764-1887; Aid Agency, Labor Bureau, Library, Night School for Emigrants."

## TWENTIETH DIVISION.

*Assistant Marshal.*—CHARLES MENDENHALL.

*Aides.*—CHARLES LEROY, JUS. ANDERSON, H. W. LESYEA.

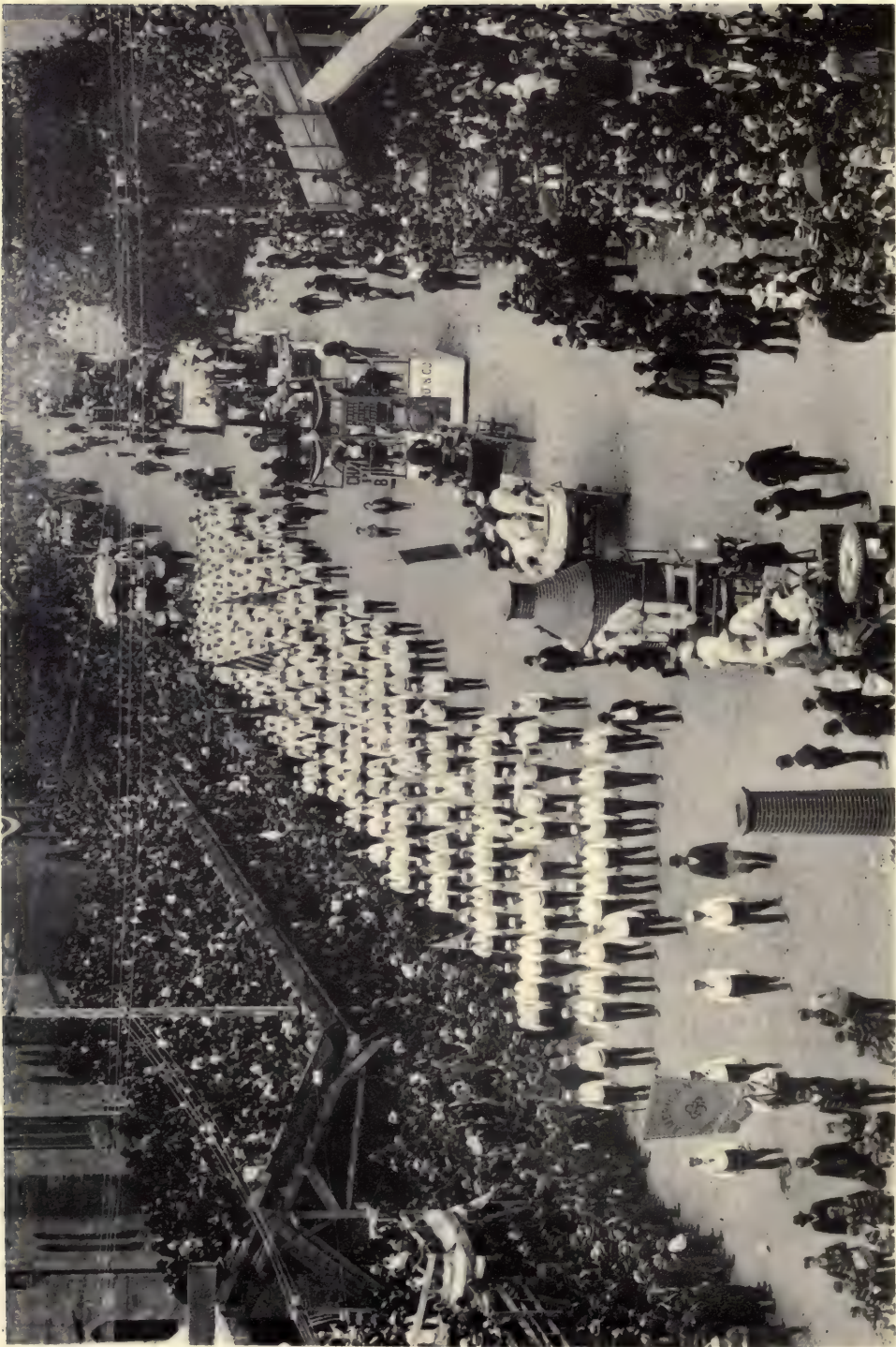
The firms that exhibited in this division were those whose productions were calculated to represent the workers in iron and other metals, and the tributary industries.

### EXHIBIT OF THE AMERICAN B. H. O. & SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY.

This company exhibited the progress made in the production of the sewing-machine since the date of its invention, dating back some half a century, and resulting in the reduction of the cost not only in the article of clothing and other articles of textile fabrics essential to our comfort, but also others equally essential, but composed of more dense and less pliable material,—as paper, felt, leather, etc.







1876

1876

SEWING MACHINE EXHIBIT AND BRICKMAKING MACHINES.

Number of employes in line, 312; floats, 4; horses, 12; musicians in band, 23.

FLOAT No. 1.

The first float contained four ladies dressed in costumes of one hundred years ago, showing the only method of sewing at that time,—that is, with the needle by hand; the room was decorated with old furniture. On the same float, separated by a partition, were five young ladies sewing with our latest improved sewing-machines, including family, button-hole, hand, and toy machines.

The invention of the sewing-machine dating back less than half a century, there were, of course, no sewing-machines made in 1787, and the entire growth of this industry has been within the last fifty years. Much opposition was met with in introducing the first sewing-machines, and for some years after they were invented very few could be sold; but their usefulness was soon recognized, and since that time the growth of the industry has been continuous and rapid up to the present date.

FLOAT No. 2.

The second float contained what is probably the largest sewing-machine ever made; this machine was in operation, and was of the following dimensions: entire length, eight feet; height, six feet four inches; needle, eighteen inches long, five-eighth inch in diameter; in connection with the above was shown the smallest machine made to do perfect sewing, the toy machine made expressly for little girls.

FLOAT No. 3.

The third float was arranged to show the various parts of a sewing-machine in their different stages of completion, from the pig, cast iron, and bar steel to a finished machine. This float also contained all the various kinds of sewing-machines manufactured by the company: The No. 1, No. 3, No. 7, and No. 8; also the blanket overseaming machine, the hosiery machine, button-hole machine, machine for manufacturing purposes, and toy machine for little girls; also two of the oldest sewing-machines in existence, which were particularly interesting as showing the immense improvement in design, mechanical movement, and workmanship in the last century. This exhibit was doubly interesting to Americans, for the reason that every



particle of the material entering into the construction of the machines was of American manufacture.

FLOAT No. 4.

The fourth float contained machines crated and marked for shipment; thirteen of them for the thirteen original States, and the balance consigned to some of our various agencies through nearly every portion of the civilized world.

THE LEIBRANDT AND McDOWELL STOVE COMPANY.

This company of stove-founders made their exhibit upon one float, drawn by two horses, and upon which were shown samples of cooking and parlor stoves,—one made in 1786, the others in 1887. They were so arranged as to show the progress made in this line during the intervening period.

EXHIBIT OF THE LIBERTY STOVE WORKS.

DISPLAY OF STOVES BY CHARLES NOBLE & Co., LIBERTY STOVE WORKS.

The firm had in line a large float decorated with flags and drawn by four horses. On the float was exhibited an old-fashioned ten-plate stove, said to have been cast at a furnace in Lancaster County in 1784, and to have been in constant use in the same county for nearly eighty years. By the side of this was an old German magazine stove made in 1790. In contrast with these the firm exhibited a number of stoves of recent manufacture, showing the latest improvements made in this line of industry.

EXHIBIT OF THE PHILADELPHIA EXHAUST VENTILATOR COMPANY.

This company made their exhibit upon one float, eighteen by seven feet, drawn by four horses.

They exhibited an eight-feet Blackman exhaust fan in operation, and smaller fans not in operation. The fan was operated by a ten horse-power engine and boiler. They also exhibited the latest improvements in steam-heating apparatus, such as direct and indirect radiators. They displayed only one card, reading, "The Blackman wheel moves 200,000 cubic feet of air per minute," and in contrast to this they had a small boy engaged in operating an old-fashioned hand-bellows. This was about the greatest contrast they could offer between this and one hundred years ago, as at that time power fans were used little or not at all.



## EXHIBIT OF THE PHILADELPHIA SCALE AND TESTING WORKS.

The exhibit of Riehle Brothers, proprietors of these works, consisted of three floats, each drawn by two handsome horses.

## FLOAT No. 1.

The first float had on it specimens of the "Riehle Testing Machines," which they manufacture, from five hundred pounds up to ten thousand. Their larger machines, which they make up to five hundred thousand pounds, are too massive to be conveyed in procession.

The mottoes on the first truck were, "They used to guess the strength of materials; they now test the strength of materials."

## FLOAT No. 2.

On the second float was shown an old-fashioned weighing-beam, on which was being weighed an old lady who weighed one hundred and twenty pounds, and it took one hundred and twenty pounds of weights to balance her.

Another scale was shown, handsome in appearance and modern in design, on which was an old gentleman weighing himself. He weighed one hundred and sixty pounds, and to his utter astonishment found that it required a very few ounces to be moved a few inches on a weighing-beam.

The mottoes on this float were, "They weighed this way in our grandmother's day." This referred to the old-fashioned beam. "They weigh this way at the present day." On this same float were also beautiful specimens of Riehle's rolling-mill, railroad, and warehouse scales, of various styles and capacities.

## FLOAT No. 3.

On the third float was a handsome display of the Riehle United States government standard weigh-masters' beams and frames, of all kinds and descriptions; also a large variety of superior hand-made trucks.

The weigh-masters' frames and trucks were similar to those furnished by the United States government to all the custom-houses in the country, for which the firm of Riehle Brothers had the contract.

## HEATERS AND RANGES.

George W. Hartman made an exhibit of heaters and ranges, showing the advantages of the new styles over those introduced years ago.

## EXHIBIT OF E. H. KOCH.

In this exhibit, which was upon one float, drawn by four horses having two drivers and accompanied by five men, was shown a portable oven, the superiority of which was demonstrated by using it in the procession for baking cakes while on the march.

Another feature of this exhibit was the Otto gas-engine, by the use of which, when attached to the Mills machine for making ice-cream, which by the old hand process required two hours labor, is now produced in its finest quality in thirty minutes. Mr. Koch states that he was one of the first to make use of the Otto gas-engine for this purpose.

## LINK BELTING.

The firm of Burr & Dodge made an exhibit of their "link belting," or, as more commonly denominated, "detachable chain."

The links are all interchangeable, or put together without use of bolts or rivets of any style, and running on tooth- or sprocket-wheels. It has positive motion, and is much cheaper than gears, leather, cotton, or rubber belting for transmitting power. Special links are made, which are placed certain distances apart according to the amount of material to be handled, to which may be attached elevator buckets or flights, which are used in handling wet, coarse, gritty, and all other kinds of material.

It was patented in 1874, and has reached an annual sale of some three million feet.

## SCRAP IRON.

Henry A. Hitner & Sons made a novel exhibit in the procession, upon a float drawn by four horses and attended by fifteen men, showing the improved, or rather new, method of treating scrap iron and old hoop iron, which until lately was deemed of no value.

They exhibited on this float the Phoenix horseshoes and the champlain horseshoe-nails, all made by machinery, which were only twenty-five years ago made by hand,—present way of making them being far superior. They had also three men on the float showing how the old hoop and other light iron which occurs in a bulky lump, and was some few years ago considered worthless, is now compressed, in a press invented by the firm, into a faggot, averaging about one hundred and fifty pounds, and measuring twenty-six inches long, seven inches wide, eight inches high, and in this form is placed in a furnace, and comes out in a bar of the best new iron.

They had also fixed around this float all kinds of horseshoers' tools of different makes, a good many of which have not been in use for the last fifteen or twenty years.

#### EXHIBIT OF THE PHILADELPHIA WIRE WORKS.

The display of Mr. Thomas Hamilton was made upon one float, drawn by four horses, and accompanied by twenty-five men. Wire of various thicknesses was shown.

The wire displayed was from one-half inch thick, all sizes to .0075 of an inch, or No. 40 wire gauze, of which two thousand spools were distributed along the route.

Wire manufacture was known as early as 1351, but up to 1565 it was drawn by hand. It was largely established as a business during the seventeenth century in Barnsby, Yorkshire, but until a duty was put upon it on February 25, 1813, it could not be manufactured largely or with profit in this country. From one mill in 1831, when American wire manufacture was in its infancy, the product per day was but three hundred pounds; now the American product is estimated at not less than one hundred tons per day. The uses of iron wire have, within a few years past, greatly increased, and American manufacturers are acknowledged to have attained the highest perfection in this branch of industry. In 1809, wire then duty free, twenty-five tons were imported for hand-cards, worth then forty thousand dollars. It had been made here, but abandoned on account of the free admission of foreign wire.

The present value per ton is about fifty-five dollars.

The telegraph has created a great demand, and with the demand the manufacture has been much improved, especially in this country.

There are now between twenty-five and thirty wire mills in operation in the United States. The Hamilton mill was the first established, and is the only wire manufactory at present in Philadelphia. Others have started in this business, but failed. "What cannot be done in Philadelphia cannot be done elsewhere," is the motto of this house.

#### EXHIBIT OF THE ENERGY MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

This company made an exhibit upon one float, eight by sixteen feet, drawn by four horses, upon which were eight men illustrating the advantages derived by the use of the machinery manufactured by this company,



which consisted of a portable rope hoisting-machine, by which one man can raise a load of two thousand pounds seven feet per minute. Before this machine was invented there was no way of using rope in portable hoisting-machines. This machine will hold a load at any point. When raised, it cannot lower only at the will of the operator. The load can be lowered at any desired speed. It was designed to take the place of tackle-blocks in raising heavy weights in stores, etc. The working of the machine was shown by a small boy, raising and lowering a load six times heavier than the one that was attached to a tackle-block, exhibited in contrast, that a man was vainly endeavoring to raise. This machine was patented by Mr. McCabe in 1880, but was not introduced until this year. There are a large number now in use, and the company is selling all it can make. The date of the invention of the tackle-block, although very old, is not known.

The Energy Company also had a steam-engine on the float running a lathe. Attached to the latter was one of their centre grinders. This tool is used to true-up centres when sprung or cut by the work. Before this machine was introduced lathe-centres were trued by taking them out of the lathe and having them softened. This takes from fifteen to twenty minutes. Then they were replaced and turned up by the workman; after turning he had to file them so that the rough tool-marks were taken out; after this they were removed from the lathe and hardened, which in all would take fifteen or twenty minutes more. With this company's machine it will take, it is claimed, a man about two minutes to attach it to his lathe and give the centre true, which is done without removing it from the lathe, and will take from three to five minutes to true the centre perfectly, which, it is claimed, is impossible to do by turning and filing it.

#### EXHIBIT OF PLANISHED WARE.

Mr. Joseph Cloud made an exhibit upon one float, drawn by two horses, and accompanied by six men. It contained specimens of planished ware.

The sheet metal from which the ware is manufactured is known as O'Neil patent planished electro-coppered sheet steel, tinned or nickered on one side, coppered both sides, tinned or nickered on one (the inside) before making it into ware.

The everlasting steel base that composes the base is tougher than copper, more ductile and cheaper and quite as handsome and attractive as



costly metal like copper, and not liable to form verdigris or any poisonous salts that are incurred by the use of pure copper-ware when neglected to be retinned.

There is a consumption of about fifty thousand pounds per day in all kinds of culinary vessels. This is a new product.

#### THE AMERICAN DISTRICT TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

##### BAND.

##### FLOAT.

This company's exhibit contained a float drawn by six horses, upon which was a representation of a fully-equipped district telegraph office; a general telegraph office, with two operators; a fire-proof safe, protected by our burglar-alarm system, with a door and window to illustrate the same; a man personating a burglar, with tools, etc., arrested by an officer of the company.

They had fifty-six messengers in uniform, with five fire-extinguishers on carriages; also fire-extinguishers carried by six special officers; four men in the costume of olden times, with leather buckets, etc.; also four men of the circular department, with their pouches for circulars, etc.

#### EXHIBIT OF THE MORSE UNDERGROUND CONDUIT COMPANY.

This exhibit was made upon one float drawn by two large Percheron horses, and consisted of the Morse underground conduit for electric light, telegraph, and telephone wires, patented by A. H. Mershon, of Philadelphia. The conduit consisted of large cast-iron pipes, with numerous glass tubes thoroughly cemented within the iron pipes, with the electric light, telegraph, and telephone wires in place ready for working the different instruments. These were connected with a large model on the upper platform, representing the block of buildings on Chestnut Street from Broad to Juniper, opposite to the United States Mint, connecting each building with the electric light, telephone, and telegraph, precisely the same as laid under the streets, showing the advancement of carrying the electric wires underground from the old system of overhead wires on poles or house-tops. This system was patented September 20, 1881, by A. H. Mershon, of Philadelphia, and is now being introduced and submitted for approval to all citizens in the United States.

## ARTIFICIAL LIGHT.

EXHIBIT OF A. J. WEIDENER.

This firm made an exhibit on one float, drawn by two horses, accompanied by two men and two boys, to illustrate the progress of artificial light. A log cabin was placed upon the float, the interior lit up with the primitive candle, the "light of the by-gone years." In front of the cabin was a pyramid, upon which was exhibited the modern lights in the order in which they were introduced: the oil-lamps, the burning-fluid, and the kerosene lamp, that with the common burner of ten candle-power, and the celebrated "Champion," giving the light of sixty candles.

## COPPER CONDUCTORS FOR LIGHTNING, ETC.

EXHIBIT OF F. O. GOODWIN.

It consisted of an exhibition of old iron lightning-rods, and metal and wooden weather-vanes, of the character in use one hundred years ago. The vanes were a sheet-iron weather-cock and a wooden arrow. Among the lightning-rods was one put up under the direction of Benjamin Franklin, in 1765.

Also a man dressed to represent Franklin, flying a large kite attached to a pole high in the air, illustrating the experiment which proved that lightning and electricity were identical, and at the same time showed that protection from lightning could be obtained.

In contrast to this first part of the exhibit were shown the developments in lightning-rods and vanes during the last century, consisting of the latest and best copper cable-rods, and the improved methods of attachment to buildings. A large gilded banneret of beautiful design, and a galvanized iron "star and crescent" vane showed the weather-vanes of the present.

How the direction of the wind is registered inside a building was also shown by a hand rotating over a dial marked with all the points of the compass, placed in any part of a building, while the vane is fastened on the roof.

## CHEMICAL STONE WARE.

EXHIBIT OF R. C. REMMEY.

This exhibit was made upon two floats, drawn by four horses each, and accompanied by twenty men.

## FLOAT No. 1.

On the first float there was a display of chemical ware used by chemists, consisting of a large jar of one hundred and twenty gallons capacity, still and worm connected together, large spigot, receivers, jars, etc.

## FLOAT No. 2.

On the second float were workmen turning stoneware, one man representing the old style, without the treadle, the others the regular style now in use in all large potteries. A century ago it was a rare thing to come across a stoneware jar holding twelve gallons. Mr. Remmey now produces jars to hold one hundred and seventy-five gallons, and also to stand the test of heat and acids.

## FIRE-BRICK, TILE, AND FURNACE BLOCKS, CLAY RETORTS, AND RETORT SETTINGS.

## EXHIBIT OF BORGNER &amp; O'BRIEN.

This firm made an exhibit upon six floats.

## FLOAT No. 1.

On the first float was shown the process of making fire-brick by hand-labor,—the old way.

## FLOAT No. 2.

On the second float was shown the new way,—their manufacture by steam machinery.

## FLOAT No. 3.

On the third float was shown the process of “repressing fire-brick.”

## FLOAT No. 4.

On the fourth float was shown the process of burning the brick in the old way,—by an up-draught kiln.

## FLOAT No. 5.

On the fifth float was shown the process of burning the brick in the new way,—by the improved down-draught kiln.

## FLOAT No. 6.

Upon the sixth float was an exhibit of clay gas-retorts.

## IRON SAFES.

## EXHIBIT OF FARREL &amp; Co.

This firm are manufacturers of the Herring's champion safe.  
Mounted escort of employés of the firm.

## FLOAT No. 1.

The first float was an ancient wooden axle-wagon, known among pioneers as the "dead ax." This specimen dated back three-quarters of a century. It was drawn by an antiquated horse, and was driven by a patriarchal negro, whose birth dates back nearly to the adoption of the Constitution. Upon this wagon was displayed the first safe made in America,—an object of interest to all those familiar with the master-workmanship of the safes now produced by the exhibitors.

## FLOAT No. 2.

This was followed by a float handsomely trimmed in red, and drawn by six fine bay horses, displaying the first bank-safes used in America. The two shown were used by Stephen Girard, and are owned by the Girard National Bank. They are about a century old, and bore the legend, "Ye old time safes."

This float also contained a sixteenth-century banker's safe, an asbestos safe, and the first fire- and burglar-proof safes made by Farrel & Herring, well calculated to provoke a smile from our modern financiers.

## FLOAT No. 3.

The third float, with decorations in white, displayed the various styles of fire- and burglar-proof safes.

## FLOAT No. 4.

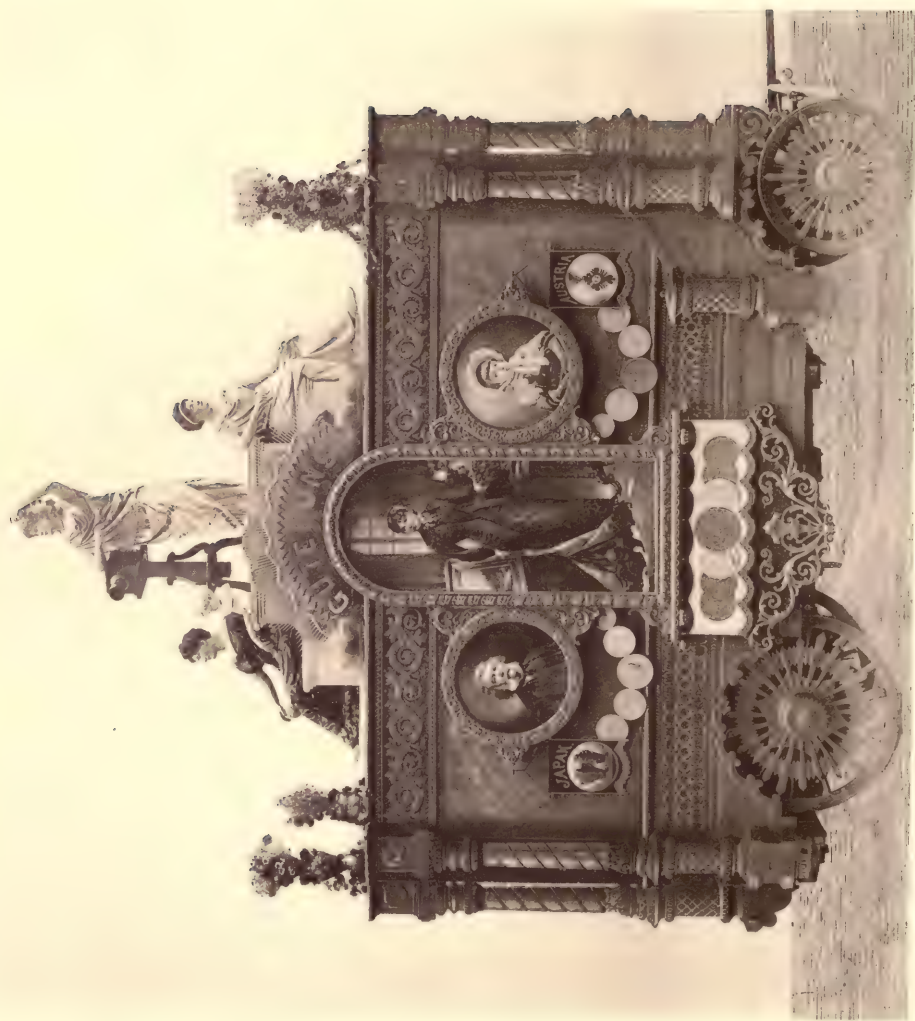
In pleasing contrast with this was an imposing line of modern safes, showing the perfection of skill in this specialty. This latter display was made upon the fourth float, caparisoned in solid blue. The combinations of solid colors in the three large floats formed our national emblem,—the red, white, and blue.

## THE MARVIN SAFE COMPANY.

The display of the Marvin Safe Company consisted of a model of the first safe made in America, manufactured by James Conner in 1830, a *fac-*







F. GÜTEKUNST'S EXHIBIT.

*simile* of a safe used by Stephen Girard; the iron box on top used by the first State treasurer of New York; and a safe made by Marvin in 1840. These were carried on a truck drawn by two horses.

They had three additional trucks, one drawn by sixteen and the other two by four horses each, loaded with a fire- and burglar-proof safe of present design.

## TWENTY-FIRST DIVISION.

*Assistant Marshal.*—G. G. EVANS.

*Aide.*—ROBERT TAGG, Jr.

### PHOTOGRAPHY AND ORNAMENTAL HOUSEHOLD EMBELLISHMENTS.

#### EXHIBIT OF F. GUTEKUNST.

At the head of this division was a magnificent chariot, upon which Mr. F. Gutekunst exhibited some of the finest specimens of the photographic art.

Photography not having been discovered or brought into practical use prior to 1840, there is less than half a century for comparison; yet its progress has been so phenomenal and rapid that it was thought best to represent the subject allegorically. The advance in the art was illustrated by placing in direct contrast with a silhouette in black (a crude form of portraiture) a profile of the same face in light and shade as produced by photography illustrated.

The exhibit consisted, first, of a large and elaborate golden chariot, drawn by four richly-caparisoned horses, attended by grooms in livery. On the sides of the chariot were displayed several large photographs from life, the central picture being of a lady, full length and of full life-size, several life-size heads, and the profile and silhouette as stated. Surmounting the same, and twelve feet from the ground, appeared an allegorical group of full life-size figures, representing the position photography is assuming in the fine arts. Behind a brilliant sunburst, and above the clouds, were seated two females in rich classical Greek costumes, representing, respectively, Painting and Sculpture, with the implements and accessories of their arts. Standing between, and a step above, rose the figure of a young girl, representing Photography, resting on a camera and holding aloft a wreath of laurel, the whole structure being nearly twenty feet high.

Following this came another float, exhibiting a panoramic view of the

centennial buildings of 1876, being the largest photograph in the world; also specimens of phototypes, or mechanical photographs in printers' ink (the latest achievement in photography), and the press on which such pictures are printed.

W. CURTIS TAYLOR & CO.

Following came another exquisite display of specimens of the photographic art, by the firm of W. Curtis Taylor & Company.

For reasons given in the previous exhibit, the firm could not make the far-reaching comparisons contemplated by the chief marshal. But by making portraiture the theme, the firm was enabled to contrast in their exhibit the methods of a century ago with those of the present day.

Silhouette cutting, with or without mechanical appliance, and drawing and painting appear to have been the only resources of portraiture a hundred years ago. Accordingly, the former was represented by tracing from the shadow of a silhouette Washington's profile. The original was made by Samuel Powel, mayor, as an evening amusement.

Drawing and painting were represented by a moving tableau of an appropriately-costumed artist at work on a veritable old portrait, with his subject before him.

At the rear end of the float the operation of photography was indicated, both in making negatives and printing with them.

The contrast sought to be shown between the old and the new may be thus expressed:

Portraiture	{	1787, exclusive, slow, uncertain.
		1887, popular, rapid, sure.

The firm's float measured eight by twenty feet, and was drawn by two horses. Eight persons were engaged on it.

#### LOOKING-GLASSES AND PICTURE-FRAMES.

George C. Newman exhibited mirrors, paintings, and high art upon one float drawn by four horses, representing a modern parlor, the walls of which were draped in richly-colored plush. Tastefully arranged on them was a fine collection of valuable paintings, engravings, etchings, mirrors, and bric-a-brac. This branch of industry shows marked advances within the past century, as well in the number of persons engaged as in the designs and execution of work. The first establishment in Philadelphia, in 1731, was



that of Edw. Bradley, Front Street near the post-office, who advertised in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* as selling silvered glass. In 1860 the number of dealers had increased to fifty-one, employing four hundred and thirty-nine hands; while at the present time there are sixty-three places, employing seven hundred and fifty-two hands, with an annual production valued at \$1,518,590.

#### STAINED-GLASS SUBSTITUTE.

Mr. W. C. Young, sole agent for this article, made an exhibit upon one float drawn by two horses, and having three men in attendance.

The exhibit was six by twelve feet base and nine feet high, and was composed of "Gothic," "Queen Ann," and ornamental windows, artistically arranged in an appropriate frame-work; all of the windows were decorated in numerous designs accurately representing modern stained glass; among them was one showing an exact representation of the State House in Independence Square as it was in 1787.

This stained-glass substitute is purely American, having been patented May 29, 1877, and December 3, 1878, since which time it has been largely used throughout the world. It is made in a variety of patterns printed in the very best oil colors upon very thin yet very strong translucent linen paper. These are firmly cemented to the glass to be ornamented. After all is in place and thoroughly dry a coat of the very best carriage varnish is applied, which adds permanency to the work and brilliancy to the colors. The process is so simple that it can be managed by any one of intelligence.

#### A LARGE CRAYON IN OIL.

Mr. Thomas D. Brown exhibited a large-sized crayon in oil, a picture of Mrs. Cleveland.

"This exhibit was the largest crayon in oil in the world. It was a free-hand work of art,—not a solar print,—and was executed on a canvas nine feet high by six feet wide, in a style known as the light and shadow picture. It had a bevelled edge of silver, and the name at the bottom was in silver script. It was taken by all for a monstrous cabinet photo, or a crayon on paper. It was mounted on an easel seventeen feet high which was placed on a platform eight feet above the ground; and required a distance of at least two hundred feet to get a proper view, which softened the picture and gave it a very rich appearance."

## PAPER-HANGING.

EXHIBIT OF MAHLON F. FOWLER.

This exhibit was made upon one large float, twelve by sixteen feet long, drawn by four horses, and having upon it a large pyramid of wall-papers. Thirteen men working in parties were engaged in preparing it for hanging. There was also shown a machine of the latest and most improved kind for trimming the paper.

## LOOKING-GLASS FRAMES.

EXHIBIT OF ALBERT C. LOWE.

The exhibit was made upon one float, drawn by two horses. Five men were at work on a fine pattern mirror-frame. There were also displayed two fine mantel mirror-frames, one walnut-framed mirror, an oak mantel-piece and bric-a-brac, and elegant picture-frames, all finely decorated.

## FINE FURNITURE UPHOLSTERING.

William Koelle, manufacturer of fine furniture, made a display upon a large float, ten by nineteen feet, with a canopy-top trimmed with red, white, and blue decoration. Eight men were at work upholstering odd pieces of furniture, such as conversation-chairs, fancy mahogany divans, reception-chairs, etc., one man placing in the springs, one the hair, others the covering, etc.

## WOODEN MANTELS.

C. M. Eveleth, upon a float twelve by fifteen feet, and accompanied by five men, made a fine exhibit of artistically-carved wooden mantels and looking-glass frames, screens, etc., with workshop and carver at work.

## PIANOS, ORGANS, AND MUSIC.

EXHIBIT OF F. A. NORTH.

This firm made a very fine exhibit upon a number of floats, not only in the display of pianos and organs, but also in the matter of sheet music. The exhibit was as follows :

## FLOAT No. 1.

The first float was twenty-two feet long by seven feet wide, and twenty feet high, bearing four pianos,—the first, a quaint old instrument, made by Charles Taws, in Philadelphia, in the year 1794. Above this was suspended a painting, five by seven feet, of the old house in which the first American

piano was made. Next was exhibited a piano made by Wm. Knabe & Co., of Baltimore, in 1837; another made in 1856; and, finally, a concert grand made in 1887, above which was a painting, seven by ten feet, of the six-story Knabe factory of to-day, where over six hundred men are employed; thus illustrating the vast contrast not only in the style and grandeur of the instruments, but also the growth of the industry. This float was drawn by four horses, wearing flank blankets bearing the name of the firm, and was in charge of six men, one of whom was a musician, who showed at intervals the tone-producing quality of the various instruments.

#### FLOAT No. 2.

The second float was fifteen by six and a half feet and eighteen feet high. It contained four styles of organs manufactured by the Wilcox & White Organ Company. Over these was suspended a banner, stating, "Reed organs are of recent invention. The melodeon appeared in 1840, and the organ in 1861. Improvements have been rapid, and the manufacture of organs is to-day a leading industry in America."

The float was drawn by four horses and manned by four men.

#### FLOAT No. 3.

The exhibit on the third float illustrated the extensiveness of sheet-music publication of the present. Fifty thousand four hundred copies of the "Constitutional Centennial March," especially written for the occasion by Mr. Fred. T. Baker, a popular Philadelphia composer, were distributed among the visitors.

An inscription on the interior page stated that the "March" was printed on the latest improved presses, at the rate of fifteen thousand per day, while but two hundred a day on a hand-press would have been considered a rapid production one hundred years ago. The sheet-music float was drawn by two horses and was in charge of three men. All three floats were appropriately decorated with bunting and flags. Number of horses (three floats), ten; number of men, thirteen. Music was supplied by the men in charge of the instruments.

#### THE ESTEY ORGAN COMPANY.

This company made their exhibit upon one float drawn by four horses. Upon the float were shown an elegant cottage, containing an old piano, made by Charles Albrecht, Philadelphia, ninety-eight years ago, now

owned by The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, in contrast with a modern Estey piano. Also a little melodeon, contributed by the Estey Organ Company, and made nearly fifty years ago, designed to rest on the lap and be blown with the elbow, showing the commencement of the organ business, and in contrast with an Estey organ of 1887. The exhibit was by Estey, Bruce & Co.

#### MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

##### EXHIBIT OF WILLIAM JOHN CHRISTY.

This exhibit was shown upon one float, drawn by two horses, and composed of a band of twelve instruments; there was also shown a new lyre, furnished with double steels or vibrators,—a new invention,—the hammer striking these being double-headed, thus striking two tones at once, increasing the power and volume. The exhibitor states:

“My object was to show that a band composed of accordions, with this lyre and a cornet, would make a new band, easy to be taught, and have a good effect. I exhibited also the largest bass-viol in the world.”

##### H. A. WEYMANN & SON.

This firm made their exhibit upon one float, upon which was placed a large glass case containing musical instruments of different kinds,—a banjo, a violin, and a flageolet made in 1787, which, when compared with those made in 1887, showed the great advancement made in the manufacture of these instruments. In front of the float there was arranged a large harp in immortelles.

#### AUTOMATIC MUSIC LEAF-TURNING APPARATUS FOR PIANOS, ORCHESTRAS, ETC.

Mr. Charles A. Glass, inventor and patentee, exhibited his newly-introduced attachment for turning music leaves. In his report he states that, “by a slight pressure of the foot it turns over one leaf or as many leaves as desired in succession, without any preparation and with infallible success, to the right or left side.”

#### BORAX SOAP.

##### EXHIBIT OF WILLIAM DREYDOPPEL.

This exhibitor paraded one float, drawn by four horses, upon which were loaded two hundred boxes of his improved soap; in front was a man with a basket of soap,—“in this way showing by contrast the modes of delivering soap in 1787 and in 1887.”



## TWENTY-SECOND DIVISION.

*Assistant Marshal.*—LEWIS L. MANN.

*Aide.*—GEO. W. HARLAN.

## WAGONS AND CARRIAGES.

D. M. Lane's Sons made an exhibit at the head of this division, consisting of two coaches in marked contrast, and showing the great advancement made in this line during the constitutional century.

First was shown the Washington carriage, long in use by the "Father of his country." This was drawn by four handsome white horses, accompanied by a coachman and two footmen in continental livery. This coach is owned by Captain Benjamin Richardson, of New York, by whose courtesy it appeared in the parade, the captain himself being seated upon the box beside the coachman waving the American flag.

Second, following the Washington coach, the firm exhibited upon a float a "four-in-hand break," built to carry ten passengers. The float was drawn by four horses.

The firm, in their report, state that, so far as known, the "break" is a modern carriage, and was not made in America one hundred years ago.

## THE GREGG &amp; BOWE CARRIAGE COMPANY.

The exhibit of this firm consisted of one fine English break, trimmed with blue cloth, painted dark green, and striped cardamom yellow. A pair of dapple-gray display horses, with a fine set of silver-mounted harness were attached to it. A colored coachman in full livery was mounted on the box, and six young men rode in the break. The exhibit was mounted upon a large float drawn by two horses.

## WILLIAM J. THOMSON &amp; CO.

This firm, known as the "Clifton Buggy Works," exhibited in the procession,—

*First.* An old-style Germantown wagon, built in 1815, the axle of wood, the hubs twelve inches in diameter, and weight about eight hundred pounds. The bolts, springs, etc., were all made by hand.

*Second.* New-style Thomson park buggy, which could be arranged as

a phaeton, an open buggy, an open-top surry, or a depot wagon; will carry four passengers; weight, three hundred pounds.

*Third.* Float, showing park buggy in its several changes and combinations.

#### LIFE-BOAT EXHIBIT OF CAPTAIN OTTINGER.

Captain Douglas Ottinger, of the United States revenue marine, exhibited upon a float a model of a life-saving car, described in his report as follows:

"The life-car displayed, styled 'the Ottinger life-boat,' was drawn by two horses, managed by two men. On the float-wagon, above the top of the car, were upright surfaces six and a half by thirteen and a half feet, on which was lettered the following:

"The life-car.

"Model of the original life-car that, with a signal rope at each end, was pulled through great waves, and saved two hundred people out of the wrecked ship *Ayrshire*, on the coast of New Jersey, in a snow storm.

"Invented (per patent office) by Captain Ottinger, a sailor of Pennsylvania. He was charged with and executed the order of the government that established its first life-saving stations.

"Shipwrecked people may be saved in the car five hundred yards from land and farther."

#### AWNINGS, TENTS, AND WAGON-COVERS.

R. A. Humphreys, manufacturer of awnings, flags, tents, and wagon-covers, made a fine display upon two floats, each drawn by two horses, and accompanied by seventeen employés. The display showed the advancement made during the century.

First was shown the old style of Indian tent; second, the new style of Indian tent; third, the old-style army tent; fourth, the new-style army tent; fifth, the new-style pleasure tents.

Progress in wagon-covers was also shown. First, the old Conestoga wagon-cover, and second, the cover used for wagons at the present day.

#### PAINTS, VARNISHES, OILS, ETC.

H. Z. Mintzer made an exhibit upon one float. In the centre was a pyramid upon which slats were arranged, showing a great variety of colors in their various shadings. At one end of the float was shown the manner

of grinding paint in the olden time, by which a man could turn out ten pounds of paint per day; at the other end, an improved machine, by which a man can turn out two hundred and forty pounds per day. The float was handsomely decorated by flags of the principal nations of the world.

#### FURNITURE.

##### EXHIBIT OF THE PHILADELPHIA FOLDING-BED COMPANY.

This company made an exhibit upon two floats, each drawn by two horses. Upon the first float was shown old styles of "four-post" bedsteads with canopy top, made in 1784; and, to show improvements made, there was shown upon the second float a "new improved climax folding cabinet bed."

#### WASHING-MACHINES.

The Ristine Manufacturing Company made an exhibit of their new washing-machines upon two floats, each drawn by two horses.

#### RICHMOND BROTHERS.

This firm made their exhibit upon one float, drawn by two horses, and accompanied by four men and two boys. They presented a large-size machine, manufactured especially for the parade, being eight feet long, ten feet high, and six feet wide.

#### FURNITURE.

##### EXHIBIT OF MACKIE & HILTON.

This firm showed upon one large float, drawn by four white horses, accompanied by four men, a very fine display of a willow parlor suit, consisting of sofa, large rocker, arm-chair, parlor-chairs, hat-rack, hall-stand, etc. These goods, of comparatively recent introduction, do not, therefore, admit of comparison with any of the same kind made in the early years of the century.

#### KINDLING-WOOD.

##### EXHIBIT OF W. A. ALLEN.

The exhibit of Mr. Allen consisted of two floats, handsomely decorated, each drawn by four horses.

#### FLOAT No. 1.

The first float consisted of a handsome wagon with bundle-wood arranged in a large and gradual pyramid. On each side of the float was painted in oil a woman about to start a fire in her stove.

## FLOAT No. 2.

The second float was designed to show the mode of delivering bundle-wood at the present time.

**TWENTY-THIRD DIVISION.**

*Assistant Marshal.*—FRANK BOWER.

*Aide.*—CHARLES W. HOUGHTON, M.D.

## BAND.

## BAKERIES, MEAT PACKERS, SUGAR REFINERS, ETC.

The Home-Made Bread Company made an exhibit of one large float, drawn by four horses, upon which was shown one of the latest improved machines for making and kneading dough, with two bakers in working-clothes, who illustrated its use by keeping it in motion.

This machine is capable of mixing and kneading six barrels of flour at each mixing, and with it one man is able, in a day of ten hours, to convert into dough two hundred and forty barrels of flour, producing the enormous quantity of sixty-seven thousand two hundred pounds of dough. Comparing this result with four barrels of flour and eleven hundred and twenty pounds of dough,—a day's work under the old system,—it is at once evident that this industry is not far behind others in the matter of producing great results by the aid of inventions.

Nor is the progress confined to machinery only. Instead of setting the loaves on a heated hearth, under a basket made for the purpose, and covering the whole with clay, to retain the heat and bake the bread, as our great-great-grandmothers did, the latest improved bake-ovens are continuous in their operation and have a capacity of over four thousand pounds of bread in twelve hours.

This exhibit also comprised a huge pyramid of fresh-baked bread, surmounted by a large flag, and was accompanied by eighteen of the firm's delivery-wagons.

## FLEISHMANN'S VIENNA MODEL BAKERY.

C. Edelheim, proprietor of this well-known bakery, made an exhibit upon one large float, drawn by four horses, handsomely decorated with bunting, garlands, and plants, and a canopy similarly treated. On this float were placed the products of the Vienna Model Bakery, which made



this institution so famous during the Centennial Exposition of 1876, as also six boys in white bakers' suits and caps, who at the close of the procession distributed the bread and the rolls among the people.

#### THE BRUNSWICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

This firm, engaged in the manufacture of household specialties, including creamery buttered flour, made their exhibit as follows:

##### FLOAT No. 1.

This float represented a kitchen of a hundred years ago, with the old fire-place, crane, and iron pot, a copper tea-kettle one hundred and fifty years old, a pair of candlesticks and snuffers, a tinder-box, bellows, a stove of "ye olden times," and cooking utensils to correspond. On the float was a table belonging to George Read, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, at which Generals Washington and Lafayette sat and dined at Read's house. The old way of making biscuits with yeast was shown, requiring eight to ten hours, as the dough in those days was set to rise over night.

##### FLOAT No. 2.

The second float represented a kitchen of the present day, containing gasoline- and oil-stoves, washing-machine, clothes-wringer, and other modern kitchen-utensils and labor-saving appliances. On this float a man was engaged in mixing and baking biscuits with the "Martha Washington creamery buttered flour," requiring only ten minutes for the whole process. They were distributed to the throngs who lined the route of the procession, each biscuit having on it the words, "Baked on the Centennial Parade, September 15, 1887." At the foot of the float was a sign, reading, "Old way, 1787,—10 hours. New way, 1887,—10 minutes."

##### FLOAT No. 3.

The third float contained a machine used for mixing flour with butter, making creamery buttered flour, the machine mixing in one hour what would require the work of two days by hand. Men were also weighing the flour in packages, and putting them in boxes for shipment to customers in all parts of the country.

The object of the entire exhibit was to show the progress made in a century in the simple matter of biscuit-making.

## IMPORTERS AND SUGAR REFINERS.

EXHIBIT OF E. C. KNIGHT &amp; Co.

This firm made the following exhibit to illustrate their business of sugar refining :

One team, one horse, one man, growing sugar-cane. One team, two horses, one man, three hogsheads of raw sugar. One team, one horse, one man, one hogshead of raw sugar. One team, two horses, one man, twenty barrels of refined sugar (granulated). One team, two horses, one man, ten barrels of refined syrup (from sugar). One team, two horses, one man, three hogsheads of syrup (from molasses). One team one horse, one man, one hogshead of syrup (from molasses). Total, seven teams, eleven horses, and seven men.

In reference to sugar refining in the United States at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, 1787, it may be said that it did not exist; if carried on at all, it was on such a small scale as to amount to nothing. Raw sugar was almost universally used. The vacuum-pan dates only from about 1820, and both the use of bone-black as a decolorizing medium and the use of centrifugal for purging are of more recent date.

## PACKERS AND PROVISION DEALERS.

EXHIBIT OF JOHN BOWER &amp; Co.

The exhibit of this firm consisted of a large float, fifty feet long, and ten feet wide, on which was a miniature smoke-house, five feet four inches long, four feet two inches wide, and eight feet two inches high to the roof, which was surmounted with a cornice and slanting roof, with a ventilator fifteen by fifteen inches, and four feet high, the main structure painted in imitation of brick with sign on the front, "John Bower & Co.'s Smoking Establishment." The smoke-house was in full operation, containing hams, shoulders, etc., in process of smoking. The balance of the float was handsomely decorated with the superior sugar-cured hams, shoulders, breakfast bacon, dried beef, beef-, hog-, and sheep-tongues, prepared by this house, all forming rosettes; also their pure kettle-rendered lard in tubs, and meats packed in barrels and tierces, with decorations of flags, bunting, ever-green, etc. Their float contained eight men, and was drawn by six of the firm's fine mules.

## TROTH HAMS.

Mr. Wm. J. Troth's exhibit consisted of one hundred and thirty-two hams arranged on a half-octagon, in the shape of a diamond in the centre and an hour-glass on either side.

## HAMS, BACON, CURED MEATS, ETC.

Armour & Co. made an exhibit upon one float, drawn by four horses and accompanied by three men in clothing of bright yellow; the float and horses were decorated with yellow flags and ribbons, yellow being the characteristic color of the firm. Upon the float were shown samples of hams, bacon, lard, cured meats, etc., while above these was an arch bearing the words, "We feed the world." The rear of the float was covered by a large shield bearing the name of Armour & Co., packers, Chicago.

## THE RETAIL GROCERS' ASSOCIATION.

This association made an exhibit upon two floats, preceded by a band of twenty musicians.

## FLOAT No. 1.

Upon the first float was shown and illustrated an old store of a century ago.

## FLOAT No. 2.

By way of contrasting this with the improvements made in the manner of conducting the business of retail storekeeping, there was placed upon the second float an illustration of the new store, with all the improvements and appliances found in a first-class retail grocery store of the present day.

## CONFECTIONERY, CHOCOLATES, ETC.

Croft & Allen, manufacturers of confectionery, chocolates, and san-blas preserved cocoa-nut, made an exhibit upon two floats, each drawn by four horses, and attended by eight men.

## FLOAT No. 1.

On the first float was shown the mode of manufacturing candy in the early years of the century.

## FLOAT No. 2.

On the second float was shown the methods of making it at the present day.

## COCOA AND CHOCOLATE.

EXHIBIT OF H. O. WILBUR &amp; SONS.

This firm made the following exhibit :

## FLOAT.

This was drawn by six dapple-gray horses, with silver-mounted harness, red plumes, black and gold shields on each collar, with Wilbur's cocoa,—that is, Wilbur's breakfast cocoa and Wilbur's boiling chocolate. The float was ten by twenty feet, and two stories in height. The name of the firm was on either side, filling the space from the lower floor of the float to within six inches of the pavement. It was handsomely decorated with red, white, and blue bunting, flags, etc., one large flag, ten feet high and ten feet across, in the centre of the upper floor of the float.

On the first floor of the float were an engine and boiler, French grinder, French rolls, nonpareil machine, patent cocoa-shell can-filler, chocolate-mixer, chocolate-tables, chocolate-settler or shaker,—all running by steam save the nonpareil. Men and women were working at all of these machines.

These machines were of the newest designs and most improved attachments.

The above-named machines produce eight hundred times more goods than could be produced by the same number of men and women without them. All the machines were of American manufacture save the French grinders.

The second floor of the float was arranged with tables, chairs, etc., for the girls who were seated and wrapping chocolate of various kinds, the same as at the factory.

On the front part of the second floor of the float a table was spread with a full set of dishes of the style of 1787. The plates were filled with Wilbur's chocolates of various styles, etc. Seated at the table were a lady and gentleman in the costume of one hundred years ago, enjoying a choice cup of delicious chocolate, which was served by a colored man, also in the costume of 1787.

Thirty persons were on the two floats.

## EXLEY'S CENTRIFUGAL WATER-SPRINKLER.

Robert Exley, patentee of the Exley Centrifugal Water-Sprinkler, made an exhibition in the procession of one of his sprinklers. The advantages claimed for it are described in his report as follows :



It has many special advantages ; it saves time, and it secures far greater facilities for watering parks, roads, and streets than any other machine ever invented. In its ordinary working, at the rate of say three miles an hour, the machine will cover effectively in five minutes, with one load of water (say one thousand gallons), a road fifteen yards wide and nine hundred feet long ; or with five loads of water, allowing eight minutes for filling each load, a mile can be watered in thirty minutes, the same width. It would take four ordinary watering-wagons to do the same amount of work in the same time.

#### THE NATIONAL STREET-SWEEPING MACHINERY COMPANY.

This company paraded its combined sweeper and loader with the attached dump-wagon, drawn by four horses, and handled by two men. It illustrated the difference between ancient and modern methods of street-cleaning by showing the hand-work, with brooms, shovels, hoes, wheel-barrows, and carts, and then followed the machine by which all this hand-labor is eliminated, and the entire work of sweeping and loading is done by machinery.

The difference between the ancient and modern methods, the greater perfection of the work done by machinery, and the great economy attained by its use, were made evident to the eye of every observer.

#### CIGAR MANUFACTURE.

##### EXHIBIT OF T. J. DUNN & Co.

The display made by this firm consisted of one float, thirty feet long by twelve feet wide, and one business wagon, drawn by four horses and one horse respectively. They displayed Vuelta and Remedios Havana tobacco, also Sumatra wrappers in bales, and their own productions of domestic tobacco, viz., Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin, and Connecticut ; also some growing plants. On the float were eight cigar-makers,—four making cigars by hand and four by moulds,—four tobacco-strippers, two wrapper-bookers, and one cigar-packer.

#### THE LA FLOR DE PORTUONDO CIGAR COMPANY.

The “ La Flor de Portuondo ” cigar manufactory of Juan F. Portuondo was represented by two floats, each drawn by two horses.

## FLOAT No. 1.

The first float contained five men engaged in opening and sampling bales of tobacco. On the front of the float was painted a scene on a Cuban tobacco plantation. The operation of "casing" or moistening the tobacco, preparatory to the manufacture of cigars, was also performed on the float.

## FLOAT No. 2.

The second float represented the interior of the factory, in which twelve men were engaged in stripping, selecting the wrappers, making and packing the cigars. On the rear end was a large double show-case, filled with goods ready for sale.

A. LOUDON SNOWDEN,

*Chief Marshal.*

# APPENDIX

## TO THE

### REPORT OF THE CHIEF MARSHAL.

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PHILADELPHIA, PA., July 1, 1887.

#### ORDER No. 1.

1. The undersigned having entered upon his duties under his appointment by the Constitutional Centennial Commission, announces that his office is in the Supreme Court room, second story, City Hall, South Broad Street entrance.

2. General J. W. Hofmann is announced as chief of staff.

A. LOUDON SNOWDEN,  
*Marshal.*

PHILADELPHIA, July 9, 1887.

MY DEAR SIR,—As you are aware, I have assumed the labor and responsibility of organizing the industrial and civic processional display in commemoration of the formation and promulgation of the Constitution of the United States.

In this demonstration the whole people of the United States are interested. Its success, however, will largely depend upon the hearty sympathy and co-operation of our own citizens. As Philadelphia has never faltered or fallen short in any good work assigned to her people, I can have no doubt as to the result.

All that is needed is that our citizens be aroused to the importance of the occasion and to the opportunity presented to manifest the growth and marvellous development of her institutions and industries.

In this work we must, as usual, depend largely upon the public press. Without its hearty assistance but little can be achieved in arousing public interest.

I am quite aware that in the labors I have assumed, as well as in the result, I have your sympathies. Nevertheless, I feel it a personal duty to urge that you omit no opportunity to educate the public mind and direct the people's attention to the subject. Through this we will have their co-operation and participation in the demonstration, which, I trust, will be alike creditable and honorable to Philadelphia and the country at large.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

A. LOUDON SNOWDEN,  
*Chairman of Committee and Marshal.*

P.S.—The above letter was mailed to the city editors July 9, 1887.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18, 1887.

MY DEAR MR. MCKEAN,—I write you to express my thanks for your timely editorial in this morning's *Ledger* on the approaching constitutional celebration. As you very properly say, the military parade is a very easy task in the hands of those who have it in charge. The organization, however, of a civic and industrial display, which will illustrate the progress we have made in the arts of peace in the last century, is an entirely different and much more difficult matter.

*First*, we have to excite interest; *second*, co-operation; *third*, intelligent participation.

I have been hard at work for the last two weeks, and expect to give unremitting attention until the demonstration takes place. Intelligent editorials, such as yours of this A.M., will go far to lighten the burden which is resting upon me.

I could very easily arrange a demonstration with thousands of people in it, but an intelligent, illustrative processional display, which will be alike creditable to Philadelphia and the country, is an entirely different matter.

Again thanking you for your kindly editorial, I remain as ever,

Your friend,

A. LOUDON SNOWDEN,  
*Chairman of Committee and Marshal.*

TO WILLIAM V. MCKEAN, Esq.,  
Editor of the *Ledger*.



On July 9 the following circular-letter was mailed to the governor of every State and Territory in the Union :

PHILADELPHIA, July 9, 1887.

DEAR SIR,—From the enclosed correspondence you will observe that I have been appointed by the Constitutional Centennial Commission chairman of the committee and marshal in charge of the civic and industrial demonstration, by which it is intended in part to celebrate the formation and promulgation of the Constitution of the United States.

I need not remind you that it is of the highest importance that this celebration should not alone illustrate our moral, intellectual, and material progress within the past hundred years, but that it should be made so imposing as to leave an indelible impression on the minds of our people, particularly upon the youth of the land, as to the paramount importance of upholding and guarding the Constitution as the sheet-anchor of our liberties and the bulwark of our prosperity and happiness of our people. In July, 1788, there was a celebration in this city, intended not only to manifest the gratification of the people on the adoption of the Constitution by ten of the States, but also to stimulate its ratification by all the States composing the old Confederation. On that occasion the processional display, which received the countenance and the hearty support of the leading men of the period, representing all branches of business, industries of all kinds, as well as the judiciary, the professions, and the schools of learning, headed by the venerable University of Pennsylvania, etc., was the most comprehensive and suggestive ever attempted up to that period on this side of the Atlantic.

It devolves upon us in the coming celebration to illustrate, as far as possible, in the processional display the marvellous material and industrial advance which has been made under the benign influence of the Constitution.

It is a celebration in which all should participate. To assure success will require generous and cordial co-operation, and upon this I confidently rely.

Without presuming to indicate a plan for your guidance, I may say that it has been suggested that your Excellency appoint a committee to which shall be assigned the duty of directing the attention of your citizens to the subject, and the organizing your industries for participation in the demonstration, which it is proposed to make, if possible, the most imposing of the

kind ever witnessed on this continent. With such a committee, or any other agency you may suggest, I shall be glad to co-operate.

Hoping to hear from you on this subject, and confidently relying upon your valuable assistance, I have the honor to remain,

Your obedient servant,

A. LOUDON SNOWDEN.

*To his Excellency,*

Gov. ....

On July 11 there was addressed to those engaged in industrial pursuits throughout the Union the following circular :

PHILADELPHIA, PA., July 11, 1887.

DEAR SIR,—The undersigned, having accepted the appointment as chairman of the committee and marshal in charge of the industrial and civic processional display, to be held in Philadelphia on the 15th day of September next, as part of the ceremonies commemorative of the framing and promulgation of the Constitution of the United States, hereby appeals to those engaged in the various branches of business and industries throughout the Union, which have been developed under its guarantees and safeguards, to assist in making the processional display as far as possible a suggestive presentation of the marvellous advance we have made within the past one hundred years in the arts of peace.

This demonstration should be made worthy of our country and the great event we propose to commemorate. With this object in view, you are cordially invited to co-operate in making such a display of your products or skill as may be possible.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

A. LOUDON SNOWDEN,

*Marshal.*

On July 13 the following circular was issued in furtherance of the work in hand :

PHILADELPHIA, July 13, 1887.

CIRCULAR.—In order to facilitate the general classification and arrangement of the various organizations, companies, or firms that will participate in the parade on the occasion of the centennial celebration of the promul-

gation of the Constitution of the United States in this city on the 15th of September next, it is desired that those intending to participate will send information as to the probable number of men, horses, and carriages they will bring, and the character of the display intended to be made on the occasion, to this office at the earliest date possible.

By direction of Marshal A. Loudon Snowden.

J. W. HOFMANN,

*Chief of Staff.*

On the same date an appeal was made by the following circular to the publishers of over two thousand newspapers in all the States of the Union, soliciting their aid:

PHILADELPHIA, July 13, 1887.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honor to request your co-operation and valuable assistance in arousing a public interest in the proposed centennial celebration of the promulgation of the Constitution of the United States. By publishing the enclosed correspondence and circular you would do a kind service in the direction indicated.

I am, very respectfully,

A. LOUDON SNOWDEN,

*Marshal.*

PHILADELPHIA, July 14, 1887.

MY DEAR SIR,—I write to you in reference to a matter that I know you cherish above price,—Washington's carriage,—the one which was used by the father of his country for so many years of his life, and in which so much interest is felt by our citizens because of its association with him.

By the enclosed papers you will see that we are engaged in making arrangements for celebrating in this city in September next, in a proper manner, the centennial of the promulgation of the Constitution of the United States.

One feature of the celebration will be a grand civic processional display of the progress that our country has made during the past one hundred years in all branches of industry.

It has been suggested that the occasion would be a very proper one on which the citizens should have an opportunity of seeing the historical

carriage, not only because of the great advancement which has been made in this branch of industry, but because of the fact that it was owned and used by the first citizen of the republic.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

A. LOUDON SNOWDEN,

*Marshal.*

TO CAPTAIN BENJAMIN RICHARDSON,

No. 65 East 25th Street, New York, N. Y.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14, 1887.

DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of your polite favor of the 11th inst., communicating the patriotic action of "Local Union, No. 8, of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America," in unanimously deciding to participate in the celebration of the centennial of constitutional government on this continent.

No class of citizens can derive more permanent advantages from such a government as ours than that you represent, and I am sure this fact is fully appreciated by every intelligent and honest workman in our country.

Your letter is what I fully expected from such a source, and gives me much pleasure.

It would be well for you, at your convenience, to call at this office for consultation.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

A. LOUDON SNOWDEN,

*Chairman of Committee and Marshal.*

TO W. J. FORD, Esq.,

*Chairman of Committee,*

Twelfth and Heath Streets, Philadelphia.

CIRCULAR LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., July 16, 1887.

DEAR SIR,—In order to awaken an interest in the civic and industrial processional demonstration to take place in this city on the 15th of September next, by which in part it is proposed to celebrate the centennial of the promulgation of the Constitution of the United States, circulars have been issued by the undersigned and addressed to those engaged in industrial pursuits throughout the Union, inviting co-operation and participation.



It is proposed to make the civic demonstration illustrate, as far as may be possible, our marvellous advance in the arts of peace in the last century.

In this illustrative demonstration all sections of the country should participate. Nevertheless, it is manifest that Philadelphia must be the largest contributor in this direction. From her varied industries and wide-reaching manufacturing capabilities we must largely draw, and from past experience I know that we can confidently rely upon the patriotic spirit and earnest practical co-operation of our citizens.

As the period for preparation is short, the undersigned earnestly requests that all individuals, firms, or corporations engaged in industrial pursuits may make speedy arrangements for active and intelligent participation in this great demonstration.

The effort of each industry should be to give a practical ocular demonstration of the advance made within the last century under the Constitution.

Correspondence on these points, and any other that may be of interest or value, is invited.

I am, very respectfully,

A. LOUDON SNOWDEN,

*Marshal.*

PHILADELPHIA, July 23, 1887.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have this moment read your very considerate and cordial letter addressed to Mr. Latta.

I write to express my thanks for the intelligent interest you manifest in the celebration of September next.

With the cordial co-operation of the people, I shall endeavor to make the processional display of the 15th of September worthy of the great event it is to commemorate, and of the genius and spirit of our people.

Again thanking you for your letter, which has given me much pleasure, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

A. LOUDON SNOWDEN,

*Chairman of Committee and Marshal.*

To Hon. E. B. COXE,

Drifton Post-Office, Luzerne County, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., July 27, 1887.

GENTLEMEN,—Herewith find circulars explanatory of the duties which I have assumed. I now write to request your co-operation in making the civic and industrial display, which will form part of the celebration of the centennial of the promulgation of the Constitution of the United States in this city, on the 15th of September next, such as the importance of the event should secure for it.

Your city, so widely known by its exhibits in the great International Exposition of 1876 as the seat of the ceramic art in America, may surely be called upon again, on the present occasion, to give ocular demonstration of the great advancement made in this branch of the industrial arts. I may be pardoned, I trust, if I suggest that the present stage of development might be the more prominently shown if placed in contrast with an exhibit of some of the products that Trenton produced in the earlier years of the century.

Would it be practicable or expedient to have a joint demonstration made by the different firms and companies of your city?

Will you please take the matter into consideration, and at your early convenience let me hear from you? Or perhaps the object in view might be best advanced by a call at this office. I am here usually from eight A.M. to five P.M.; but if you will advise me of your coming a day in advance, I will remain in to receive you at the hour you may name.

Very respectfully,

A. LOUDON SNOWDEN,

*Chairman of Committee and Marshal.*

TO THE MERCER POTTERY COMPANY,  
Trenton, N. J.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., July 27, 1887.

MY DEAR SIR,—I should be much gratified if the Society of the Cincinnati, whose existence spans the one hundred years of constitutional government on this continent, and which is so closely and honorably identified with our national history, should participate in an appropriate manner in the civic and industrial demonstration which in part is intended to celebrate the promulgation of the Constitution of the United States, and which will take place in this city on the 15th of September next.

This demonstration will, as far as possible, illustrate the marvellous advance our country has made in the arts of peace within the last century.

I have the honor to remain,

Your obedient servant,

A. LOUDON SNOWDEN,

*Marshal.*

To Hon. HAMILTON FISH,

*President of General Society of the Cincinnati,*

Ocean House, Newport, R. I.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., July 28, 1887.

A. WILHELM, ESQ.,

*President of State Agricultural Society of Pennsylvania,*

Harrisburg, Pa.

DEAR SIR,—The great interest represented by your society, being the basis of all other interests, should be properly represented in the industrial processional display in this city on the 15th of September next, which will form part of the ceremonies of the celebration of the centennial of the promulgation of the Constitution of the United States.

I shall be very glad to have you call for consultation at as early a day as convenient, or indicate when I can see you, with a view to arranging for the participation of your society in the parade.

Very respectfully,

A. LOUDON SNOWDEN,

*Chairman of Committee and Marshal.*

PHILADELPHIA, PA., July 28, 1887.

DEAR SIR,—In the civic and industrial demonstration of September 15 next it is proposed to illustrate the advance made by us as a people in the past century. This advance it is proposed to illustrate by object-teaching in the line of the parade. The implements, machines, and modes of doing business in 1787 will be contrasted with those of the present year. The progress in transportation will be illustrated by the old Conestoga wagons, canal-boats, and fast freight car. Individual transportation by the old stage-coach, the packet, the passenger car, and the Pullman palace car, etc.

It has occurred to me that the Exchange, of which you are the

president, would be glad of an opportunity to manifest its enterprise by an exhibit showing the advance made in your trade. The mode of illustration is left to your better judgment. The exhibit would be interesting and valuable as a contribution to the important patriotic work in which Philadelphia and the country is now taking so deep an interest.

I shall be glad to co-operate with you or any representative you may designate in accomplishing the work to which I have had the honor to direct your attention.

I am, very truly, yours,

A. LOUDON SNOWDEN,

*Chairman of Committee and Marshal.*

TO ROBERT C. LIPPINCOTT, Esq.,

*President of Lumber Exchange,*

Exchange Building, Third and Dock Streets, Philadelphia.

On July 29, owing to the number of civic organizations making application for positions in the procession, with the view of illustrating progress by the participation of a large membership, which would have extended the length of the processional column indefinitely, and thus have conflicted with the main object in view,—that of making the display a grand object-lesson,—I issued the following circular:

PHILADELPHIA, PA., July 29, 1887.

CIRCULAR.—The following information is deemed of importance to those contemplating participation in the civic and industrial processional display, which will take place in this city on the 15th of September next, as part of the ceremonies incident to the celebration of the centennial of the promulgation of the Constitution of the United States.

Usually, in processional displays, it is desirable that societies and organizations parade with full ranks, so as to make the demonstration as imposing in numbers as may be possible.

In the coming demonstration the *suggestive character of the display* is deemed of much more importance than the numbers that may participate.

The object in view is to present the result of successful efforts in the present century, under the Constitution, in all the varied branches of industrial pursuits and in social and educational life, etc., and thus to exhibit not only the progress made in each particular branch of industry, art, education, etc., but also the bearing of each upon the general prosperity of the whole country.



As a reproduction of the same article or illustration is not desirable, it is recommended that individuals, firms, and companies engaged in the same pursuits unite together and make a combined exhibit, on as suggestive and comprehensive a scale as may be possible. This would insure economy, condense the exhibits, and give better results than where each individual or firm endeavors to accomplish a purpose without union.

Where, however, individuals or firms are willing and prepared to fully exhibit the particular industry they propose to illustrate in the parade, a cordial invitation is given to such.

Benevolent and other societies will best promote the objects held in view by appropriate illustrations, symbolizing the objects of their existence. Where societies embrace large numbers of men it may be found necessary to limit the number of each that will take part. This course may, and from present appearances will, be necessary to prevent the demonstration from exceeding proper proportions. The largest latitude will be allowed in this direction consistent with the main object to be attained, which is to illustrate progress and educate a respect and reverence for the Constitution, under which, as a people, we have had such abundant prosperity.

The demonstration will not be permitted to degenerate into a mere medium of advertising. Uninteresting features will be eliminated. Where proper advertising results from the display of handiwork or enterprise it will be encouraged, but not otherwise.

When the procession shall have been formed in accordance with the orders to be hereafter issued, no unauthorized societies, organizations, or wagons will be permitted to enter the column.

Application for a position in the procession, stating the character of the display intended to be made, should be sent to this office at the earliest date possible, in order that a proper classification may be made.

A. LOUDON SNOWDEN,  
*Chairman of Committee and Marshal.*

PHILADELPHIA, PA., July 29, 1887.

GENTLEMEN,—I am in receipt of your valued favor of the 28th inst., and in reply beg to assure you of my thorough appreciation of the live, practical interest you propose to take in the processional display of September the 15th.

My present thought is to confine the route of the parade to Broad Street,

which will permit your exhibit to assume the form you are pleased to suggest. If there is any change in the route, I will give you early notice.

Your mode of illustrating advance, as well as the different processes connected with the manufacture of locomotives, is in the right direction and in full harmony with the suggestive character I hope to impress on the demonstration.

Again thanking you for your communication and the encouragement it contains, I remain,

Respectfully, yours,

A. LOUDON SNOWDEN,

*Chairman of Committee and Marshal.*

TO MESSRS. BURNHAM, PARRY, WILLIAMS & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., July 29, 1887.

DEAR SIR,—I beg that you will present to the gentlemen associated with you my appreciation of your and their effort to have the trades of Philadelphia unite to make their participation in the grand demonstration of September 15 a striking illustration of their hearty sympathy with the celebration, and as illustrative of their own enterprise, spirit, and patriotism.

If the trades of Philadelphia would submit to your committee the question as to how they should illustrate the different branches in the processional display, it would be wise. I could confer with such a committee, and would be glad to aid in having each trade present a creditable illustration of its progress from 1787 to 1887. Such a course on your part would save time. Trouble must ensue if each trade has a separate committee of arrangements.

Any plan, however, that you adopt will be satisfactory to me, provided that the brainy and brawny workmen of our city have a fair opportunity to show to the world what I know they are capable of doing.

The demonstration of September 15 will largely depend for its success upon the interest manifested in it by the "American workman," and to him I look for assistance.

I am, very truly, yours,

A. LOUDON SNOWDEN,

*Chairman of Committee and Marshal.*

TO W. H. THOMAS, Esq.,

*Chairman of Committee of Constitutional Celebration of the Building Trades' Council, 1225 Ridge Avenue.*

PHILADELPHIA, PA., July 30, 1887.

DEAR SIR,—A committee representing the Building Trades' Council of Philadelphia called upon me yesterday in relation to appropriate participation in the great industrial demonstration which is to illustrate progress in our industries and art in the last hundred years. It is proposed that each trade illustrate in the line of the procession the old conditions and the present, the methods of a hundred years ago and those at present employed.

The success of this demonstration will largely depend upon the interest taken in it by the workmen of Philadelphia. As I learn that your trade is not represented in the building trades, I write to suggest that you confer with Mr. W. H. Thomas, chairman of the Trades' Committee, with a view to having your trade fully illustrated in the demonstration.

If you will prefer consulting me on the subject, I will be glad to see you any day between eleven and twelve o'clock.

Trusting that I may have the hearty co-operation of yourself and those you represent in the great demonstration of September 15,

I am, very truly, yours,

A. LOUDON SNOWDEN,

*Chairman of Committee and Marshal.*

To A. MCGILL, Esq.,

Bricklayers' Hall, Broad and Fairmount Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., August 1, 1887.

GENTLEMEN,—In furtherance of the task intrusted to me, I write to solicit your co-operation.

Incidental and as part thereof of the celebration of the centennial of the promulgation of the Constitution of the United States, which will take place in this city in September next, there will be on the 15th of that month a civic and industrial processional display.

It is intended that the great advancement made in the industrial pursuits throughout the Union during the century just closing shall be set out by ocular demonstration and by contrast with the condition of affairs when the provisions of the Constitution took effect.

In no single branch of industry, invention, or intellectual manifestation has there been more real genius displayed than in the inventions applied to printing. And, further, there is no one interest or many combined

equal to the power and influence exerted by the newspaper press, which is largely indebted to the genius of the founders of your firm for its present standing.

I am anxious to illustrate this advance in a practical way, and with this object in view, propose to place in the procession one of the hand-made presses which was in use a century ago, and from it reproduce a journal of that period. And in contrast with this, to exhibit, if possible, one of your great printing-presses of the present day.

I have discussed the matter with my friend, Colonel A. K. McClure, and whilst he is exceedingly anxious to assist in carrying out my idea in this respect, thinks it impossible to place one of your large presses on a float. You will notice, from the enclosed correspondence, that the Baldwin Locomotive Works propose to place a full-sized locomotive on our streets in the line of parade.

I would not expect to run the press in the streets, but only to exhibit it in contrast with the old Franklin press. I will issue on that day an eight-page newspaper, printed elsewhere on one of your grand presses, made up of interesting articles written by the most distinguished men of our day.

If it is impossible to have a full-sized press, could we have a model that would represent a press? If this is not practicable, or if you have none on hand, could we not have a press in general form made of wood, painted so as to appear like the real press?

Presuming upon the public spirit and enterprise of your firm, I submit this subject to your consideration, and expect to hear from you.

I am, very respectfully,

A. LOUDON SNOWDEN,

*Chairman of Committee and Marshal.*

TO MESSRS. R. H. HOE. & Co.,  
504 Grand Street, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, August 1, 1887.

DEAR SIR,—It has been suggested that a display of the general advancement made by our educational institutions during the last century could be most fittingly symbolized by Girard College, which includes in its curriculum the various branches of education required by the American



youth,—the general instruction in literature, in handicraft, and the instruction requisite to qualify him to discharge in an intelligent manner the military duty he owes to his country.

The idea is to have the pupils of the college who may be already advanced in the handicraft of the carpenter construct a model of the college, say fifteen feet long; this to be placed upon a truck, and drawn in the procession by horses; this structure to be followed by the cadet corps of the college, headed by its band; these followed in column by the pupils in working garb and carrying their implements; and these, in turn, followed by the junior pupils of the college.

Will you kindly give the proposition your consideration, and let me hear from you at your early convenience.

Very respectfully,

A. LOUDON SNOWDEN,  
*Chairman of Committee and Marshal.*

TO WM. HEYWARD DRAYTON, Esq.,  
*President of Board of Directors of City Trusts.*

PHILADELPHIA, August 4, 1887.

DEAR SIR,—In the effort to carry out the task which has been confided to me,—that of preparing for the industrial processional display to take place in this city on the 15th of September next, incidental to the celebration of the centennial of the promulgation of the Constitution of the United States,—I feel called upon to ask the warm and sympathetic co-operation of all public-spirited citizens.

The grand object in view in preparing the demonstration, as set forth in circulars sent herewith, is to give ocular demonstration to the great advancement made throughout the Union in all branches of our industries during the last century, the relative bearing of these on their kindred and remote ones. The almost unprecedented growth of the city of Minneapolis and its development as a great grain emporium marks it as one eminently fitted to symbolize the possibilities attainable under the constitutional protection and safeguards. I therefore feel not only justified, but that I am doing simply a duty, in asking you to take up the matter of having the resources of your city and its speedy and substantial development illustrated in the

processional display in such manner as will, in your judgment, be best suited to accomplish the object in view.

I shall be very glad to hear from you at your early convenience.

Very respectfully, A. LOUDON SNOWDEN,

*Chairman of Committee and Marshal.*

To Hon. A. A. AMES, M.D.,

*Mayor of Minneapolis, Minn.*

PHILADELPHIA, August 5, 1887.

DEAR SIR,—As part of the ceremonies incident to the celebration of the centennial of the promulgation of the Constitution of the United States, it is proposed to have a great civic and industrial demonstration in this city on the 15th of September next. This part of the celebration has been committed to my hands by the Constitutional Centennial Commission.

Desirous of making this demonstration creditable to our country and memorable in the history of the city not from the numbers composing it, but from its character, it has seemed best that we manifest our marvellous advance in the arts that tend to peace and prosperity by practically illustrating in contrast the conditions, methods, mechanical devices, appliances, institutions, and life of our people one hundred years ago and now.

This method of celebration will serve the double purpose of manifesting rejoicing in our prosperity and also teaching by objects a lesson to the young and to the older people who may need it, a respect and reverence for our government, under which liberty is regulated by law and where the rights of persons and property are safely guarded. This lesson will be of incalculable advantage to us as a people at the present time in our effort, which is the supreme effort of the republic, to amalgamate and assimilate the people of different countries into a homogeneous population. The difficulty we encounter is great where many who come among us confound license with liberty and would break down all barriers that prevent them from gratifying that license which is destructive of all true liberty.

To properly illustrate in the industrial display the past and present, will require considerable effort on the part of Philadelphians. For, whilst the whole country is deeply interested in the celebration, its physical success will largely depend on the efforts of our own immediate people.

Whilst I am quite sure that they can be relied upon now, as they have been in other demonstrations and celebrations of a similar character in the past, I desire to quicken their action so that the demonstration may be as creditable as time, labor, and money can make it.

In this processional display the worthy organization you represent should take an active and conspicuous part. How you should illustrate advance I will not pretend to intimate. It is enough for me to know that if the Builders' Exchange concludes to take a part, which I trust it will, the illustration or exhibition you will make will be alike creditable to you and honorable to the city.

Will you please bring this subject before your exchange, and do what you can to aid in a work which I think worthy of your cordial sympathy?

I shall be glad to meet yourself, or any person or persons you may designate, to consider this subject at any time convenient to you.

I have the honor to remain,

Very truly, yours,

A. LOUDON SNOWDEN,

*Chairman of Committee and Marshal.*

To JOHN S. STEVENS, Esq.,

President of Builders' Exchange.

PHILADELPHIA, August 9, 1887.

MY DEAR GENERAL,—I am desirous of illustrating in the line of the processional display of September 15, which is intended in part to celebrate the centennial of the promulgation of the Constitution of the United States, the advance made in our country during the past hundred years.

As a feature of the display I propose to have, say, a hundred or one hundred and fifty men equipped in Continental uniform. I am desirous of knowing from you whether there is in the possession of the government any number of old muzzle-loading flint-lock muskets to arm this force or a portion of it. I contemplated visiting Washington and seeing you in person, but I am so pressed for time that I find it impossible to leave.

I should like also to trespass so much on your time and kindly interest as to ask you to suggest whether there is in your department any implement or arms that could be used in illustrating improvement,—that is,

could be used in a display that would give ocular demonstration of advance.

Trusting to hear from you, I remain, with pleasant remembrance of our former acquaintance,

Very truly, yours,

A. LOUDON SNOWDEN,

*Chairman of Committee and Marshal.*

To General R. C. DRUM,

*Adjutant-General United States Army.*

The following was addressed to representative colored citizens in New York, Philadelphia, and Washington:

PHILADELPHIA, PA., August 12, 1887.

DEAR SIR,—I write to you in order to invite your attention to the opportunity which is offered to the colored people of the United States, by the celebration of the centennial of the promulgation of the Constitution, which will take place in this city on the 15th of September next, to show to the world that they have availed themselves of the protection which the Constitution gives to all citizens, and that they have advanced in common with the white race, as is exemplified by the fact that, while at the commencement of the century their lot was cast and they found employment in the rudest forms of manual labor, *and that* at the present day, when the path leading upward and onward in moral and intellectual development having been opened to them, they have entered it and followed it until they have succeeded in having a member of *their* race selected to represent *his* State in the highest council of the nation.

The present opportunity should not be neglected by them; it may be many years before a similar one will present itself.

I would suggest that the great intellectual and moral advancement which the colored race has made during the past century could be fittingly placed before the people by an exhibition of a log cabin, with a family seated near it, baskets of cotton, and the rude implements of agriculture used by them in the latter part of the last century. This to be placed upon a float or platform on a wagon, and upon a second float a structure showing a well-furnished room of a modern home, having about it the evidence of intellectual advance as evidenced by music, art, literature, etc.

I ask you to take this matter into consideration, and, as the time for



preparation is passing rapidly away, will be glad to hear from you at an early day. I shall be still more gratified if a committee of your representative men will call here for consultation. I will endeavor to aid you in this matter to the full extent of my ability.

Mr. J. C. Wears, of this city, will be glad to co-operate.

Very respectfully,

A. LOUDON SNOWDEN,  
*Chairman of Committee and Marshal.*

PHILADELPHIA, August 13, 1887.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY,— . . . As you are perhaps aware, I am in charge of the great industrial and civic demonstration which is to take place in this city on the 15th of September next, as part of the celebration of the centennial of the promulgation of the Constitution of the United States.

My aim and effort has been to impress on this demonstration the progress that has been made within the past century in the arts, industries, education, morals, etc., of our people. By this means I will be able not only in some faint measure to mark the marvellous strides we have taken towards that which tends to the people's happiness and welfare, but will also, I trust, be enabled by a great object-lesson to teach respect and reverence for the form of government under which these advantages have been reached.

As one of the evidences of progress it is proposed to present the working of the Indian schools at Carlisle and elsewhere, to illustrate the extraordinary advance that has been made in a few years in teaching the savage the arts of peace. I propose to demonstrate this progress by having in the line of procession some Indian warriors from the West, accoutred in their war-trappings, with paint, etc., riding on their Indian ponies. Following these, floats, on which will be represented the gradual process of education in literature and in mechanical arts, followed by the Indian boys with their books on foot. It has seemed to me that this feature of the demonstration will be very interesting and instructive, and of no little value in directing the minds of the people to the efforts now being made by the government to educate and civilize the long-neglected wards of the nation.

I write for your sympathy in this movement and for any aid that you may be able to give towards its accomplishment, and should be glad for any suggestions you may be able to make.

I have the honor to remain,

Very truly, yours,

A. LOUDON SNOWDEN,

*Chairman of Committee and Marshal.*

To Hon. L. Q. C. LAMAR,

*Secretary of the Interior.*

PHILADELPHIA, August 15, 1887.

MY DEAR DOCTOR,—I am in receipt of your very thoughtful and comprehensive letter of the 13th inst., in relation to the participation of the War and Navy Departments in the processional display which is in part to celebrate the centennial of the adoption of the Constitution, and cordially thank you for the same.

I have written to the adjutant-general of the army in relation to the subject, and have also written to a gentleman connected with the Navy Department in Washington, with a view to open communication with the Secretary of the Navy. The method of reaching the desired end as suggested by you is admirable, and I shall follow it up. I should be glad at any time to see you when you are in the neighborhood of this office for consultation on the subject.

Again thanking you for your considerate letter, I remain,

Very truly, yours,

A. LOUDON SNOWDEN,

*Chairman of Committee and Marshal.*

To C. J. CLEBORNE, M.D.,

U. S. Navy,

4317 Walnut Street.

PHILADELPHIA, August 16, 1887.

MY DEAR MR. RANDALL,—I intend visiting the Secretary of the Navy, so as to obtain, if possible, his hearty co-operation in obtaining from the department certain models and appliances that will illustrate the advance in naval architecture, gunnery, and equipment within the last century.

I make this visit at the instance of some officers connected with the navy, who think it is the best mode of obtaining the co-operation of the

department, which I think of importance not only to the demonstration itself, but to the present administration of our naval affairs.

Mr. Charles Cramp will accompany me. It has occurred to me that perhaps I should have a letter to the Secretary, indicating who I am and the purpose I intend to serve, with a kindly expression of sympathy as to its accomplishment. A letter from you would meet the case fully, and I therefore take the liberty of asking you to give me a letter of introduction to the Secretary, which I may use when I meet him.

As I expect to leave to-morrow evening, you will be kind enough to let me have your letter by the bearer. I beg to remain,

Very truly, yours,

A. LOUDON SNOWDEN,

*Chairman of Committee and Marshal.*

To Hon. SAMUEL J. RANDALL.

PHILADELPHIA, August 17, 1887.

MY DEAR SIR,—I had hoped to have the pleasure of seeing you, or some one connected with you, in regard to your participation in the great industrial demonstration of September 15.

A representative of your brother on Chestnut Street has been here, and I have no doubt will make an illustration alike creditable to his firm and the city. One great difficulty is in the mode of illustration. It is somewhat difficult to indicate progress in your line. Nevertheless, there is no branch of business in which the methods have so changed for the better as to economy in results and rapidity of manufacture as in the business you are engaged in.

I have in my possession at this office some illustrations from the Silver Trades Jubilee in Vienna, from which you might be able to select designs for your own use.

I leave town to-night to confer with the Secretary of the Navy in relation to a participation in the demonstration on the part of the department of the government he represents. I shall have to visit one or two navy-yards, but hope to be back by Monday. I should be glad to see you on Monday or Tuesday next, to confer with you in relation to your participation in the display.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

A. LOUDON SNOWDEN,

*Chairman of Committee and Marshal.*

To WM. H. WANAMAKER, Esq.

PHILADELPHIA, August 17, 1887.

MY DEAR MR. KING,—In the processional demonstration of September 15, in commemoration of the promulgation of the Constitution of the United States, I propose, as far as may be possible, to indicate the intellectual and material advancement made within the past century.

With this idea in view, I propose to take transportation from the pack-horse through the Conestoga wagon up to the improved fast freight car. I should also like to illustrate the advance in motive-power since the introduction of the locomotive. I understand that there is in the possession of your company an old locomotive, which would be valuable in an illustrative display. Have you such a locomotive, and could we secure it for the demonstration named? Your State is as deeply interested as my own in this great national celebration, and I am quite sure that the great company you represent will desire to do something to make the civic and industrial display not only interesting, but valuable as a great object-lesson to our people.

Hoping to hear from you soon,

I remain, very truly, yours,

A. LOUDON SNOWDEN,

*Chairman of Committee and Marshal.*

To T. M. KING, Esq.,

*Second Vice-President, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad,  
Baltimore, Md.*

PHILADELPHIA, August 17, 1887.

MY DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of your polite favor in relation to the Junior Order of United American Mechanics of Pennsylvania, and in reply beg to say that the first communication received from the order reached this office yesterday. I have written to Mr. H. I. Slifer to-day, asking him to call for consultation on next Tuesday, as I expect to be out of the city for a day or two in an effort to obtain the co-operation of the Navy Department in the display of the 15th of September.

No special assignment has as yet been made to any organization, firm, or individual. I should be glad to embrace in the day's display a representation of the order to which you refer. Whether I can, with due regard for the proportions of the demonstration, allow a very large number to parade I cannot answer at the present time. So far as I have been



able to impress character upon the demonstration, it will indicate progress. Where physical progress cannot be illustrated, intellectual or moral advance should be made a prominent feature. I have no doubt when I meet Mr. Slifer, secretary, arrangements satisfactory to the order will be consummated.

I am, very truly, yours,

A. LOUDON SNOWDEN,  
*Chairman of Committee and Marshal.*

P.S.—I should be glad to receive any suggestions you may have to make in regard to the subject.

To S. H. ASHBRIDGE, Esq.,  
112 South Seventh Street.

PHILADELPHIA, August 17, 1887.

MY DEAR MR. POTTS,—I am exceedingly anxious that the old and new mode of handling grain should be illustrated in the industrial demonstration of September 15, and in furtherance of my desire call to my aid the kindly services of Mr. Latta, of the Pennsylvania Railroad. I trust you may be able to help us in this matter. The expense would not be great, as the framework to illustrate an elevator, car, and boat could be put together very cheaply. The old method of measuring grain by the bushel and half bushel, of course, would cost nothing but the mere float.

I am endeavoring to make this demonstration as comprehensive as possible, illustrating our advance in the last century in all the lines in which we have progressed; but few changes of methods have been so marked as in the handling of bulky articles, among the rest grain. The demonstration should be valuable to us as a people, and that is the impulse that sustains me in the hard work I am going through at the present time.

Trusting you will give this matter your kindly consideration,

I am, respectfully, yours,

A. LOUDON SNOWDEN,  
*Chairman of Committee and Marshal.*

To JOSEPH D. POTTS, Esq.,  
*President of Girard Point Storage Company.*

PHILADELPHIA, August 19, 1887.

DEAR SIR,—Herewith I mail a number of circulars giving index to the object in view. I am desired by Marshal Snowden to write to you and solicit your co-operation in the effort to make the demonstration on the 15th of September one fitting the occasion which it is intended to commemorate and worthy of our city. The prominent feature which it is intended to impress upon the display is that of progress, not only in the mechanical and industrial arts, but in all that concerns our moral and intellectual advance as well. The large proportion to which floral culture has grown in this city marks it as one of the most suitable to symbolize the general growth of intellectual culture of our people. The general design has been to endeavor to induce those engaged in the same pursuit to combine and make a symbolic display.

Will you kindly take the matter into consideration and reply at your early convenience, or perhaps favor Marshal Snowden with an interview for consultation. He will be here after Monday next.

Respectfully,

J. W. HOFMANN,

*Chief of Staff.*

To ROBERT CRAIG, Esq.,

*President of Horticultural Society of Pennsylvania,*

Forty-ninth and Market Streets, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, August 23, 1887.

MY DEAR GENERAL,—I think an interesting exhibit could be made of the advance in water-supply to cities through your department. Among other things, the improvement in pipes could be illustrated very fully by having some of the old wooden conduits that were taken out of the centre of the Public Buildings exhibited in contrast with a section of large main-pipes, such as you use for distribution.

I spoke to Mr. Ogden in relation to saving a portion of the wooden pipe, as well as Mr. MacPherson, superintendent of public buildings here. The cost of such an exhibit as you could make would be trifling in comparison with the interest and instruction it would afford.

I am, very truly, yours,

A. LOUDON SNOWDEN,

*Chairman of Committee and Marshal.*

To General LOUIS WAGNER,

*Director of Public Works.*

PHILADELPHIA. August 24, 1887.

DEAR SIR,—It is especially desirable that a complete display be made of printing and all its allied arts in the civic and industrial parade to be held on Thursday, September 15, the first day of the celebration of the centennial of the promulgation of the Constitution of the United States. In order to secure this, a committee has been appointed for the purpose of asking all persons connected with the art to contribute whatever they may, both by way of suggestion and by making a display of their wares or their labor.

In order to secure this result in the best and most practicable manner, it is desirable that all the typographical societies of this city should co-operate with the Printing Committee.

I am informed that a meeting of the Pressmen's Union, of which you are president, will be held soon. I therefore beg leave to suggest that you lay this letter before the Union and ask it to do whatever may lie in its power to assist in making the display a success. A large number of type-founders, manufacturers of printers' ink, presses, folders, paper-cutters, and all the machinery used in printing-offices, have promised their co-operation in this matter. It is expected that the printing exhibit will form a section of the parade, and it is hoped that a considerable number of the members of your Union and of representatives from others in different parts of the country may feel disposed to take part in the parade, and thus show the public what a complete art that of printing is.

Similar communications have been sent to the Typographical Union and the Typographical Society, the presidents of whom have promised to do whatever lies in their power to promote the object in view. It has been suggested that you, Mr. Neilson, president of Typographical Union, No. 2, and Mr. Comly, president of the Typographical Society, all of whom are members of the committee, should hold a meeting for the purpose of devising any plan which might be thought practicable for taking part in the display. This suggestion strikes me as a very good one, and I should be pleased, if it meets with your approval, to have it carried out.

Commending the matter to yourself and the Union at its next meeting.

I am, very truly, yours,

A. LOUDON SNOWDEN,

*Chairman of Committee and Marshal.*

To HOWARD ROMIG, Esq.,

Care of Sherman & Co., Seventh & Cherry Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., August 30, 1887.

GENTLEMEN,—I hope to illustrate in the line of the procession the new methods of manufacturing carpets in contrast with the old, as well as the products. Could you not interest yourself to see that this is done? It would make it more advantageous to your house than by an exhibit which would only present product. All exhibitors are entitled to have their names and addresses on the articles exhibited as well as on the trucks.

I would like to confer with you.

I am, very respectfully,

A. LOUDON SNOWDEN,  
*Chairman of Committee and Marshal.*

To Messrs. BOYD, WHITE & Co.,  
No. 1216 Chestnut Street.

PHILADELPHIA, August 30, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honor to renew the request which I made in person in relation to your department contributing an exhibit of the life-saving service in the industrial demonstration in this city on the 15th of September, which is intended in part to celebrate the centennial of the Constitution of the United States.

The demonstration will embrace all branches of industry, art, education, and benevolence, illustrating the progress made within the last century. As this is perhaps the last of the great centennial events associated with the formation of our government which we will be permitted to celebrate, it is desired that every feature of the celebration be as complete as possible. As the life-saving service attached to your department is modern in its character, with modern appliances, and has been especially distinguished for its humanitarian work, and as its appliances are of a nature to make a suggestive and interesting exhibit, I trust that Mr. Kemble, chief of the bureau, may receive authority to make such an exhibit as I know he can.

It would not only be valuable to the people at large, who will gather here from all sections of the country to see what appliances the government has for saving human life, but will also be of advantage to the department, which is supported by the people at large.

I had the pleasure of discussing this question very fully with Judge



Maynard, assistant secretary, under whose special supervision I understand this service is placed.

Depending upon your generous support,

I remain, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

A. LOUDON SNOWDEN,

*Chairman of Committee and Marshal.*

To Hon. H. S. THOMPSON,

*Acting Secretary of the Treasury,*

Washington, D. C.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., August 30, 1887.

MY DEAR MR. KEMBLE,—I have written to Mr. Thompson, acting Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to the subject of the exhibit of the life-saving service. I also sent a messenger to see Messrs. Goodell & Waters in relation to the new carriage they are building. They express regret that it will not be completed in time. One of your old carriages will have, therefore, to be used.

I wish, when you receive authority to proceed, you will keep me posted, so that I may have arrangements made to take care of your exhibit before and after the demonstration. Also to arrange for the transportation of the men from the coast. They could come up here in the morning by an early train, and be here in time to man the boat; but perhaps it would be best to have them come up the night before. Some one of your men ought to be detailed to take charge of the matter. I would like, also, to have due and timely notice of the sizes of the boats, so that I could have supports made for the trucks upon which they will be hauled through the streets.

Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain,

Very truly, yours,

A. LOUDON SNOWDEN,

*Chairman of Committee and Marshal.*

To Mr. KEMBLE,

*Chief of Life-Saving Service,*

Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

PHILADELPHIA, August 31, 1887.

MY DEAR SIR,—In the civic and industrial demonstration of September 15 there is one feature I would like to illustrate,—that is, the advance that has been made in the educational system of our country.

The University of Pennsylvania will participate, and illustrate its highest type. With this I would like very much to embrace a representation of the common-school system.

How this can best be done I am not prepared to say. I would like, however, that you would call at this office to-morrow, September 1, at 2 P.M., to consult with other school representatives as to the best mode of illustration.

I am, very respectfully,

A. LOUDON SNOWDEN,  
*Chairman of Committee and Marshal.*

TO JAMES FREEBORN, Esq.,  
*Chairman Boys' High School.*





*Wm. H. Hendon*



# MILITARY DISPLAY,

SEPTEMBER 16, 1887.

## REPORT OF CLINTON P. PAINE,

CHAIRMAN OF THE MILITARY COMMITTEE.

PHILADELPHIA, October 15, 1887.

TO THE

Hon. JOHN A. KASSON,

*President,*

AMOS R. LITTLE, Esq.,

*Chairman Executive Committee,*

HAMPTON L. CARSON, Esq.,

*Secretary,*

*Constitutional*

*Centennial*

*Commission:*

GENTLEMEN,—The Committee on Military Display, appointed in furtherance of the second of the propositions for the celebration of the Constitutional Centennial, adopted at the session of your Commission, held on the 2d of December, last, and designated to invite, organize, and manage the representation of the United States by each of its military and naval service, and of the several States and Territories, and the District of Columbia, by their militia and volunteer service, of which representation the President of the United States was to be requested to designate the officer to command, respectfully submits its report, as follows:

The Committee met for organization on Tuesday, June 7, 1887, the commissioner from the State of Maryland, General Clinton P. Paine, designated by your Commission as its presiding officer, in the chair. Colonel Theodore E. Wiedersheim was

chosen permanent secretary, and the following-named gentlemen were then and subsequently elected to and accepted membership :

Major-General JOHN F. HARTRANFT,  
Division Commander, N. G. Pa.

“ WILLIAM S. STRYKER,  
Adjutant-General, New Jersey.

“ JOSIAH PORTER,  
Adjutant-General, New York.

“ HENRY A. AXLINE,  
Adjutant-General, Ohio.

“ JAMES HOWARD,  
Adjutant-General, Maryland.

Brigadier-General JAMES MACDONALD,  
Adjutant-General, Virginia.

“ DANIEL H. HASTINGS,  
Adjutant-General, Pennsylvania.

“ GEORGE R. SNOWDEN,  
Commanding First Brigade, N. G. Pa.

“ JAMES W. LATTA,  
Ex-Adjutant-General, Pennsylvania.

Colonel ROBERT P. DECHERT,  
Second Regiment Infantry, N. G. Pa.

“ S. BONNAFFON, Jr.,  
Third Regiment Infantry, N. G. Pa.

“ W. P. BOWMAN,  
First Regiment Infantry, N. G. Pa.

Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE H. NORTH,  
Assistant Adjutant-General Division, N. G. Pa.

“ ALEXANDER KRUMBHAAR,  
Assistant Adjutant-General, Pennsylvania.

“ CHARLES S. GREENE,  
Division Quartermaster, N. G. Pa.

Major R. F. CULLINAN,  
Quartermaster First Brigade, N. G. Pa.

The Committee held frequent meetings, first at the rooms of the Commission, No. 907 Walnut Street, and then permanently

established its headquarters at the division headquarters of the National Guard in the City Hall, courteously tendered by Major-General John F. Hartranft. Here for many weeks the secretary remained continuously in attendance.

From the beginning there was every promise of so large an attendance of the militia that its realization was scarcely to be expected. It was accepted, however, that the numbers would be fully up to the promise, and the first question of moment to be met was to provide such a host with quarters. The proposition for an encampment, necessarily throwing the soldiers to an unreasonable distance from the centre of festivities, involving labored preparations for supplying and preparing subsistence, and attended with great expense, was abandoned. It was, therefore, determined to secure all the armories of the local militia, such halls as were available, and a number of empty buildings. This was done at a figure far below the cost of the encampment, and the military who attended the celebration were furnished with lodging, and accommodated so acceptably that there was a general expression of satisfaction with the Committee's arrangements.

Subsistence was commuted by the very fair allowance of your Commission at fifty cents per man per diem, for a period not exceeding three days. Where the States had not directly appropriated funds for this purpose, this sum was paid upon the returns of the commanding officers, attested by the adjutants-general of States, and went far towards discharging what was paid for necessary supplies. Some of the States bountifully supplied their soldiers with food, and provided most commodious quarters.

The Committee take pleasure in stating that of the generous sum of forty thousand dollars, proposed to be put at its disposal by the Centennial Commission, they have expended only twenty-eight thousand dollars, as appears from vouchers heretofore submitted for your approval.

The transportation facilities were under the direct supervision

of Mr. William J. Latta, general agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the chairman of your Transportation Committee. To his skill and experience he added his untiring personal labors, and accomplished without accident, and with exceptional regularity of schedule time, hampered by the burden of a most unusual passenger traffic, as great a feat of railway enterprise in the movement of troops as has ever been known in this vicinity, and probably elsewhere.

A most voluminous correspondence was conducted throughout all the period of the Committee's labors. At first in answer to inquiries before plans had taken a definite shape; then the tender of the invitations; receiving and acknowledging acceptances and declinations; explaining to the numerous bodies of a semi-military character, in a way to avoid the least possible friction, why a place in the column must be denied them; and, finally, that concerning numberless matters of minor detail of too wide a range for classification.

That the essential features of a military parade only might be maintained all carriages were forbidden the column, and the participants were confined exclusively to the army, marine corps, and navy, the regularly organized National Guard and militia of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, the cadet corps of schools, colleges, and regiments, the Grand Army of the Republic, and the Sons of Veterans under its direction.

That the harmonies of the occasion might be preserved, it was directed that, after the forces of the army, marine corps, and navy, the National Guard and militia should follow, first by States that had ratified the Constitution in the order of their ratification, and then by States that had been admitted into the Union in the order of their admission. There was no representation from the Territories, and the District of Columbia brought up the rear of the troops. The military column was to be followed by the Grand Army of the Republic division, and with it the Sons of Veterans.







THE ATLANTA, UNITED STATES NAVY.

The governors of the several States whose military was in attendance were invited to ride at the head of their troops. Those of Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut, Maryland, Ohio, and Iowa accepted the invitation, and did so.

Not the least readily solvable of the propositions laid out for the Committee's solution was to secure the compliance of the President of the United States with the Commission's request to designate an officer to command. It was desirable, of course, that the officer should be of the highest rank and most distinguished prominence, with a reputation earned on the battle-field, which had made him as well the military hero of the people as the foremost chieftain of the nation. The sympathies of the general government were finally enlisted, and the generous and hearty co-operation of the President secured. These desires were fully met, and the end sought for accomplished, when, by the order of the President, Philip H. Sheridan, the lieutenant-general of the army, was designated as the commanding officer. Nor did the President stop here; he consented to, and did, as the commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, formally review the column, a column which for numbers, discipline, and efficiency no President, or any other officer, ever reviewed before in time of peace.

The Secretary of the Navy, by the President's directions, ordered the North Atlantic Squadron to rendezvous at the port Philadelphia, and for upwards of a week the citizens of Philadelphia and the visitors at the celebration enjoyed the unusual opportunity of a personal acquaintance with five United States men-of-war: the Richmond, Atlanta, Ossipee, Galena, Yantic, and Dolphin. Rear-Admiral S. B. Luce, the commanding officer of the squadron, very generously threw his ships open to the public, and for days thousands of our citizens and sojourners took advantage of the invitation and poured over the gangways. They were received most courteously, and no efforts were spared by either

the officers, or sailors, to point out all matters of interest and furnish all information desired. At the same time the Dutch man-of-war, *Koningen Emma*, happened in our waters, and fairly divided the attention of the people with the vessels of the squadron.

The result of the Committee's work culminated in the pageant of the 16th of September. The weather was most propitious, the air bracing, the people good-humored, and the soldiers satisfied. Substantially the scheme of the Committee in route, formation, and detail was ratified by the lieutenant-general, and the plan skilfully executed gave to Philadelphia and the country—it is not an extravagance to so put it—the best military parade ever produced, save when the nation's patriotism summoned to the ranks her sturdy volunteers to do battle for her safety. Orderly thousands lined the sidewalks and crowded the stands. A Philadelphia audience, always appreciative, but proverbial for its stolidity, unbent itself. Shouts and plaudits rent the air, handkerchiefs, flags, and banners waved unceasingly. Strong men and fair women were incessant in their demonstrations. No military chieftain, fresh with the laurels of his proudest victories, ever received such a tremendous ovation as did Lieutenant-General Sheridan from the beginning to the conclusion of the march. The governors kept the enthusiasm alive; the excellent marching, fine bands and honored battle-flags borne by the Grand Army of the Republic elicited protracted applause. No city ever saw such a gala sight as the crowded stands on Broad Street, notably at the City Hall, the President's reviewing-stand, the Union League, the hotels, and others in that vicinity. A correspondent happily hit it when he styled that highway "Philadelphia's great amphitheatre."

The column moved promptly at the hour designated, and the route was completed by the right of the line in about three hours. It passed in review before the lieutenant-general at a



point where the countermarch alone remained to end the procession, in three hours and ten minutes. It was the largest body of American soldiers ever assembled, except in time of war. The army was represented by two troops of cavalry, two light and five foot batteries, the marines by detachments from all the navy-yards north of the Potomac and the squadron, and the navy by a landing-party of sailors organized as a brigade. Every State on the Atlantic seaboard, save Florida, Vermont, and New Hampshire,—and New Hampshire was present with its governor and his military staff,—was there in greater or less proportion by its militia and National Guard. Pennsylvania had all hers, Delaware all hers, New York a brigade, New Jersey a brigade, Maryland a brigade, Massachusetts a regiment and its first corps of cadets, Maine a regiment, Rhode Island a battalion, Connecticut her ancient and honorable Governor's Footguard, Virginia four companies, South Carolina two, North Carolina one, and Georgia one. From west of the Mississippi, Iowa sent a company. Of the oldest and largest of the Western States, Ohio a regiment; and of the later States admitted, West Virginia had two companies, and the District of Columbia ten companies.

The march was maintained without halt, break, or check that interrupted or interfered with its movement. The column was at all times well closed up, and the distances well preserved. The men maintained a soldiery carriage, stepped with alacrity, moved with precision. At the President's reviewing stand there was neither halt nor hesitancy that sensibly affected the review. This was the more commendable, as immediately beyond all fronts were necessarily reduced, and a change of direction required. The spectator, who had no other opportunity to know of the composition of the column, except as he saw it on parade, could have reached but the one conclusion, that the troops that were passing were a body of soldiery, paid, trained, and disciplined as such as their only pursuit and business.

The telegraph stations established along the route were of material assistance, and the frequent appearance of the Red Cross Society badge gave assurance and confidence that professional and experienced aid was at hand to minister, where mishap or accident demanded its presence.

The police service was most efficient. All in the great throng were held to their places, and the highways left clear and unobstructed for the free passage of the procession throughout the whole course of its progress.

To the public approval, the press added most generous comment. The complaints that usually attend the discomforts ordinarily following large gatherings were conspicuously wanting. In their stead was a general expression of satisfaction at the excellent accommodations and well-appointed provisions made for the convenience of so great an assemblage.

The free use of the wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company were generously tendered the Committee. Besides a great saving of expense, where the use of the telegraph was absolutely essential, the courtesy of a free wire permitted a large amount of business to be transacted with promptness and despatch which would otherwise have been unavoidably and tediously delayed.

On the evening of the 16th, under the auspices of the Committee, a reception was given at the Union League House to the officers of the army, navy, marine corps, and National Guard, and to which also the distinguished guests who were present in the city participating in the celebration were invited. The reception, a brilliant gathering, largely attended, and an affair of good results, was honored by the presence of many of high distinction and by an attendance of officers larger than ever graced a like occasion here.

The men of force and determination selected for the Commission was a sufficient assurance of the success of the celebration,

but its ultimate results must have far exceeded even what they had promised themselves. It is rarely that a scheme so vast is fulfilled to its uttermost. Essentially this enterprise reached such a consummation.

It was anticipated the Commission would seek to give to their labors historic significance. With this in view, for the preservation of the names of the officers, and the number of men participating in the parade, General Sheridan, in his order directing the arrangements, suggested that his headquarters be furnished with a field return, supplying such information. These directions have been complied with, and, as a part of and an appendix to this report, such return is submitted. To this is also added copies of all circulars issued by the Committee, together with the orders of the lieutenant-general.

Your Committee would not feel that it had been done full justice if it failed to signify its appreciation of the ceaseless activity, habitual civility, and wholesome care of the exchequer ever manifested by its very efficient secretary, Colonel Theodore E. Wiedersheim.

CLINTON P. PAINE,  
*Chairman.*

## ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

COLUMN moved at eleven A.M., over the following route: Forming at Broad and Wharton, Broad to Chestnut, to Fifth, to Market, to Broad, to Columbia Avenue, countermarched south to Arch, and dismissed.

Platoon of mounted Reserve Police Officers, Lieutenant Brodie.

*Lieutenant-General* PHILIP H. SHERIDAN, U.S.A., commanding.

Brigadier-General JAMES W. LATTA, Chief of Staff.

*Staff*.—Lieutenant-Colonel Michael V. Sheridan, U.S.A., Lieutenant-Colonel Sanford E. Kellogg, U.S.A., Lieutenant-Colonel Stanhope E. Blunt, U.S.A., Major Robert O'Reilly, U.S.A., Lieutenant W. N. Reeder, U.S.N., Surgeon M. L. Ruth, U.S.N. *Aides-de-Camp*.—Brigadier-General J. K. Sigfried, Brigadier-General J. William Hofmann, Brigadier-General H. S. Huidekoper, Brigadier-General Frank Reeder, Brigadier-General Presly N. Guthrie, Brigadier-General Louis Wagner, Brigadier-General Russell Thayer, Brigadier-General William H. McCartney, Colonel John P. Nicholson, Colonel William G. Moore, Colonel H. Ernest Goodman, Colonel Theodore E. Wiedersheim, Colonel Emlen N. Carpenter, Colonel B. Frank Eshleman, Colonel James H. Lambert, Colonel Robert Adams, Jr., Colonel P. Lacy Goddard, Colonel W. S. Thomas, Major Charles Styer, Captain John M. Vanderslice.

And as the representatives of their respective States:

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Jefferson Hart, Delaware; Colonel Lewis W. Read, Pennsylvania; Lieutenant-Colonel William H. Ross, Georgia; Lieutenant Joseph T. Elliott, Connecticut; Colonel Edward Currier, Massachusetts; Colonel Heinrich C. Tieck, Maryland; Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. McGowan, South Carolina; Brigadier-General Daniel D. Wylie, New York; Major W. Miles Cary, Virginia; Colonel Benehan Cameron, North Carolina; Colonel Howard Smith, Rhode Island; Brigadier-General George L. Beal, Maine; Major-General William L. Alexander, Iowa; Colonel J. Garland Hurst, West Virginia.





F. DODD

1862

GENERAL SHERIDAN AND STAFF.









PHOTOGRAPH

PHOTOGRAPH

FIRST CITY TROOP, NATIONAL GUARDS, PENNSYLVANIA.



## FIRST TROOP PHILADELPHIA CITY CAVALRY.

First Lieutenant Joseph Lapsley Wilson, commanding.

Second Lieutenant John R. Fell, Cornet James Rawle.

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## UNITED STATES TROOPS.

Brevet Brigadier-General Richard H. Jackson, U.S.A., commanding.

*Staff*.—First Lieutenant W. H. Coffin, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General; First Lieutenant W. R. Hamilton, Quartermaster; First Lieutenant W. N. Suter, Assistant Surgeon.

Major L. H. Carpenter, Fifth Cavalry, commanding.

Troop B, Fourth Cavalry, Captain Henry W. Lawton, Second Lieutenant R. D. Walsh.

Troop B, Sixth Cavalry, Captain George S. Anderson, First Lieutenant W. Baird, Second Lieutenant B. K. West.

Battery E, Third Artillery, Captain James M. Lancaster, First Lieutenant S. Pratt, Second Lieutenant J. D. C. Hoskins.

Battery I, Fifth Artillery, Captain George W. Crabb, First Lieutenant B. K. Roberts, Second Lieutenant John Ruckman.

Battery C, Fifth Artillery, Captain Charles Morris, First Lieutenant D. D. Johnson, Second Lieutenant H. C. Carbaugh.

Battery M, Fifth Artillery, Captain Selden A. Day, First Lieutenant T. R. Adams, Second Lieutenant G. W. S. Stevens.

Battery E, Fifth Artillery, Captain Paul Roemer, Second Lieutenant L. O. Ostheim.

Light Battery C, Third Artillery, Major John G. Turnbull, First Lieutenant B. H. Randolph, Second Lieutenant C. A. Bennett.

Light Battery F, Fifth Artillery, Captain J. R. Brinkle, First Lieutenant H. J. Reilly, Second Lieutenant H. C. Blunt.

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## UNITED STATES NAVY.

Officers and Sailors of the North Atlantic Squadron, United States Navy:

Rear-Admiral S. B. Luce, U.S.N., commanding.

## NAVAL BRIGADE, PARADING.

## FROM THE NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

Commander William B. Hoff, commanding Brigade.

Lieutenant A. C. Dillingham, Adjutant-General; Paymaster H. T. B. Harris, Brigade Commissary; Surgeon A. F. Magruder, Brigade

Surgeon ; Lieutenant G. W. Mentz, Brigade Quartermaster ; Assistant Engineer R. F. Hall, Aid.

## MARINE BATTALION.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James Forney, U.S.M.C., commanding.

Lieutenant Lincoln Karmony, U.S.M.C., Adjutant.

First Company, Captain Louis E. Fagan, commanding ; Lieutenant William P. Biddle.

Second Company, Lieutenant O. C. Berryman, commanding ; Lieutenant F. L. Denny.

Third Company, Lieutenant W. F. Spicer, commanding ; Lieutenant Thomas N. Wood.

Fourth Company, Captain F. H. Harrington, commanding ; Lieutenant Henry Whiting.

Fifth Company, Lieutenant B. R. Russell, commanding ; Lieutenant C. M. Perkins.

Sixth Company, Lieutenant Henry G. Ellsworth, commanding.

Seventh Company, Lieutenant George T. Bates, commanding.

Eighth Company, Captain W. S. Muse, commanding ; Lieutenant C. A. Doyen.

Marine Band, Markers, and Field Music.

340

## FIRST BATTALION OF BLUE-JACKETS.

Lieutenant-Colonel L. C. Logan, commanding.

Ensign C. M. Knepper, Adjutant ; Assistant Surgeon I. W. Kite, Regimental Surgeon.

First Company, Lieutenant William Kilburn, commanding ; Naval Cadet Lieutenant W. G. McMillan.

Second Company, Ensign F. W. Kellogg, commanding ; Naval Cadet Lieutenant F. E. Swanstrom.

Third Company, Ensign Thomas Snowden, commanding.

Fourth Company, Naval Cadet H. L. Peckham, commanding.

Fifth Company, Ensign F. A. Huntoon, commanding.

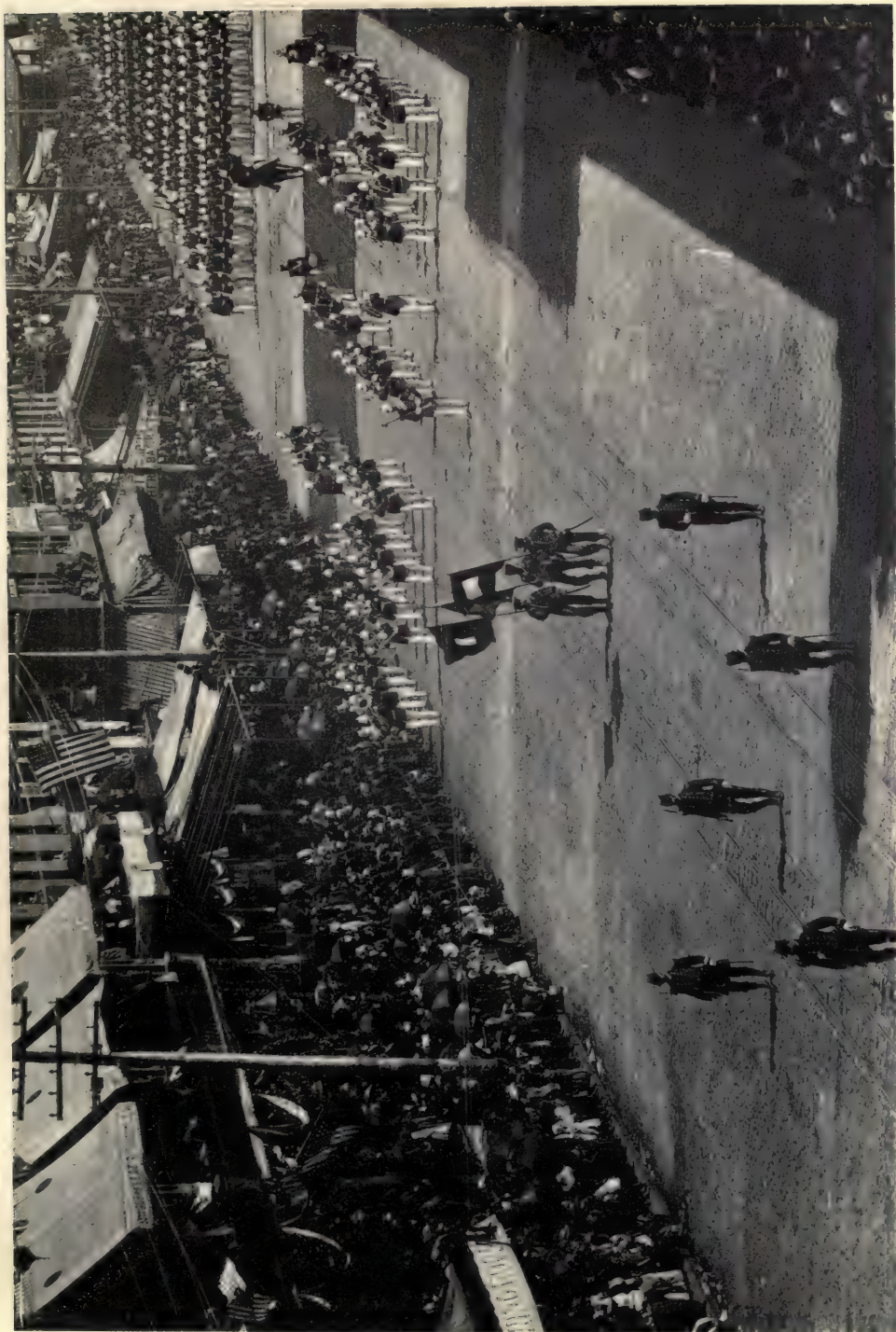
Sixth Company, Lieutenant Samuel Seabury, commanding ; Naval Cadet Lieutenant W. B. Moseley.

214

## SECOND BATTALION OF BLUE-JACKETS.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Spyers, commanding.

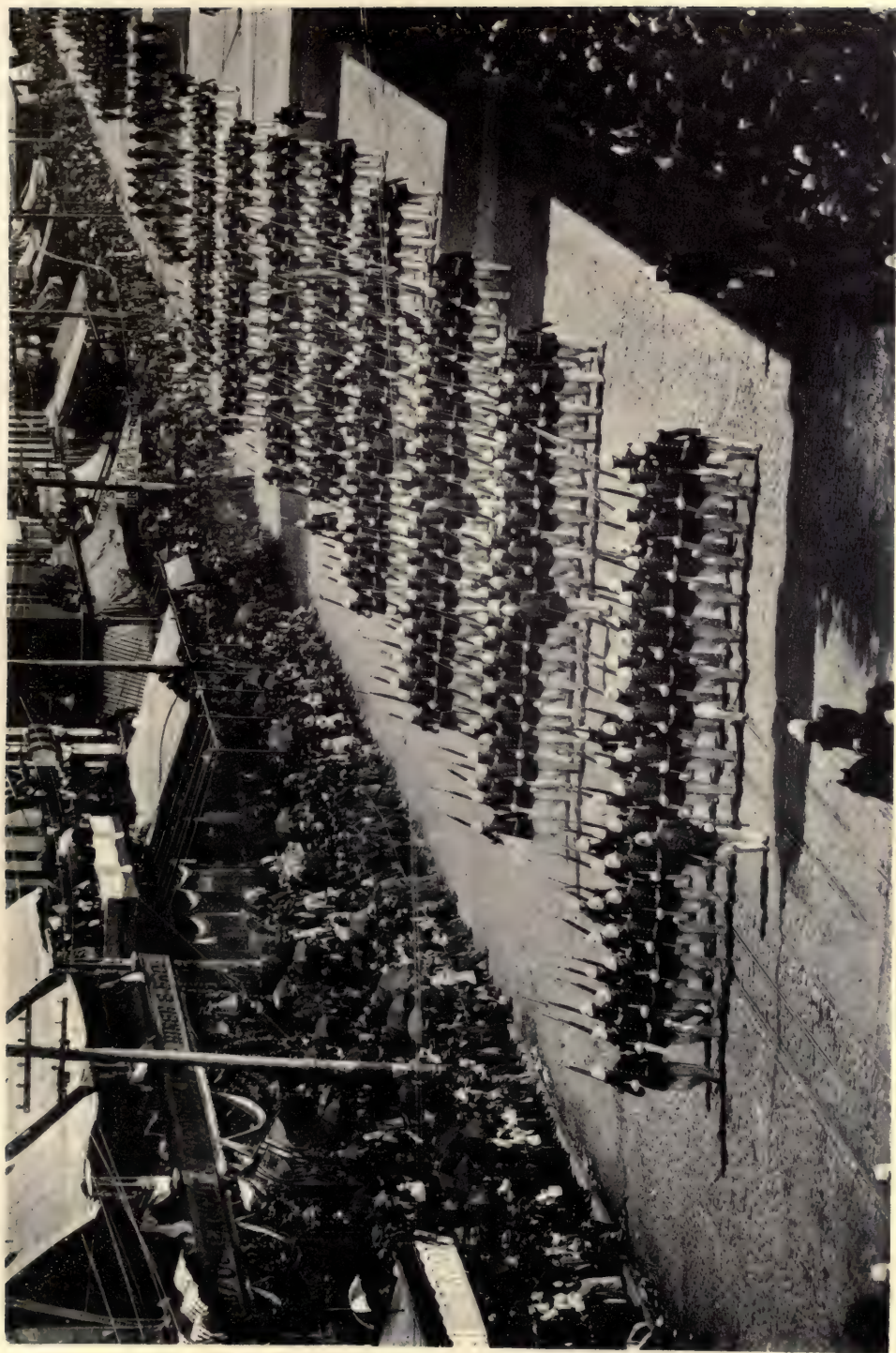
Ensign E. F. Leper, Adjutant ; Assistant Surgeon A. R. Wentworth, Regimental Surgeon.



THE NAVAL CONTINGENT.







FOSTERMAN

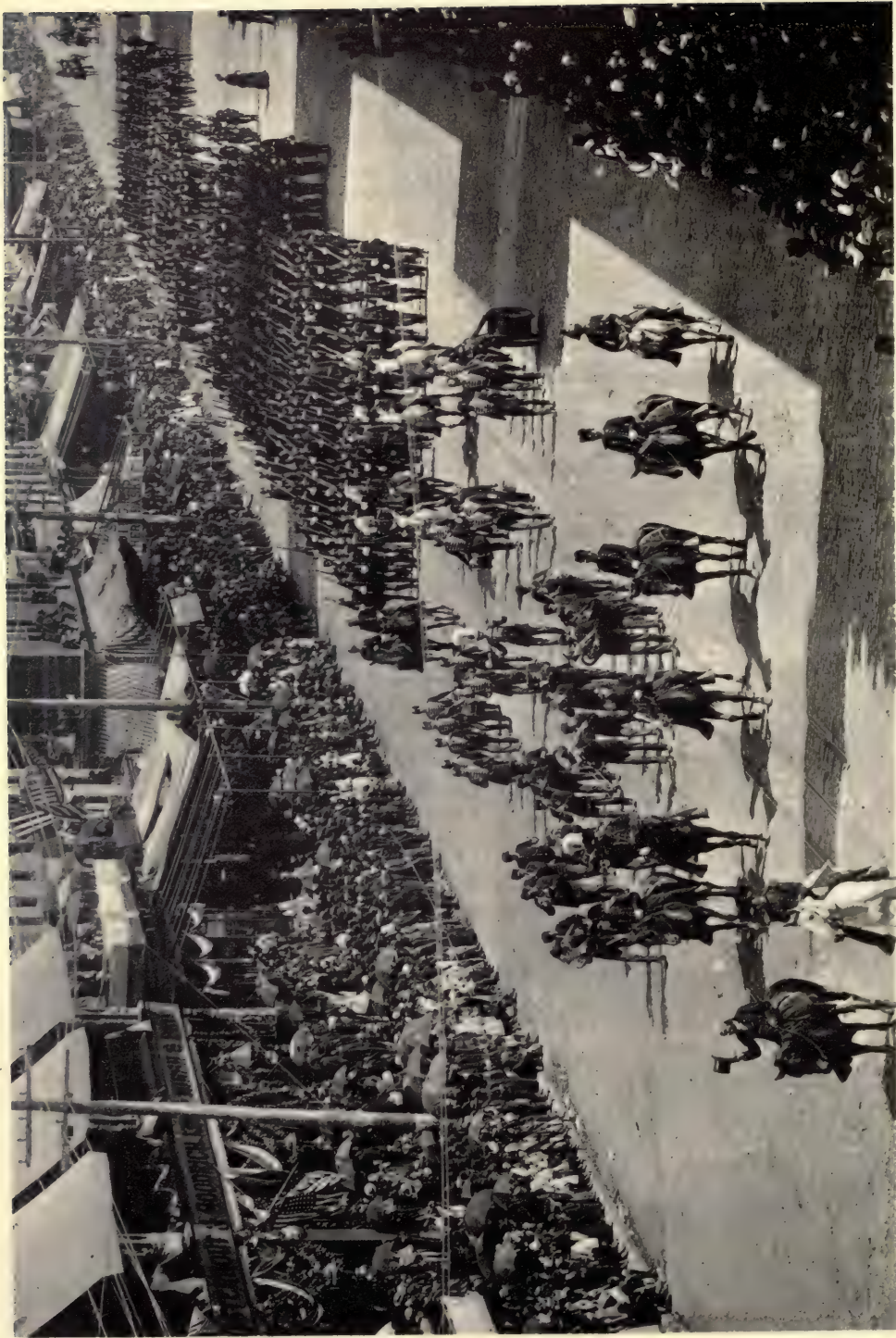
THURGOOD

BATTALION OF FOUR HUNDRED MARINES.









GOVERNOR BIGGS OF DELAWARE, AND STAFF.



First Company, Lieutenant W. P. Clason, commanding; Naval Cadet Lieutenant George Breed.

Second Company, Lieutenant W. G. Cutler, commanding.

Third Company, Ensign B. C. Dent, commanding; Naval Cadet Lieutenant L. L. Young.

Fourth Company, Lieutenant T. D. Griffin, commanding; Naval Cadet Lieutenant C. C. Craig.

Fifth Company, Lieutenant B. A. Fiske, commanding; Naval Cadet Lieutenant W. H. G. Bullard.

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## ARTILLERY.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Nazro, commanding.

Ensign C. S. Williams, Adjutant.

First Platoon, Lieutenant John M. Orchard, commanding; Naval Cadet Frank M. Russell, Chief of Section.

Second Platoon, Lieutenant John Gibson, commanding; Naval Cadet F. H. Brown, Chief of Section.

Third Platoon, Ensign J. B. Cahoon, commanding; Naval Cadet F. W. Jenkins, Chief of Section.

Fourth Platoon, Lieutenant H. Taylor, commanding; Naval Cadet J. W. Oman, Chief of Section.

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Band from Flag-ship, seventeen men.

Pioneers, seventeen men.

Stretchermen, twenty-four men.

Total, 971 men landed.

Marine Band and Field Music, fifty-five men.

Total . . . . . 1026

## DELAWARE. \*

*Governor.*—BENJAMIN T. BIGGS.

*Staff.*—Brigadier-General Richard R. Kenney, Adjutant-General; Colonel George M. D. Hart, Quartermaster; Colonel Benjamin Whitley, Quartermaster; Colonel Everett J. Hickman, Quartermaster; Lieutenant-Colonel Garrett J. Hart, Inspector of Rifle Practice. *Aides-de-Camp.*—Colonel John T. Layfield and Colonel William H. Stevens.

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## FIRST REGIMENT.

Colonel Samuel M. Wood, commanding.

*Staff.*—Adjutant J. N. Harmon, Jr., Quartermaster A. D. Chaytor, Commissary Fred. Weller, Major and Surgeon William H. Marshall, Assistant Surgeon O. D. Robinson.

Company A, Captain Edward Mitchell, Jr., First Lieutenant William Floyd, Second Lieutenant William A. Hanna.

Company B, Captain George W. Marshall, First Lieutenant Fred. C. Wiswell, Second Lieutenant Harris L. Paige.

Company C, Captain I. Pusey Wickersham, First Lieutenant E. H. Rhodes, Second Lieutenant George B. Fisher.

Company D, Captain Robert J. Simmons, First Lieutenant H. J. Enright, Second Lieutenant Casper Miller.

Company E, Captain Charles M. Carey, First Lieutenant Charles R. Garton, Second Lieutenant F. E. Thomas.

Company F, Captain William Condon, First Lieutenant Thomas Kane, Second Lieutenant William Glenn.

Company G, Captain William H. Boyce, First Lieutenant Charles L. Moore, Second Lieutenant Charles W. Cullen.

Company H, Captain George W. Eckles, First Lieutenant Frank E. Sharpless, Second Lieutenant Evan G. Boyd.

Company I, Captain Isaac J. Wootten, First Lieutenant Samuel L. Kenney, Second Lieutenant J. Dallas Marvil.

#### TROOP B.

Captain Thomas B. Rice, First Lieutenant Charles E. Stevenson, Second Lieutenant Savoy Evans.

Total Delaware . . . . . 438

438

446

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

*Governor.*—JAMES A. BEAVER.

*Staff.*—Brigadier-General D. H. Hastings, Adjutant-General; Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Krumbhaar, Assistant Adjutant-General; Colonel J. Granville Leach, Commissary-General; Colonel Samuel W. Hill, Quartermaster-General; Colonel L. W. Read, Surgeon-General; Colonel John I. Rogers, Judge-Advocate-General; Colonel A. D. Hepburn, Inspector-General; Colonel Louis A. Watres, General Inspector of Rifle Practice; Colonel Thomas J. Hudson, Chief of Artillery. *Aides-de-Camp.*—Lieutenant-Colonels James H. Lambert, Thomas Osborne, Jr., William H. Taber, Lewis Walker, John H. Sanderson, John K. Robison, Robert Adams, Jr., Joseph H. Gray, and Thomas Potter, Jr.

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*Escort of Sheridan Troop.*—Captain C. S. W. Jones, First Lieutenant G. Gensamer, Second Lieutenant T. M. Fleck, Assistant Surgeon E. O. M. Haberacker.

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GOVERNOR BEAVER OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND STAFF.











GENERAL HARTRANET AND STAFF.

PHILADELPHIA

POSTER

*Division Commander.*—Major-General JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

*Staff.*—Lieutenant-Colonel George H. North, Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieutenant-Colonel Charles S. Greene, Quartermaster; Lieutenant-Colonel J. Ewing Mears, Surgeon-in-Chief; Lieutenant-Colonel Silas W. Pettit, Judge Advocate; Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel S. Hartranft, Commissary; Lieutenant-Colonel E. O. Shakespeare, Inspector of Rifle Practice; Lieutenant-Colonel William J. Elliott, Inspector; Lieutenant-Colonel Walter G. Wilson, Ordnance Officer. *Aides-de-Camp.*—Majors John B. Compton, William W. Brown, Charles E. Richmond, Edward W. Patton, John G. Lee, Barton D. Evans, and the non-commissioned officers: Sergeant-Major Thomas S. Martin, Commissary-Sergeant W. Ross Foster, Chief Musician Herman von Tagen, Color-Sergeant Jacob Greene.

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#### FIRST BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General George R. Snowden, commanding.

*Staff.*—Major Charles H. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant-General; Major Rush S. Huidekoper, Surgeon; Major Ralph F. Cullinan, Quartermaster; Major James W. Cooke, Commissary; Major T. DeWitt Cuyler, Judge Advocate; Major William Struthers, Ordnance Officer; Major A. L. Wetherill, Inspector. *Aides-de-Camp.*—Captains Roberts Vaux and James A. Campbell, and the following non-commissioned officers: Sergeant-Major John D. Worman, Quartermaster-Sergeant Charles B. Falck, Commissary-Sergeant J. S. Singer, Ordnance-Sergeant George Walker, Color-Bearer-Sergeant George Bickerton, Trumpeter-Sergeant Henry Williams.

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#### FIRST BRIGADE BAND.

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#### SECOND REGIMENT.

Colonel Robert P. Dechert, commanding.

Lieutenant-Colonel O. C. Bosbyshell, Major J. Biddle Porter. *Staff.*—Adjutant A. H. Hartung, Quartermaster John A. Franks, Commissary C. A. Widmayer, Surgeon Eugene Townsend, Assistant Surgeons, Washington H. Baker and Herman Burgin, Chaplain Rev. H. C. McCook, D.D., Paymaster James F. Breuil.

Company A, Captain John P. Durang, Lieutenant Elias Shertz.

Company H, Captain George W. Ahrens, First Lieutenant John F. Flaherty.

Company F, Captain Charles H. Worman, First Lieutenant John C. Bowen, Second Lieutenant John R. Matlack, Jr.

Company C, Captain J. E. Valentine, Lieutenant H. S. Clark.

Company-D, Captain J. F. Stevenson, First Lieutenant F. A. Lee, Second Lieutenant Moses C. Courter.

Company I, Captain W. C. Cunningham, First Lieutenant H. M. Swaim, Second Lieutenant Wm. MacIntosh, M.D.

Company K, First Lieutenant Theodore Gepfert, Second Lieutenant A. F. Weißenmayer.

Company B, Captain W. H. Davis, First Lieutenant E. Budd Howell, Second Lieutenant W. C. Bean.

Company G, Captain J. T. Hughes, First Lieutenant G. W. Garvin, Second Lieutenant J. P. Bowman.

Company E, Captain P. H. Jacobus, Lieutenant M. J. Tierney.

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#### SIXTH REGIMENT.

Colonel John W. Schall, commanding.

Lieutenant-Colonel P. M. Washabaugh, Major H. A. Shenton.

*Staff*.—Adjutant T. J. Stuart, Quartermaster Jesse M. Baker, Surgeon J. K. Weaver, Assistant Surgeons William J. Ashenfelter and John A. Fell, Chaplain Daniel H. Kepner.

Company F, of Norristown, Captain Harry Jacobs, First Lieutenant Harry Souders, Second Lieutenant Samuel Curl.

Company A, of Pottstown, Captain William E. Schuyler, First Lieutenant J. F. Tonnelier, Second Lieutenant Lyman Missimer.

Company I, of West Chester, Captain S. M. Paxson, First Lieutenant M. C. Muir, Second Lieutenant H. M. Philips.

Company B, of Chester, Captain F. G. Sweeney, First Lieutenant G. C. DeLannoy.

Company H, of Media, Captain W. R. Carson, First Lieutenant V. Gilpin Robinson.

Company C, of Conshohocken, Captain W. B. Nungesser, First Lieutenant Franklin Harrison, Second Lieutenant G. W. Rogers.

Company D, of Phoenixville, Captain L. R. Walters, First Lieutenant W. A. LaTouch, Second Lieutenant L. H. King.

Company G, of Doylestown, Captain H. D. Paxson, First Lieutenant F. B. Adler, Second Lieutenant J. H. Wilson.

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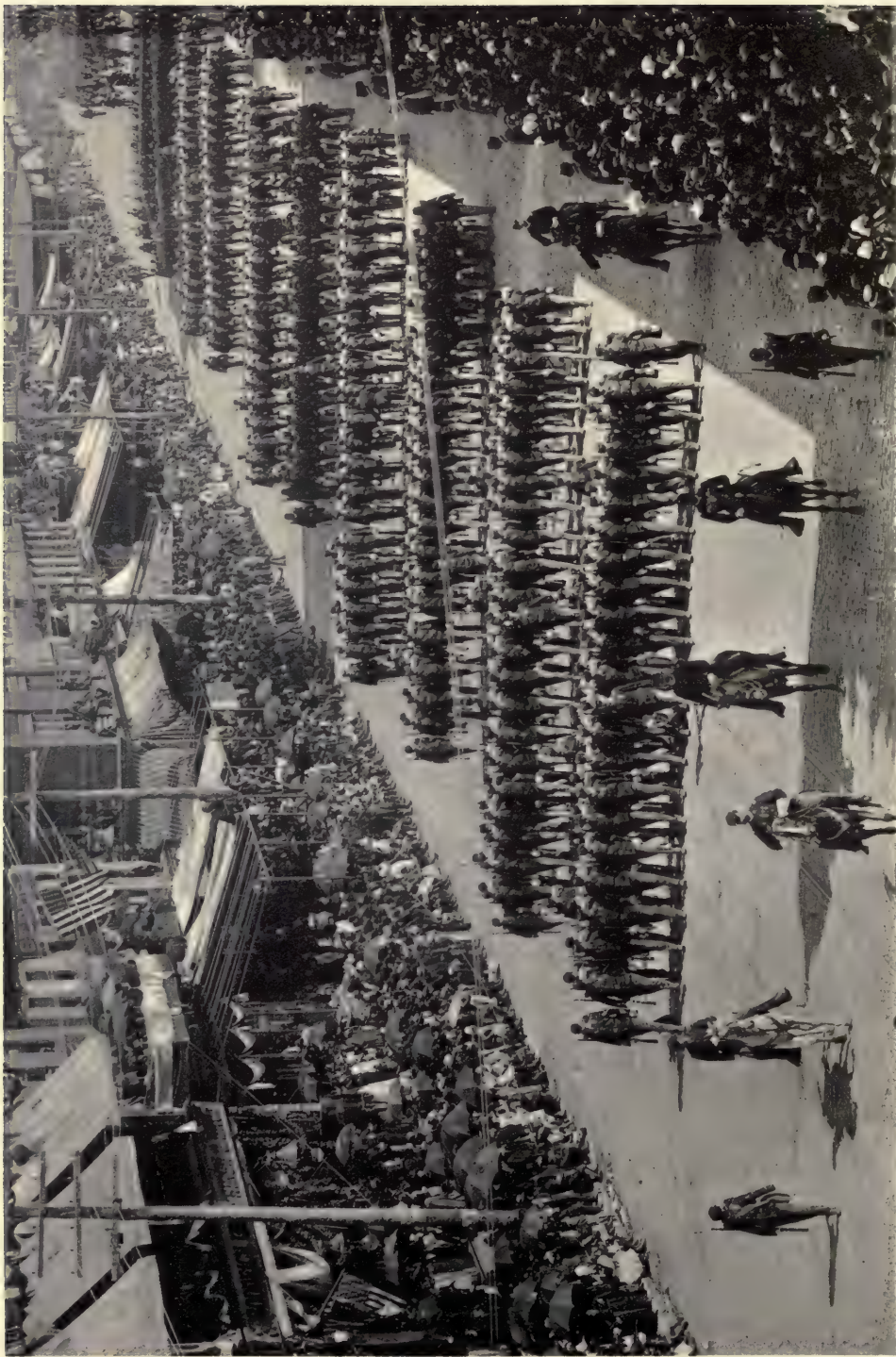
#### THIRD REGIMENT.

Colonel Sylvester Bonnaffon, Jr., commanding.

Lieutenant-Colonel John P. Denney. *Staff*.—Adjutant J. Frank Redfearn, Quartermaster John Rodgers, Major and Surgeon W. W.







F. G. LAFFERTY

PHILADELPHIA

FIRST REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARDS, PENNSYLVANIA.

Lamb, Assistant Surgeons Robert S. Wharton and W. A. Edwards, and the non-commissioned officers: Sergeant-Major W. W. Irwin, Hospital Steward Louis Ancker, Commissary-Sergeant William J. Ryan, Quartermaster-Sergeant Frank A. Russell, Drum Major W. P. Taggart.

Company H, Captain Francis Hoguet, First Lieutenant Charles R. Miller, Second Lieutenant Robert Turner.

Company C, Captain Thomas H. Maginniss, First Lieutenant Frank A. Boyer, Second Lieutenant Frank Denney.

Company A, Captain Leander C. Hall, Jr., First Lieutenant Harry A. Mitchell.

Company G, Captain Thomas Ryan, Jr.

Company D, First Lieutenant G. J. Gillespie.

Company B, Captain George W. Harris, First Lieutenant M. J. Dunn, Second Lieutenant W. C. Hazleton.

Company E, Captain Thomas A. Edwards.

Company F, Captain John C. Thompson.

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#### FIRST REGIMENT.

Colonel Wendell P. Bowman, commanding.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. E. Huffington, Major J. Lewis Good. *Staff*.—Adjutant P. S. Conrad, Quartermaster F. P. Koons, Assistant Surgeon Edward Martin, First Lieutenant and Inspector of Rifle Practice G. W. Coulston.

Company E, Captain James Muldoon, First Lieutenant Thomas Earley, Second Lieutenant C. F. Crane.

Company H, Captain C. T. Kensil, First Lieutenant F. B. Thompson, Second Lieutenant W. J. Moore.

Company A, Second Lieutenant Kirk W. Magill.

Company B, Captain William Ewing, First Lieutenant George L. Pfouts, Second Lieutenant William Cairns.

Company C, Captain M. W. Orme, First Lieutenant R. G. Stinson, Second Lieutenant W. P. Homer.

Company I, Captain J. Dallett Roberts, Second Lieutenant W. E. Kercher.

Company F, Captain George Eiler, Jr., First Lieutenant William Brod, Second Lieutenant T. E. Heath.

Company G, Captain A. L. Williams, First Lieutenant G. K. Morehead, Second Lieutenant Josiah Torr.

Company K, Captain R. R. Bringhurst, First Lieutenant A. J. Diamond, Jr., Second Lieutenant George D. Street.

Company D, Captain H. O. Hastings, First Lieutenant H. J. Crump.

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#### BATTALION OF STATE FENCIBLES.

Major W. Wes. Chew, commanding.

Adjutant Charles Berger. *Staff*.—Quartermaster John H. Benner, Chaplain Henry A. F. Hoyt, Assistant Surgeon M. Dwight, First Lieutenant and Inspector of Rifle Practice James G. Ganly.

Company A, Captain W. A. Witherup, First Lieutenant Morris S. Condon, Jr., Second Lieutenant John D. Bassett.

Company B, Captain George W. Rea, First Lieutenant Joseph A. Ryan.

Company C, Captain W. H. Schwab, First Lieutenant E. C. Cooper, Second Lieutenant R. P. Schellinger.

Company D, Captain T. T. Brazer, First Lieutenant R. L. Barry, Second Lieutenant S. P. Holmes.

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#### GRAY INVINCIBLES.

Captain Charles A. Hailstock, commanding.

First Lieutenant J. A. Griffin, Second Lieutenant Charles Wootten.

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#### KEYSTONE BATTERY A.

Captain M. C. Stafford, commanding.

First Lieutenant Thomas L. Marshall, Second Lieutenant C. W. Marshall, Ensign H. LeGrand. Four guns, four caissons, two Gatling guns.

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#### THIRD BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General John P. S. Gobin, commanding.

*Staff*.—Major Milton A. Gherst, Assistant Adjutant-General; Major James B. Coryell, Inspector; Major Henry P. Moyer, Quartermaster; Major William H. Egle, Surgeon; Major William H. Horn, Commissary; Major John G. Bobb, Ordnance Officer; Major Everett Warren, Judge Advocate. *Aides-de-Camp*.—Captains A. W. Shultz and William O. Coolbaugh.

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BATTERY A, NATIONAL GUARDS, PENNSYLVANIA.



## THIRD BRIGADE BAND.

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## TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Colonel A. H. Stead, commanding.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. Lloyd, Major Jonathan Sweisfort. *Staff*.—Adjutant F. P. Cummings, Quartermaster W. P. Clark, Surgeon E. L. Lumbey, Assistant Surgeons E. S. Hull and M. L. Focht, Chaplain S. P. Hughes, First Lieutenant and Inspector of Rifle Practice W. H. Moyer.

Company D, of Williamsport, Captain G. W. Gilmore, First Lieutenant G. W. McIntosh, Second Lieutenant B. H. Updegraff.

Company G, of Williamsport, Captain Evan Russell, First Lieutenant W. F. Du Four, Second Lieutenant J. T. Gaffey.

Company C, of Milton, Captain W. W. Keifer, First Lieutenant W. H. Straub, Second Lieutenant A. J. Blair.

Company E, of Sunbury, Captain C. M. Clemart, First Lieutenant J. F. Eisley, Second Lieutenant W. S. Wray.

Company H, of Lock Haven, Captain G. A. Brown, First Lieutenant J. N. Farnsworth, Second Lieutenant C. H. Showaker.

Company F, of Danville, Captain W. B. Baldy, First Lieutenant B. F. Spotts, Second Lieutenant E. G. Seidel.

Company A, of Lewisburg, Captain J. P. Brooke, First Lieutenant G. S. Matlack, Second Lieutenant W. F. Barber.

Company B, of Williamsport, Captain William Sweeley, First Lieutenant J. K. Rathmell, Second Lieutenant E. F. Quay.

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## THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

Colonel F. A. Hitchcock, commanding.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Ripple, Major H. A. Coursen. *Staff*.—Adjutant W. S. Miller, Surgeon H. V. Logan, Assistant Surgeons C. L. Frey and H. D. Gardner, Chaplain S. C. Logan, First Lieutenant and Inspector of Rifle Practice Herman Osthans.

Company H, of Providence, Captain J. R. Fish, First Lieutenant W. B. Rockwell, Second Lieutenant G. C. Rodgers.

Company E, of Honesdale, Captain G. H. Whitney, First Lieutenant O. L. Rowland.

Company A, of Scranton, Captain C. C. Mattes, First Lieutenant E. E. Chase, Second Lieutenant M. J. Andrews.



Company C, of Scranton, Captain James Moir, First Lieutenant W. B. Henwood, Second Lieutenant C. W. Gunster,

Company G, of Factoryville, Captain E. C. Smith, First Lieutenant F. E. Proper.

Company D, of Scranton, First Lieutenant W. A. Wilcox.

Company B, of Scranton, Captain William Kellow, First Lieutenant H. R. Madison.

Company I, of Scranton, Captain J. H. Duggan, First Lieutenant T. P. Reagan, Second Lieutenant Henry Davitt.

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#### NINTH REGIMENT.

Colonel Morris J. Keck, commanding.

Lieutenant-Colonel B. F. Stark, Major J. Roberts. *Staff*.—Adjutant J. R. Wright, Quartermaster J. G. Carpenter, Surgeon O. F. Harvey, Assistant Surgeons J. N. Howell and W. B. Brady, Captain W. J. Day, First Lieutenant and Inspector of Rifle Practice C. B. Dougherty, Chaplain S. C. Struthers, A.D.C.; Sergeant-Major A. A. Howell, Quartermaster-Sergeant E. G. Mercur, Commissary-Sergeant J. B. Woodward, Hospital Steward H. C. Tuck, Drum-Major Stewart Barnes.

Company B, of Wilkesbarre, Captain J. B. Horton, First Lieutenant W. S. Marshall, Second Lieutenant B. Krause.

Company C, of Pittston, Captain J. W. Burns, First Lieutenant J. H. Repp, Second Lieutenant J. F. J. Callahan.

Company A, of Sugar Notch, Captain W. H. Broadhead, First Lieutenant C. L. Peck.

Company H, of Pittston, Captain John F. Flannery, First Lieutenant F. Bohan.

Company G, of Nanticoke, First Lieutenant George W. Gruver, Second Lieutenant Thomas Hatch.

Company D, of Wilkesbarre, Captain W. C. Price, First Lieutenant Asher Miner, Second Lieutenant A. C. Campbell.

Company F, of Wilkesbarre, Captain Nelson Straubing, First Lieutenant L. B. Hillard, Second Lieutenant C. H. Kniffen.

Company E, of Parsons, Captain George Wallace, Jr., First Lieutenant Hezekiah Parsons, Second Lieutenant J. S. Rhodes.

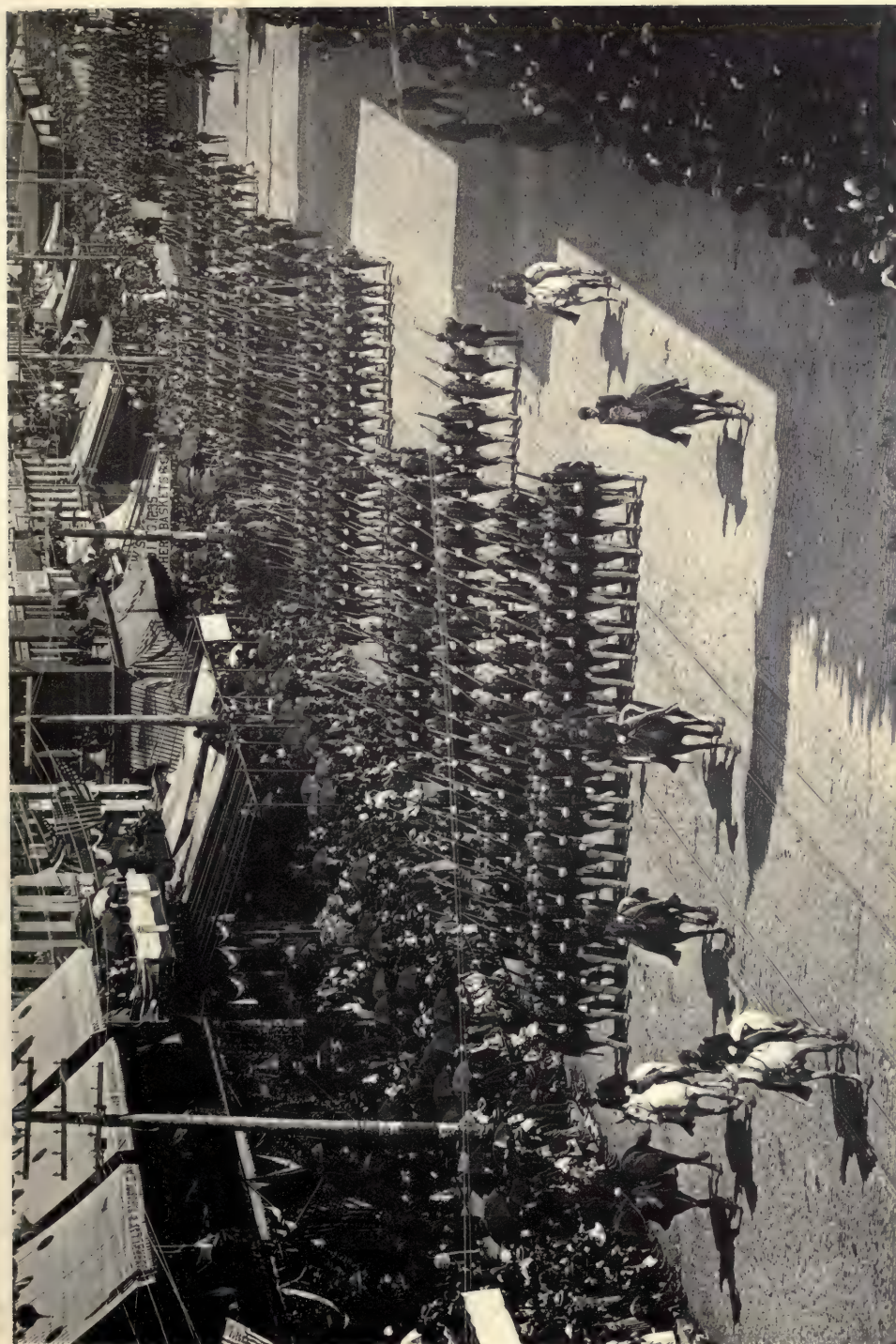
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#### EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Colonel F. J. Magee, commanding.

Major Wallace Guss. *Staff*.—Adjutant J. P. Livergood, Surgeon





EIGHTH REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARDS, PENNSYLVANIA.



S. H. Brehm, Assistant Surgeons C. E. Jauss and J. S. Carpenter, Chaplain D. Eberly, First Lieutenant F. L. Hutton, Inspector of Rifle Practice.

Company D, of Harrisburg, Captain T. F. Maloney, First Lieutenant W. H. Lawset, Second Lieutenant G. E. Reed.

Company E, of Mahanoy City, Captain W. E. Jones, First Lieutenant Andrew Conway, Second Lieutenant G. Britz.

Company C, of Chambersburg, Captain John C. Gerbing, Second Lieutenant H. S. Gillespie.

Company H, of Pottsville, Captain Richard Rahn, First Lieutenant John F. Stermer, Second Lieutenant G. A. Harris.

Company I, of Wrightsville, Captain G. W. Seltzer, First Lieutenant J. W. Minnich, Second Lieutenant Augustus Flury.

Company F, of Girardsville, Captain J. G. Johnston, First Lieutenant Thomas Cranage, Second Lieutenant H. H. Danks.

Company B, of Tamaqua, Captain Gilpin Warrington, First Lieutenant Thomas Prosser, Second Lieutenant William Bishop.

Company G, of Carlisle, Captain E. B. Watts, First Lieutenant W. G. Speck, Second Lieutenant Augustus Gehring.

Company A, of York, Captain E. Z. Strine, First Lieutenant W. H. Keller, Second Lieutenant A. P. Dehoff.

Company K, of St. Clair, Captain W. H. Holmes, First Lieutenant W. P. Furrie, Second Lieutenant A. J. Farrie.

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## FOURTH REGIMENT.

Colonel S. D. Lehr, commanding.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. B. Chase, Major J. R. Roney. *Staff*.—Adjutant C. T. O'Neill, Quartermaster W. R. Klein, Surgeon J. P. Patterson, Assistant Surgeons J. D. Christman and G. H. Haberstaut, Chaplain T. C. Billheimer, First Lieutenant and Inspector of Rifle Practice Morris Hoats.

Company C, of Pinegrove, Captain J. P. Earnest, Second Lieutenant J. W. Umbenhauer.

Company H, of Slatington, Captain H. W. Hankee, First Lieutenant W. H. Keener.

Company B, of Allentown, Captain G. B. North, Second Lieutenant J. A. Medlar.

Company E, of Hamburg, Captain C. F. Seamon, First Lieutenant B. F. Gahris, Second Lieutenant W. A. Scott.



Company D, of Allentown, Captain W. D. Micklay, First Lieutenant W. S. Troxell, Second Lieutenant G. G. Blumer.

Company C, of Columbia, First Lieutenant E. B. Eckman, Second Lieutenant J. D. Slade.

Company A, of Reading, Captain H. J. Christopher, First Lieutenant C. E. Schroeder, Second Lieutenant W. O. Scull.

Company F, of Pottsville, Captain D. C. Henning, First Lieutenant H. J. Reinhard, Second Lieutenant C. Matten.

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#### BATTERY C.

Captain John Denithorne, commanding.

First Lieutenants S. E. Davis and L. D. Haines, Second Lieutenant M. A. Young, Assistant Surgeon G. N. Highlay.

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#### SECOND BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General John A. Wiley, commanding.

*Staff*.—Major Charles Miller, Assistant Adjutant-General; Major Frank K. Patterson, Inspector; Major W. W. Greenland, Quartermaster; Major James E. Silliman, Surgeon; Major Austin Curtin, Commissary; Major Samuel Hazlett, Ordnance Officer; Major W. F. Braden, Judge Advocate. *Aides-de-Camp*.—Captains George C. Hamilton and James H. Murdock.

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#### SECOND BRIGADE BAND.

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#### TENTH REGIMENT.

Colonel Alexander L. Hawkins, commanding.

Lieutenant-Colonel James B. R. Streator, Major R. H. McCaskey. *Staff*.—Adjutant S. B. Hays, Quartermaster V. E. Williams, Surgeon Frank McDonald, Assistant Surgeon John Purman, Chaplain W. L. McGrew; Inspector of Rifle Practice, M. R. Smith.

Company A, of Monongahela, Captain J. T. Armstrong, First Lieutenant John P. Nichols, Second Lieutenant E. Westcott.

Company B, of New Brighton, Captain J. P. Sherwood, Second Lieutenant H. C. Cuthbertson.

Company C, of Uniontown, Captain D. M. Biern, Second Lieutenant L. H. Frasher.

Company D, of Freedom, Captain G. W. Fresch, First Lieutenant A. L. Large, Second Lieutenant F. Bryant.

Company H, of Washington, Captain W. W. Mowry, First Lieutenant J. E. Burnett, Second Lieutenant E. F. Kirk.



Company I, of Greensburg, Captain J. M. Laird, Lieutenant J. Keenan.

Company K, of Waynesburg, Captain J. M. Smith, First Lieutenant F. B. Throckmorton, Second Lieutenant B. Miller.

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## FIFTEENTH REGIMENT.

Colonel W. A. Kreps, commanding.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Rupert, Major J. J. Frazier. *Staff*.—Adjutant D. P. Packard, Surgeon S. Heilman, Assistant Surgeon W. L. DeWolfe, First Lieutenant and Inspector of Rifle Practice J. L. Caldwell.

Company A, of Erie, Captain O. S. Riblet, First Lieutenant R. T. Duncan, Second Lieutenant Edward Weindorf.

Company B, of Meadville, Captain F. C. Baker, First Lieutenant I. J. Dunn.

Company C, of Erie, Captain D. S. Crawford.

Company D, of Clarion, Captain A. J. Davis, Second Lieutenant C. E. Thompson.

Company E, of Butler, Captain W. T. Mechling, Second Lieutenant A. M. Berland.

Company F, of Grove City, Captain W. J. Weyman, First Lieutenant J. W. Campbell.

Company G, of Sharon, Captain W. H. Hanna, Second Lieutenant Terry Reeves.

Company K, of Greenville Second Lieutenant D. F. Mertz.

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## EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT.

Colonel N. M. Smith, commanding.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. P. Rutledge, Major J. T. Speer. *Staff*.—Quartermaster C. E. Brown, Surgeon T. L. Hazzard, Assistant Surgeons J. H. Price, C. C. Wiley, and J. S. Mahon, Chaplain J. L. Milligan, First Lieutenant and Inspector of Rifle Practice Robert Wray.

Company A, First Lieutenant C. H. Roessing, Second Lieutenant Charles Reese.

Company B, First Lieutenant J. M. Nellis.

Company C, Captain E. M. McCombs.

Company D, First Lieutenant B. E. Aarons, Second Lieutenant J. W. Baird.

Company E, Captain G. J. Bochart.

Company F, Captain W. M. Avil, First Lieutenant S. W. Hooper.  
 Company G, Captain J. P. Penney, Second Lieutenant H. F. Davis.  
 Company H, Captain R. W. A. Simmons.  
 Company I, of McKeesport, Captain O. C. Coone.  
 Company K, of McKeesport, Captain W. L. Adams.

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## FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

Colonel James Glenn, commanding.

Lieutenant-Colonel P. D. Parchment, Major W. J. Glenn. *Staff*.—  
 Adjutant James F. Robb, Quartermaster R. C. Patterson, Surgeon J.  
 G. McCandless, Assistant Surgeons W. M. C. Johnston and A. A. E.  
 McCandless, Chaplain Latshan McGuire, First Lieutenant and In-  
 spector of Rifle Practice W. S. Brown.

Company A, Captain E. L. Huff, First Lieutenant Henry Schmidt.

Company B, Captain G. R. Taylor, Second Lieutenant F. E. Cun-  
 ningham.

Company C, Captain J. W. Nesbit, First Lieutenant J. A. Wibbe,  
 Second Lieutenant R. W. Wallace.

Company E, Captain J. R. Day, Second Lieutenant H. J. Smith.

Company F, Captain A. G. Tim, Second Lieutenant A. T. Easton.

Company G, Captain J. L. Graham, First Lieutenant W. J.  
 Hamilton.

Company I, Captain W. E. Thompson, First Lieutenant J. B. Ham-  
 ilton, Second Lieutenant W. H. Martin.

Company K, Captain E. S. Hill, First Lieutenant Jacob Straten-  
 berger, Second Lieutenant M. W. Bell.

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## SIXTEENTH REGIMENT.

Colonel W. J. Hulings, commanding.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. O. Parmlee, Major T. R. Cowell. *Staff*.—  
 Adjutant H. McSweeney, Quartermaster D. D. Grant, Surgeon J. D.  
 F. Arters, Assistant Surgeon F. W. Whitcomb, Chaplain W. F. Wood,  
 First Lieutenant and Inspector of Rifle Practice Thomas Conneely.

Company A, of Corry, Captain M. N. Baker, First Lieutenant J. L.  
 Turner, Second Lieutenant J. F. Austin.

Company C, Captain J. C. Fox, Second Lieutenant Andrew Burns.

Company D, of Oil City, Captain F. S. Merchant, First Lieutenant  
 W. H. Hutter.

Company E, of Cooperstown, Captain L. L. Ray, Second Lieutenant G. N. Crodle.

Company F, of Franklin, Captain G. C. Rickards, First Lieutenant G. E. Ridgway.

Company H, of Ridgway, Captain W. H. Horton, Second Lieutenant C. F. Geary.

Company I, of Warren, Captain J. M. Siegfried, Second Lieutenant W. P. Mitchell.

Company K, of Titusville, Captain M. R. Rouse, First Lieutenant W. H. McDonald, Second Lieutenant W. T. McKenzie.

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## FIFTH REGIMENT.

Colonel Theodore Burchfield, commanding.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry T. Hale, Major James F. Mickel. *Staff*.—Adjutant W. C. Westfall, Quartermaster C. G. McMillen, Major and Surgeon Andrew Stayer, Assistant Surgeons N. Frank Ehrenfield and Francis McC. Christy, First Lieutenant and Inspector of Rifle Practice D. C. Burns.

Company A, of Curwensville, Captain John R. Fee, First Lieutenant Frank L. Robinson.

Company B, of Bellefonte, Captain Amos Mullen, First Lieutenant J. D. Geissinger.

Company C, of Hollidaysburg, Captain Martin Bell, Jr., Second Lieutenant John H. West.

Company F, of Indiana, Captain A. C. Braughler, Second Lieutenant Oliver Frey.

Company G, of Lewistown, First Lieutenant Lewis Stayle, Second Lieutenant J. S. Stackpole.

Company H, of Johnstown, Captain Edwin T. Carswell, First Lieutenant F. W. Coxe, Second Lieutenant H. W. Cope.

Company I, of Bedford, Captain Dexter White, First Lieutenant S. S. Crouse, Second Lieutenant C. H. White.

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## BATTERY B.

Captain A. E. Hunt, commanding.

First Lieutenants George Sheppard and J. D. Watson, Second Lieutenant F. F. Turner, Assistant Surgeon W. M. Brinton.

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## PROVISIONAL BRIGADE OF CADETS.

Lieutenant-Colonel O. C. Bosbyshell, Second Regiment, commanding.

*Staff.*—Lieutenant E. Budd Howell, Company B, Second Regiment; Sergeant J. C. Miller, Cadets Second Regiment; Captain David Bayard Stulb, Girard College Cadets.

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## GIRARD COLLEGE CADETS.

Colonel Joseph R. C. Ward, commanding.

Adjutant Joseph B. Erskine, Quartermaster Harry P. Engle, Sergeant-Major Walt. Meeker, Quartermaster-Sergeant Her. Arnold.

5

## BAND—DRUM CORPS.

40

Company A, Captain Albert H. Jones, Lieutenant Aug. W. Rauch.

Company B, Captain Wm. M. Roberts, Lieutenant Philip Momberger.

Company C, Captain Philip S. Neison, Lieutenant Frank Boas.

Company D, Captain Washington W. Alexander, Lieutenant Wm. Kyle.

Company E, First Lieutenant Wm. F. McBride, Second Lieutenant Andrew Wright.

Company F, First Lieutenant Horace J. Mullen, Second Lieutenant Philip Schuler.

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## SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' INSTITUTE CADETS.

Major H. F. Spicer, commanding.

*Staff.*—Adjutant William Applegate, Quartermaster Edward Davis.

Company A, Captain William Kintner, Lieutenant Martin Rinker.

Company B, Captain L. McMullen, Lieutenant Samuel Leming.

Company C, Captain Robert E. Schimpf, Lieutenant J. Young.

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## CITY GRAYS' CADET CORPS.

(Of Harrisburg.)

Captain Joseph B. Hutchinson, commanding.

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## SECOND REGIMENT CADET CORPS.

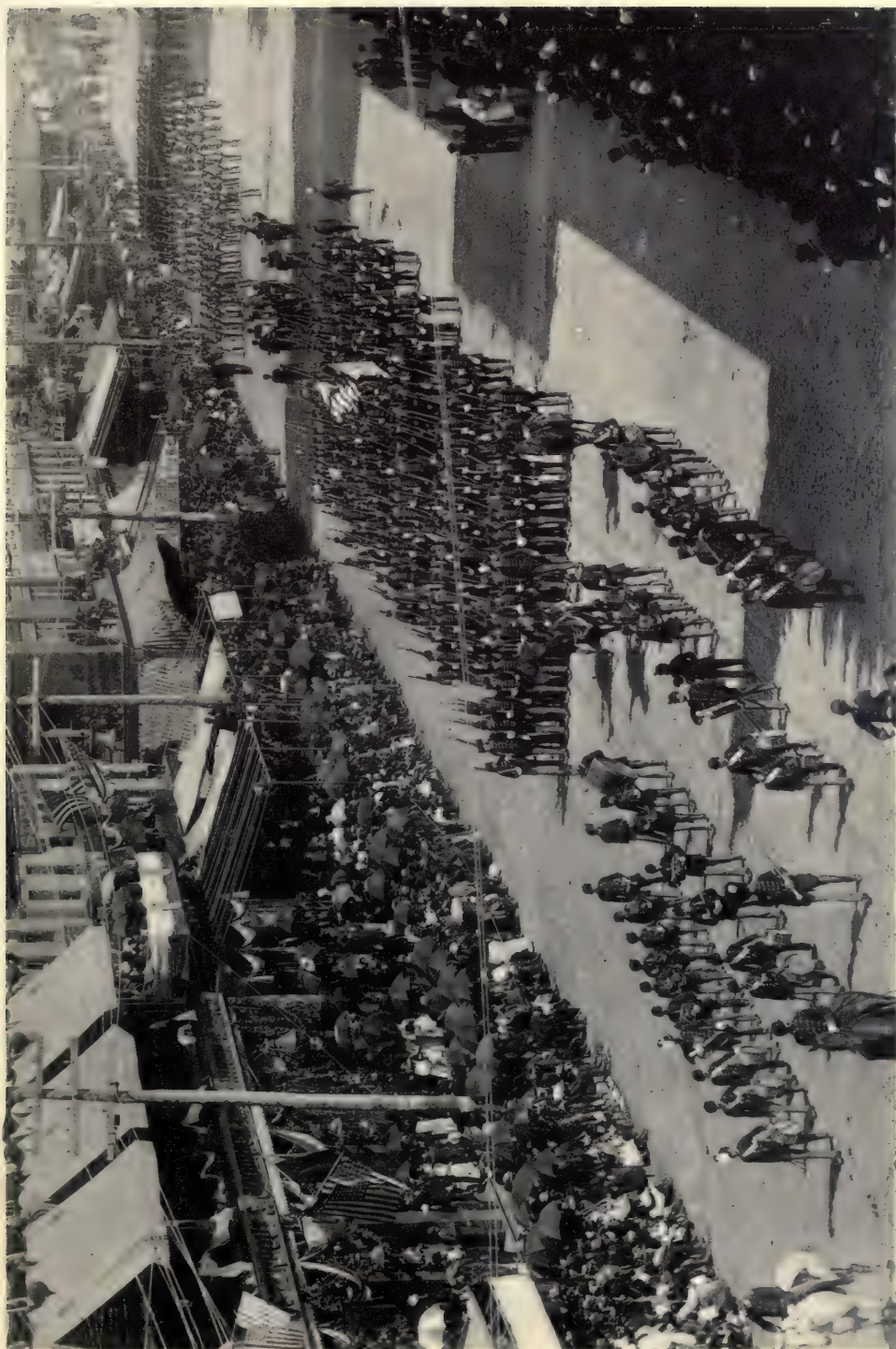
Captain Adolph Hartung, commanding.

First Lieutenant Lewis A. Buchy, Second Lieutenant Frederick J. Hartung.

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Total, Pennsylvania . . . . . 6928



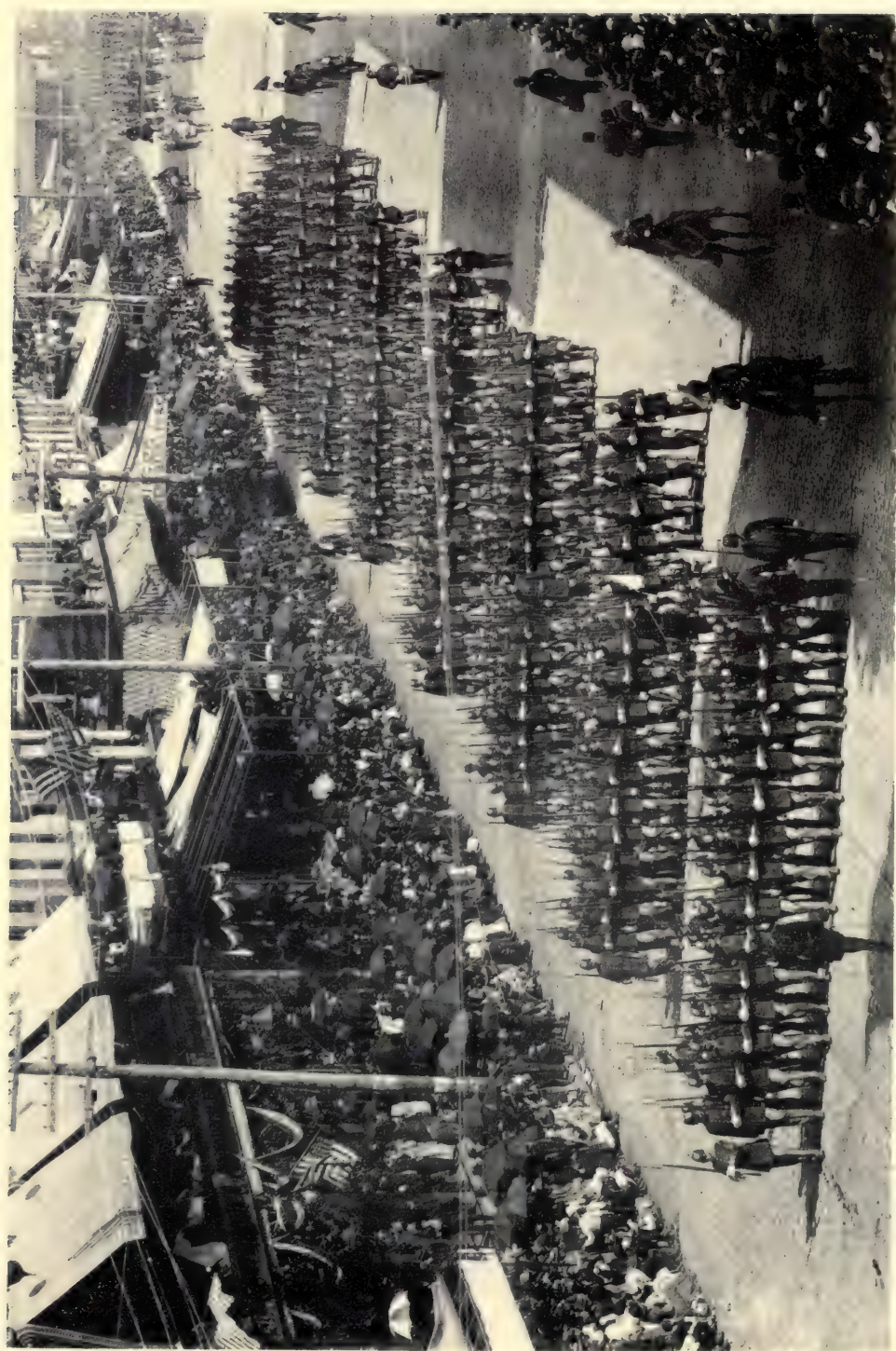


GIRARD COLLEGE CADET.









THIRD REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARDS, NEW JERSEY.

FOOTBRIDGE

10-10-14



## NEW JERSEY

*Governor.*—ROBERT S. GREEN.

*Staff.*—Brevet Major-General William S. Stryker, Adjutant-General; Brevet Major-General Lewis Perrine, Quartermaster-General; Brigadier-General John D. McGill, Surgeon-General; Brigadier-General J. Watts Kearny, Inspector-General; Brigadier-General Bird W. Spencer, Inspector-General of Rifle Practice; Colonel Charles G. Garrison, Judge-Advocate-General. *Aides-de-Camp.*—Colonel Charles W. Thomae, Colonel Rufus King, Colonel John Mueller, Colonel William F. Abbott, Colonel George B. M. Harvey, Colonel William C. Heppenheimer, Colonel George G. Green, Colonel Isaac S. Snedeker.

Division Commander, Major-General JOSEPH W. PLUME.

*Staff.*—Colonel Marvin Dodd, Assistant Adjutant-General; Colonel George E. P. Howard, Inspector; Colonel Edward L. Welling, Surgeon; Lieutenant-Colonel George W. Terriberry, Quartermaster; Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Meeker, Paymaster; Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick S. Fish, Judge Advocate; Colonel A. Judson Clark, Chief of Artillery. *Aides-de-Camp.*—Major William Strange, Major William S. Righter.

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## SECOND BRIGADE.

Brevet Major-General William J. Sewell, commanding.

*Staff.*—Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas S. Chambers, Assistant Adjutant-General; Colonel Daniel B. Murphy, Inspector; Lieutenant-Colonel Franklin Gauntt, Surgeon; Major William M. Palmer, Quartermaster; Major Kenneth J. Duncan, Paymaster; Major Franklin C. Woolman, Judge Advocate; Major Alexander C. Oliphant, Engineer and Signal Officer. *Aide-de-Camp.*—Captain Hamilton Markley.

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## THIRD REGIMENT.

Colonel Elihu H. Ropes, commanding.

Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin A. Lee, Major John H. Stroud. *Staff.*—First Lieutenant John Mandeville, Adjutant; First Lieutenant C. Mortimer Hawkins, Quartermaster; First Lieutenant Nathan V. Compton, Paymaster; Major Wilmer Hodgson, Surgeon; Captain Victor Mravlag, Assistant Surgeon; Captain Otis A. Glazebrook, Chaplain; Captain John V. Alstrom, Judge Advocate; Captain Benjamin P. Holmes, Inspector of Rifle Practice; First Lieutenant Julius C. Shailer, Commanding Gun Detachment.

Company A, Captain Jacob R. Borden, First Lieutenant Albert D. McCabe, Second Lieutenant Jerome R. Muddell.

Company B, Captain Charles Morris, First Lieutenant William T. Cobb, Second Lieutenant Thomas A. Curtis.

Company C, Captain William H. DeHart, First Lieutenant Charles D. Angus, Second Lieutenant George H. Darling.

Company D, Captain Charles R. Dey, First Lieutenant Robert W. Watson, Second Lieutenant Joseph Kay.

Company E, Captain Henry A. Palmer, First Lieutenant John C. Lucas, Second Lieutenant Charles Steinfels.

Company F, Captain Frank L. Sheldon, First Lieutenant Benjamin F. King, Second Lieutenant George F. Morris.

Company G, Captain William Warner, First Lieutenant Asbury F. Bedle, Second Lieutenant Gustave Maurer.

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#### FOURTH REGIMENT—FIRST BRIGADE.

(Temporarily attached to Second Brigade.)

Colonel Samuel D. Dickinson, commanding.

Lieutenant-Colonel P. Farmer Wanser, Major Hugh H. Abernethy. *Staff*.—First Lieutenant Benjamin M. Gerardin, Adjutant; First Lieutenant Alvin H. Graff, Quartermaster; First Lieutenant Frank J. Mathews, Paymaster; Major Mortimer Lampson, Surgeon; First Lieutenant Stephen V. Morris, Assistant Surgeon; Captain John L. Scudder, Chaplain; Captain John Briggs, Judge Advocate; Captain Abram P. Bush, Inspector of Rifle Practice; First Lieutenant Robert G. Smith, Commanding Gun Detachment.

Company A, Captain E. Heyward Bowly, First Lieutenant John W. Aymar, Second Lieutenant Emile A. Noltemeyer.

Company B, Captain Charles A. Stelling, First Lieutenant Warren S. Colegrove, Second Lieutenant Enos Vreeland.

Company C, Captain John Graham, First Lieutenant Robert Berry, Second Lieutenant William H. S. Nodyne.

Company D, Captain Frederick W. Hering, First Lieutenant Godfrey G. Dillaway, Second Lieutenant George P. Babcock.

Company E, Captain Charles W. Dowd, First Lieutenant Arthur L. Steele.

Company F, Captain William B. Mason, First Lieutenant John G. Berrian, Jr., Second Lieutenant George W. Russell, Jr.

(First Battalion, temporarily attached to Fourth Regiment.)

Company A, Captain John R. Beam, First Lieutenant Henry Muzzy, Second Lieutenant Joseph C. Earnshaw.

Company B, Captain Robert H. Fordyce, First Lieutenant Augustus VanGieson, Second Lieutenant Charles Reynolds.

Company C, Captain William F. Decker, First Lieutenant Walter VanEmbarg, Second Lieutenant James Parker.

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#### SIXTH REGIMENT.

Colonel William H. Cooper, commanding.

Lieutenant-Colonel George A. Cheever, Major William H. Stansbury. *Staff*.—First Lieutenant Christopher S. Magrath, Adjutant; First Lieutenant George G. Felton, Quartermaster; Captain Nathan Haines, Paymaster; Major Edmund L. B. Godfrey, Surgeon; First Lieutenant George T. Robinson, Assistant Surgeon; Captain Clarence A. Adams, Chaplain; Captain Edward A. Armstrong, Judge Advocate; Captain DeLancey G. Walker, Inspector of Rifle Practice.

Company A, Captain John I. Shinn, First Lieutenant Joseph F. Clime, Second Lieutenant Charles H. Wooden.

Company B, Captain Robert M. Hillman, First Lieutenant Jesse H. Carey, Second Lieutenant William P. Mockett.

Company C, Captain William B. E. Miller, First Lieutenant Charles C. Walz, Second Lieutenant John Miller.

Company D, Captain Charles S. Barnard, First Lieutenant George C. Randall, Second Lieutenant Ulysses G. Lee.

Company E, Captain Edmund Dubois, Jr., First Lieutenant Benjamin W. Cloud, Second Lieutenant Eugene P. Fougeray.

Company F, Captain James V. Cain, First Lieutenant John W. Adams, Second Lieutenant Michael J. Swift.

Company H, Captain George W. Reeves, First Lieutenant Robert C. Hill, Second Lieutenant James T. Bailey.

Company K, Captain Oliver W. Vernal, First Lieutenant Frank B. Potter, Second Lieutenant John A. Hurrell.

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#### SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Colonel Richard A. Donnelly, commanding.

Lieutenant-Colonel John C. Patterson, Major Michael Hurley. *Staff*.—Captain Charles H. W. Vansciver, Adjutant; Captain George T. Cranmer, Quartermaster; Captain William H. Earley, Paymaster;

Major H. Waldburg Coleman, Surgeon; First Lieutenant Charles B. Leavitt, Assistant Surgeon; Captain Henry M. Barbour, Chaplain; Captain Francis C. Lowthorp, Jr., Judge Advocate; Captain Charles Y. Bamford, Inspector of Rifle Practice; First Lieutenant Richard R. Whitehead, Commanding Gun Detachment.

Company A, Captain William H. Skirm, First Lieutenant Joseph M. Forst, Second Lieutenant Augustus F. Stoll.

Company B, Captain Philip C. Kulp, First Lieutenant George L. Forman, Second Lieutenant William G. Maddock.

Company C, Captain Charles A. Slack, First Lieutenant George W. Kroesen, Second Lieutenant Reuben M. Hartman.

Company D, Captain John E. Walsh, First Lieutenant William Clancey, Second Lieutenant John Cody.

Company E, Captain Andrew J. Buck, First Lieutenant John W. Hulse, Second Lieutenant Andrew H. Schanck.

Company F, Captain Charles E. Merritt, First Lieutenant Winfield S. Gale, Second Lieutenant Micajah E. Matlack.

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#### GATLING GUN.

Company B, Captain Robert R. Eckendorff, First Lieutenant John R. Jones, Second Lieutenant George W. Garton.

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#### SEA-COAST ARTILLERY.

Company A, Captain James Brady, First Lieutenant Joseph Whelan, Second Lieutenant Harry Brady.

61

Total, New Jersey—Officers . . . . 175

Men . . . . 2117

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 2292

#### GEORGIA.

*Governor.*—JOHN B. GORDON.

*Staff.*—Colonel C. H. Olmstead, Quartermaster-General and Chief of Staff; Lieutenant-Colonel Wilberforce Daniel, Lieutenant-Colonel E. B. Smith, Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. Harper, Lieutenant-Colonel George H. Waring, Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. M. Daly, Lieutenant-Colonel Seaton Grantland, Lieutenant-Colonel Edward E. Yonge, Lieutenant-Colonel E. J. Murphy, Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Shepherd.

11

#### ATLANTA RIFLES.

Captain A. C. Sneed, Second Lieutenant W. J. Kuhns.

30



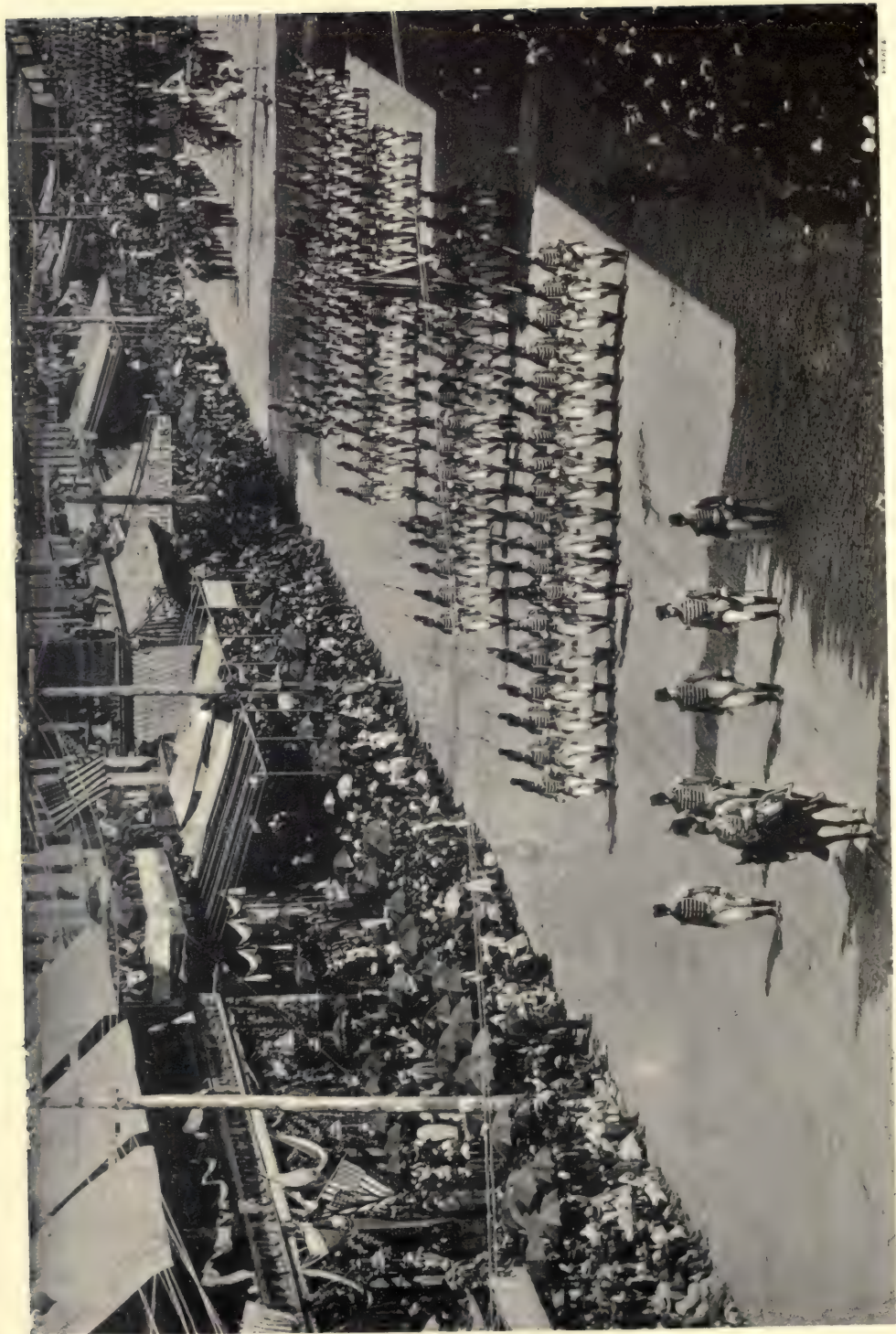


GOVERNOR GORDON OF GEORGIA AND STAFF.









FIRST GOVERNOR'S FOOT GUARD, CONNECTICUT.



## CONNECTICUT.

*Governor.*—PHINEAS C. LOUNSBURY.

*Staff.*—Brigadier-General Frederick E. Camp, Adjutant-General; Brigadier-General Charles Olmstead, Quartermaster-General; Brigadier-General Charles James Fox, Surgeon-General; Brigadier-General John B. Clapp, Commissary-General; Brigadier-General Charles H. Pine, Paymaster-General. *Aides-de-Camp.*—Colonel Samuel B. Horne, Colonel Selah G. Blakeman, Colonel J. Dwight Chaffee, Colonel Edwin H. Mathewson. Colonel George M. White, Assistant Adjutant-General. Lieutenant-Colonel Henry C. Morgan, Assistant Quartermaster-General.

13

COLT'S ARMORY BAND.

26

FIRST COMPANY GOVERNOR'S FOOT GUARD.

Major John C. Kinney, commanding.

Captain and First Lieutenant James C. Pratt, Second Lieutenant Theodore C. Naedele, Third Lieutenant J. Robert Dwyer, Fourth Lieutenant Fayette C. Clark, Ensign Horace G. Lord.

102

## MASSACHUSETTS.

FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY.

First Brigade, M.V.M.

FIRST REGIMENT BUGLE, FIFE, AND DRUM CORPS.

REEVES' AMERICAN BAND.

30

Colonel Austin C. Wellington, commanding.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas R. Mathews, Major James F. Jackson, Major Charles L. Hovey, Major Fred. G. King. *Staff.*—First Lieutenant and Adjutant W. W. Kellett, First Lieutenant and Quartermaster Francis Batcheller, Major and Surgeon Otis H. Marion, First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon Howard S. Dearing, First Lieutenant and Paymaster Horace B. Parker, First Lieutenant and Inspector of Rifle Practice Henry G. Wood, Chaplain Rev. M. J. Savage. *Non-Commissioned Staff.*—Sergeant-Major Leroy M. Bickford, Quartermaster-Sergeant Lewis F. Gray, Hospital Steward Herbert L. Smith, Drum Major James F. Clark.

16

Company A, Captain Frank H. Briggs.

Company B, Captain Frank W. Dallinger.

Company C, Captain Perlle A. Dyar.

Company D, Captain Joseph H. Frothingham.

Company E, Captain William Sanders.  
 Company F, Captain George A. King.  
 Company G, Captain Wm. L. Fox.  
 Company H, Captain Henry W. Atkins.  
 Company I, Captain Nathan E. Leach.  
 Company K, Captain Henry Parkinson, Jr.  
 Company L, Captain Henry Carstensen.  
 Company M, Captain Sierra L. Braley.

#### FIRST CORPS OF CADETS, M. V. M.

##### BOSTON CADET BAND.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas F. Edmands, commanding.

Major George R. Rogers. *Staff*.—First Lieutenant and Adjutant J. E. R. Hill, First Lieutenant and Quartermaster Charles C. Melcher, Major and Surgeon William L. Richardson, First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon Charles M. Green, Captain and Paymaster Charles E. Stevens. *Non-Commissioned Staff*.—Sergeant-Major Luther H. Wightman, Quartermaster-Sergeant Edward J. Hathorne, Hospital Steward Thomas F. Sherman, Drum-Major James T. Baldwin.

Company A, Captain Francis H. Appleton.

Company B, Captain W. H. Alline.

Company C, Captain Andrew Robeson.

Company D, Captain Henry B. Rice.

Total Massachusetts . . . . . 954

#### MARYLAND.

*Governor*.—HENRY LLOYD.

*Staff*.—Major-General James Howard, Adjutant-General; Brigadier-General Clinton P. Paine, Chief of Cavalry; Brigadier-General Edmund Law Rogers, Quartermaster-General; Brigadier-General T. Herbert Shriver, Commissary-General; Brigadier-General Joseph B. Seth, Judge-Advocate-General; Colonel William H. Love, Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General. *Aides-de-Camp*.—Colonel Robert Ober, Colonel E. C. McSherry, Colonel George W. Parsons, Colonel Louis Strasburger, Colonel Heinrich C. Tieck. Sergeant Summerfield Bull, Staff Orderly.



F. OUTREDAUNT

PHILADELPHIA

THE BOSTON CADETS.





## FIRST BRIGADE M. N. G.

Brigadier-General Stewart Brown, commanding.

*Staff*.—Colonel F. W. Brune, Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff; Colonel John S. Saunders, Inspector; Major Robert D. Selden, Commissary of Subsistence; Major Samuel H. Lyon, Ordnance Officer; Major E. Calvin Williams, Judge Advocate. *Aides-de-Camp*.—Captain George W. Wood, Captain Chauncey Brooks.

8

## FIRST REGIMENT M. N. G.\*

(Composed of Companies A, B, C, G, H, I, and K of that regiment; Companies A and C Second Battalion I. M. N. G.; and Company B Fourth Battalion I. M. N. G.)

Colonel Henry Kyd Douglas, commanding.

*Staff*.—Captain Charles A. Little, Adjutant; Captain Charles W. Adams, Commissary of Subsistence; Captain Isidor Becker, Quartermaster; Captain A. G. Alford, Ordnance Officer; Major S. F. Thomas, Surgeon; Captain W. Clement Claude, Assistant Surgeon.

Company A, First Regiment, Captain Quitman S. J. Beckley, First Lieutenant Charles B. Tyson, Second Lieutenant W. H. Shipley.

Company B, First Regiment, Captain William P. Lane, First Lieutenant J. C. Roulette, Second Lieutenant John L. Cost.

Company C, First Regiment, Captain E. D. Danner, First Lieutenant William M. Gaither, Second Lieutenant Rodney T. Glisan.

Company G, First Regiment, Second Lieutenant James C. Porter, commanding.

Company H, First Regiment, First Lieutenant Edmund G. Wardin, commanding; Second Lieutenant Edward J. Sinclair.

Company I, First Regiment, Captain Charles B. McClean, First Lieutenant Robert Pilon, Second Lieutenant Charles R. Chew.

Company K, First Regiment, Captain George T. Robinson, First Lieutenant William S. B. Tritel, Second Lieutenant Hiram Shutt.

Company A, Second Battalion, Captain H. White, First Lieutenant L. C. Madore, Second Lieutenant John F. White.

Company C, Second Battalion, First Lieutenant William McDermott, Second Lieutenant Joseph Furlong.

Company B, Fourth Battalion, Captain L. Allison Wilmer, First Lieutenant George W. Gray, Second Lieutenant H. Heber Boswell. 479

## FIFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY M. N. G.

Colonel Charles D. Gaither, commanding.

Lieutenant-Colonel William A. Boykin. *Staff*.—Captain W. Kenyon Whiting, Adjutant; Captain Robert J. Miller, Quartermaster; Major William H. Crim, Surgeon; Captain Frank West, Assistant Surgeon; Captain E. C. Johnson; Commissary of Subsistence; Captain Bradley Stokes, Ordnance Officer.

Company A, Second Lieutenant Allan McLane.

Company B, Captain Frank Markoe, Second Lieutenant Henry T. Daly.

Company C, Captain Robert P. Brown, First Lieutenant George W. Wonderly, Second Lieutenant Edmund G. Cook.

Company D, Captain George C. Cole, First Lieutenant George F. Search.

Company E, Captain William G. Foster, First Lieutenant Harry Pennington, Second Lieutenant Guy R. Stoner.

Company F, Second Lieutenant Janon Fisher.

Company G, First Lieutenant J. Frank Phillips, commanding.

Company H, Captain Charles F. Albers, First Lieutenant Thos. D. Harrison.

Company I, Captain N. Lee Goldsborough, First Lieutenant R. D. Coale, Second Lieutenant Harry M. Hoen.

Company K, Captain Robert Riddell Brown, First Lieutenant Drayton M. Hite, Second Lieutenant Robert A. Welch.

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## BATTALION BALTIMORE LIGHT INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Harry A. Barry, commanding.

*Staff*.—Captain George R. Browning, Adjutant; Captain D. F. Pennington, Quartermaster; Captain Joseph B. Phipps, Commissary of Subsistence; Major J. Dimmit Norris, Surgeon; Captain P. Lenfield Perkin, Chaplain; Captain Frank Moore, Paymaster; Captain W. B. Finney, Ordnance Officer.

Company A, Captain R. Fuller Shryock, First Lieutenant Frederick J. Mosher, Second Lieutenant J. K. Routson.

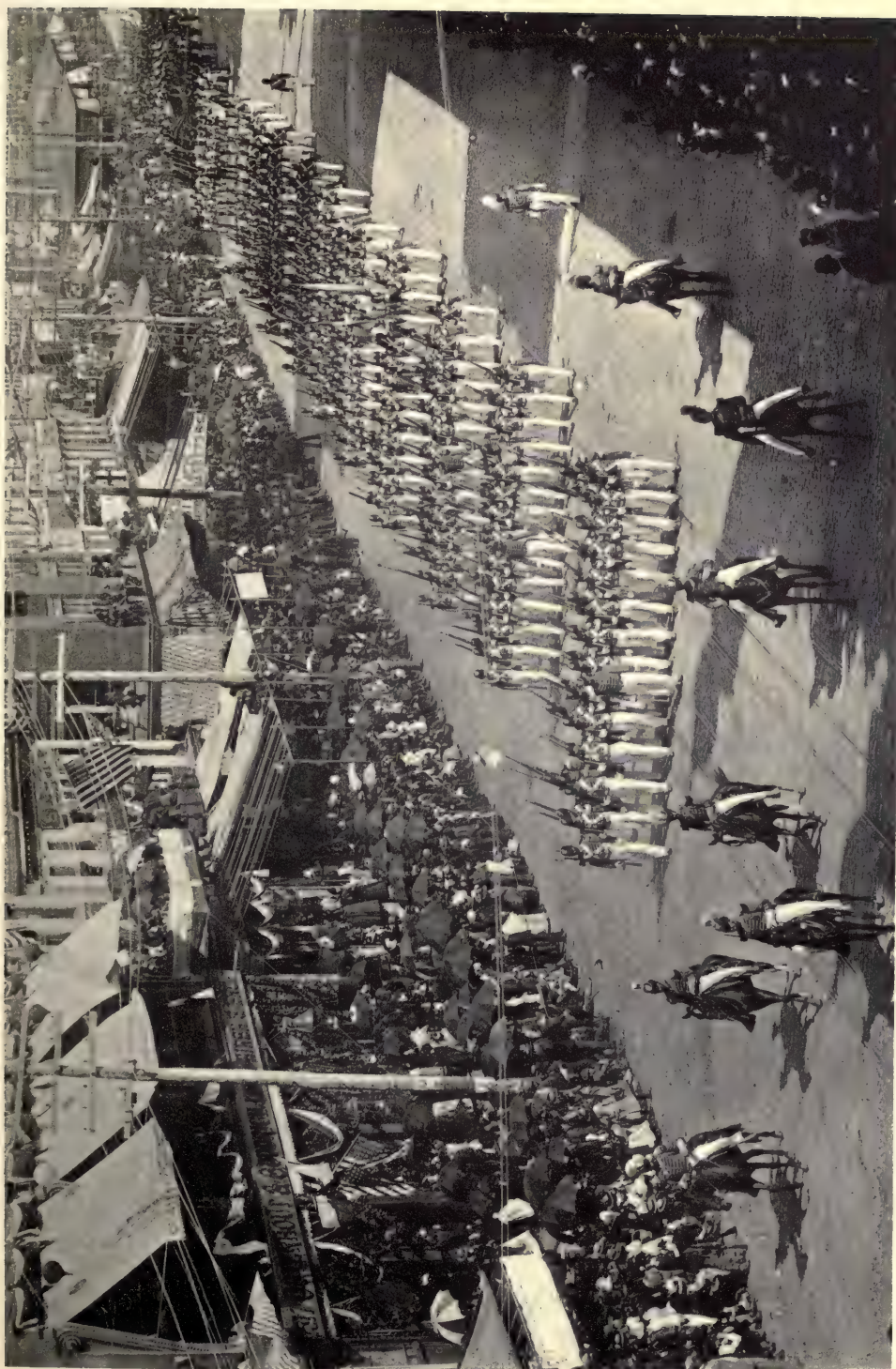
Company B, Captain George F. Haupt, First Lieutenant Birkhead Rouse, Second Lieutenant F. K. Miller.

Company C, Captain William D. Robinson, First Lieutenant Charles G. Griffith.

Company D, Captain John W. Cruett, First Lieutenant Benjamin M. Cross, Second Lieutenant James F. Shaffer.

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FIFTH REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARDS, MARYLAND.









OFFICERS AND PRIVATES OF BUTLER GUARDS, SOUTH CAROLINA.

## THIRD BATTALION INFANTRY M. N. G.

(Four companies and Company A, Fourth Battalion.)

Lieutenant-Colonel James L. Woolford, commanding.

*Staff*.—Captain George R. Ash, Adjutant.

Company A, Third Battalion, Captain W. J. Purnell, First Lieutenant David L. Sloan, Second Lieutenant W. A. Wright.

Company B, Third Battalion, Captain Robert R. Calder, First Lieutenant Frank E. Dwyer, Second Lieutenant S. Z. Wickes.

Company C, Third Battalion, Captain Edward Roberts, First Lieutenant J. B. Bocock, Second Lieutenant Richard M. Roberts.

Company D, Third Battalion, Captain Robert G. Henry, First Lieutenant Levin W. Bothum.

Company A, Fourth Battalion, Captain William F. Chesley, First Lieutenant W. H. Hayden.

114

## UNATTACHED COLORED COMPANIES.

Baltimore Rifles, Captain George M. Matthews, First Lieutenant John A. Bishop, Second Lieutenant William E. Tilghman. 64

Monumental City Guards, Captain William R. Spencer, First Lieutenant Peter W. Wilson, Second Lieutenant Jesse L. Dandridge. 63

Total Maryland . . . . . 1332

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

## GOVERNORS' GUARD OF COLUMBIA.

Captain Willie Jones, First Lieutenant E. E. Calvo, Second Lieutenant W. K. Duffie. 34

## BUTLER GUARDS OF GREENVILLE.

Captain J. C. Boyd, First Lieutenant W. A. Hunt, Second Lieutenant W. C. Beacham. 32

## VIRGINIA.

Colonel C. C. Wertenbaker, Third Regiment, commanding.

*Staff*.—Major S. A. Bilisoly, Surgeon; Captain Charles Culpeper, Assistant Surgeon; Captain James H. Walker, Quartermaster; Lieutenant M. F. Roberts, Acting Adjutant; J. Strode Barbour, Sergeant-Major. 6

## DRUM CORPS OF FIRST REGIMENT.

Company B (Walker Light Guard of Richmond), First Regiment, Captain Henry C. Jones, Acting First Lieutenant C. G. Bossieux, Second Lieutenant Julian R. Tennant.

Company E (Old Dominion Guard of Portsmouth), Fourth Regiment, Captain J. M. Binford, Acting First Lieutenant R. T. Matteson, Second Lieutenant R. E. Warren.

Company F (Alexandria Light Infantry), Third Regiment, Captain George A. Mushbach, First Lieutenant Samuel L. Monroe, Second Lieutenant Albert Bryan.

Winchester Light Infantry, Captain Joseph A. Nulton, First Lieutenant R. E. Trenary, Acting Second Lieutenant James C. Baker.

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## NEW YORK.

Brigadier-General Louis Fitzgerald, commanding.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas H. Barber, Assistant Adjutant-General. *Staff*.—Major Auguste P. Montant, Inspector; Major Stephen H. Olin, Judge Advocate; Major Wendell Goodwin, Quartermaster; Major C. Lawrence Perkins, Commissary; Major Robert V. McKim, Surgeon; Major Paul Dana, Ordnance Officer; Major Edmund C. Stanton, Signal Officer; Major Clarence H. Eagle, Inspector Rifle Practice. *Aides-de-Camp*.—Captain W. Emlin Roosevelt, Captain Francis R. Appleton. *Orderlies*.—Sergeant Wm. F. McConnell, Sergeant John S. Lutz, Standard Bearer; Sergeant John N. Allen, Trumpeter; Private Henry J. Jordan, Private James S. Spears.

20

## PROVISIONAL REGIMENT.

Colonel Edward F. Gaylor, Forty-seventh Regiment, commanding.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick S. Benson, Major John G. Eddy. *Staff*.—Adjutant Wm. H. Hubbell, Quartermaster Edward Milner, Commissary Warren E. Smith, Inspector of Rifle Practice Alvah G. Brown, Surgeon E. H. Ashwin, Assistant Surgeon Geo. C. Jeffery, Chaplain Newland Maynard.

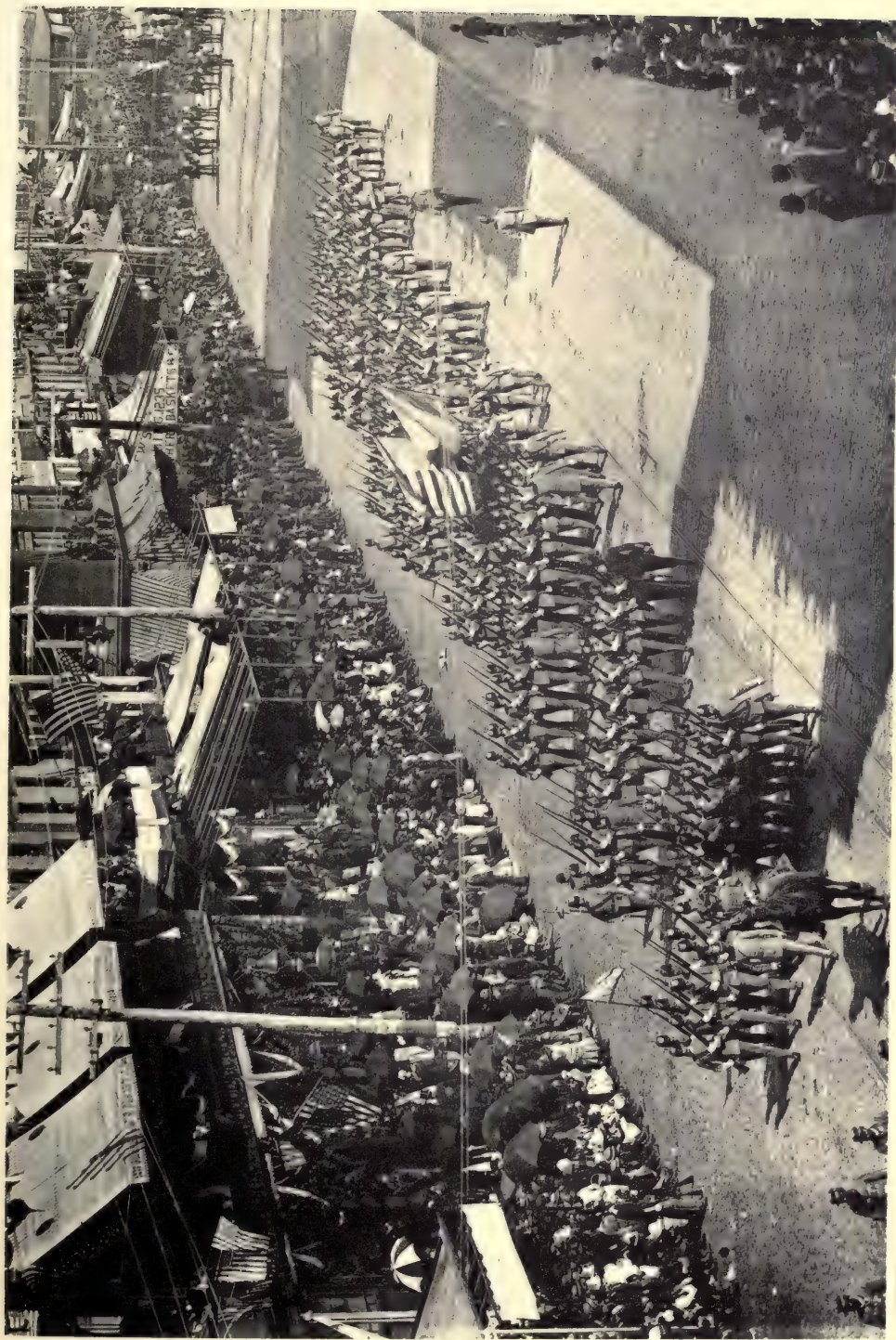
Second Separate Company, Captain Wm. M. Kirby, First Lieutenant Henry S. Dunning, Second Lieutenant Clarence J. Barber, Assistant Surgeon John Gerin.

Eighth Separate Company, Captain Henry B. Henderson, First Lieutenant Frank I. Hess, Second Lieutenant Frederick W. G. Bailey.

Nineteenth Separate Company, Captain Wm. Haubennestel, First Lieutenant Louis P. Haubennestel, Second Lieutenant Martin L. Bennett, Assistant Surgeon John P. Wilson.

Twentieth Separate Company, Captain Hiram C. Rogers, First Lieutenant Chas. F. Tupper, Second Lieutenant Frank D. Lyon, Assistant Surgeon Dan S. Burr.





THE VIRGINIA CONTINGENT.

FOOTBRIDGE

ST. LOUIS.



Twenty-second Separate Company, Captain Robert C. McEwen, First Lieutenant Arthur L. Hall, Second Lieutenant Waldo L. Rich.

Twenty-sixth Separate Company, Captain Eugene Root, Second Lieutenant G. James Greene of Tenth Battalion.

Thirtieth Separate Company, Captain Roscius Morse, First Lieutenant Edward M. Hoffman, Second Lieutenant John T. Sadler.

Thirty-second Separate Company, Captain Charles W. Eddy, First Lieutenant Frank L. Stevens, Second Lieutenant George H. Walden.

Thirty-fifth Separate Company, Captain Henry Holland, First Lieutenant Lawrence M. Proctor, Second Lieutenant Dennis B. Lucey, Assistant Surgeon John W. Benton.

Thirty-ninth Separate Company, Captain James R. Miller, First Lieutenant William W. Scott, Second Lieutenant Thomas F. Kearns, Assistant Surgeon Mason L. Smith.

Forty-first Separate Company, Captain Welcome B. Randall, First Lieutenant Mark J. Blakely, Second Lieutenant Alex. E. Oberlander, Assistant Surgeon Harry C. Baum.

900

#### TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Heman Dowd, commanding.

*Staff*.—Adjutant Arthur F. Schermerhorn, Quartermaster Edward R. Powers, Commissary J. Amory Haskell, Surgeon Nelson H. Henry, Assistant Surgeon Chas. L. Lindley, Chaplain Wm. B. Frisby. *Volunteer Staff*.—Surgeon Cyrus Edson, Major F. Edgerton Webb.

Company A, First Lieutenant Ed. C. Smith.

Company B, Captain Chas. S. Burns, First Lieutenant D. S. Appleton, Second Lieutenant H. C. Appleton.

Company C, Captain Rufus Delafield, First Lieutenant Chas. M. Jessup.

Company D, Captain B. S. Barnard, Second Lieutenant Aug. Baus.

Company E, Captain John Macaulay, First Lieutenant Frank Roosevelt, Second Lieutenant H. G. Paine.

Company F, Second Lieutenant J. L. Erving.

Company G, Captain Wm. H. Kirby.

Company H, Captain W. Content, First Lieutenant Samuel Parsons, Second Lieutenant Ed. L. Knoedler.

Company I, Captain Wm. H. Murphy, First Lieutenant Frederick C. Carey.

Company K, Captain John F. Boylan, Second Lieutenant L. G. Brigg. 601



## TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Colonel John T. Camp, commanding.

Lieutenant-Colonel William J. Harding, Major George A. Miller. *Staff*.—Adjutant William B. Smith, Quartermaster Thos. L. Miller, Commissary Joseph M. Smith, Surgeon Wm. F. Duncan, M.D., Assistant Surgeon H. Marion Sims, M.D., Chaplain Rev. W. N. Dunnell, D.D., Inspector of Rifle Practice Jas. W. Finch. *Non-Commissioned Staff*.—Sergeant-Major Stephen F. Hart, Quartermaster-Sergeant W. E. Haws, Jr., Ordnance Sergeant Emil C. Fischer, Commissary-Sergeant T. J. Lawrence, Hospital-Steward George B. Benedict, Band-Leader P. S. Gilmore, Drum-Major George W. Brown, Color-Bearer W. L. Borstleman, Color-Bearer Walter R. Prescott, General-Guide Albert Wilkinson, General-Guide C. R. Bogert, Jr.

Company A, Captain William E. Preece, First Lieutenant Jas. P. Kenworthy, Second Lieutenant John Lamb.

Company B, Captain William V. King, First Lieutenant William J. Maidhof, Second Lieutenant William N. Bavier.

Company C, Captain Isaac H. West, First Lieutenant Norman Macdonald, Second Lieutenant M. C. Murray.

Company D, Captain William H. Cortelyou, First Lieutenant James O'Neill, Second Lieutenant Ellsworth R. DeBow.

Company E, Captain Nathaniel B. Thurston, First Lieutenant J. A. Quigley, Second Lieutenant Walter D. Haws.

Company F, Captain John W. Jenkins, First Lieutenant James R. Byrd, Second Lieutenant Thomas F. Ryder.

Company G, Captain George F. Demarest, First Lieutenant George C. Miller, Second Lieutenant Alfred H. Murphy.

Company H, Captain George F. Potter, First Lieutenant Clarence M. Skellen, Second Lieutenant Adolph E. Dick.

Company I, Captain John P. Leo, First Lieutenant J. G. R. Lillien-dahl, Second Lieutenant Charles A. DuBois.

Company K, Captain George E. B. Hart, First Lieutenant Harry A. Beneke, Second Lieutenant Robert J. Daly.

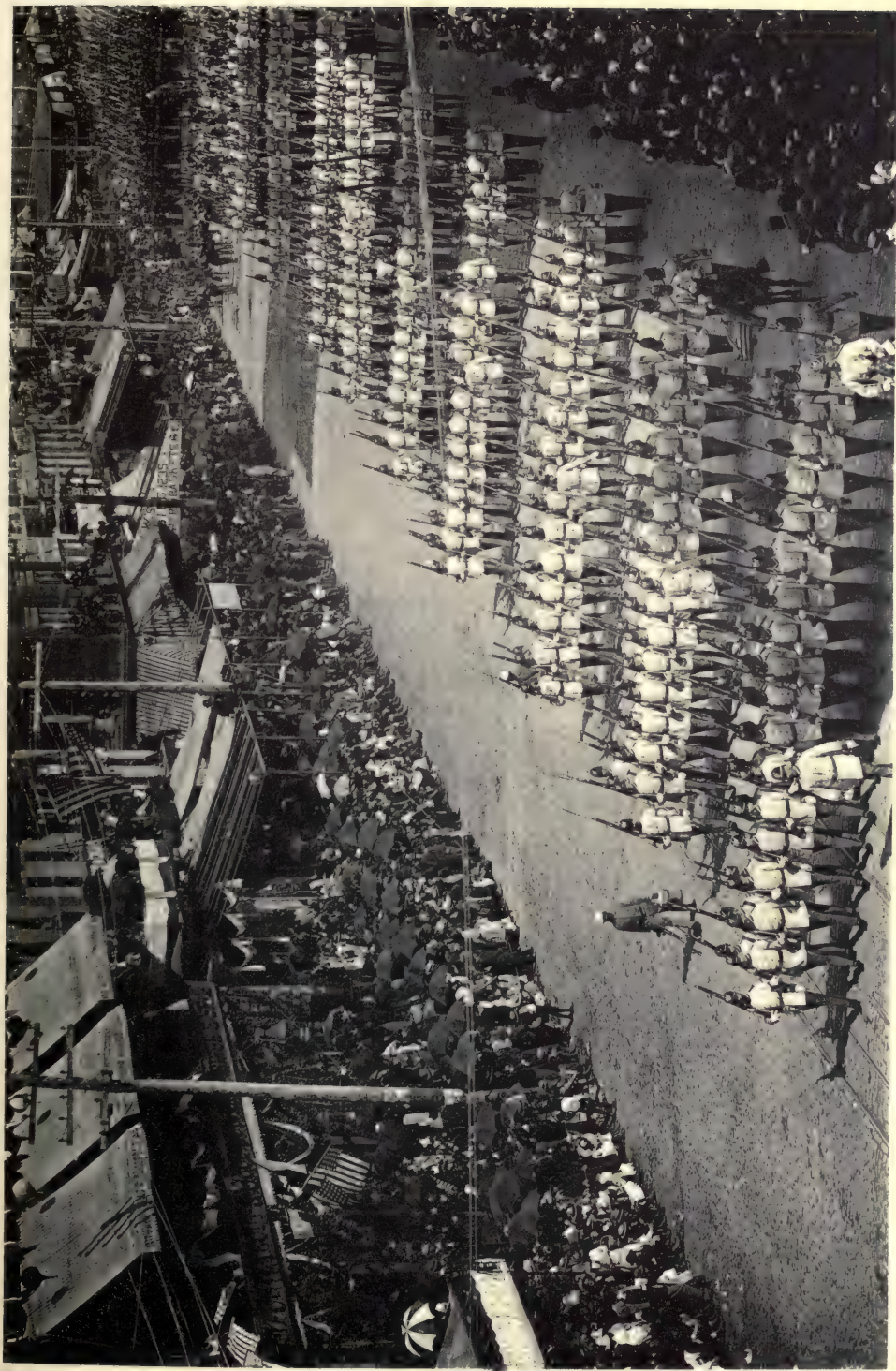
391

## TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander S. Bacon, commanding.

Major Charles E. Waters. *Staff*.—Adjutant Eugene W. Burd, Quartermaster Arthur A. Thompson, Commissary Richard Oliver, Inspector of Rifle Practice Wm. H. Greenland, Assistant Surgeon Wm. E. Spencer, Chaplain Geo. R. Van De Water.



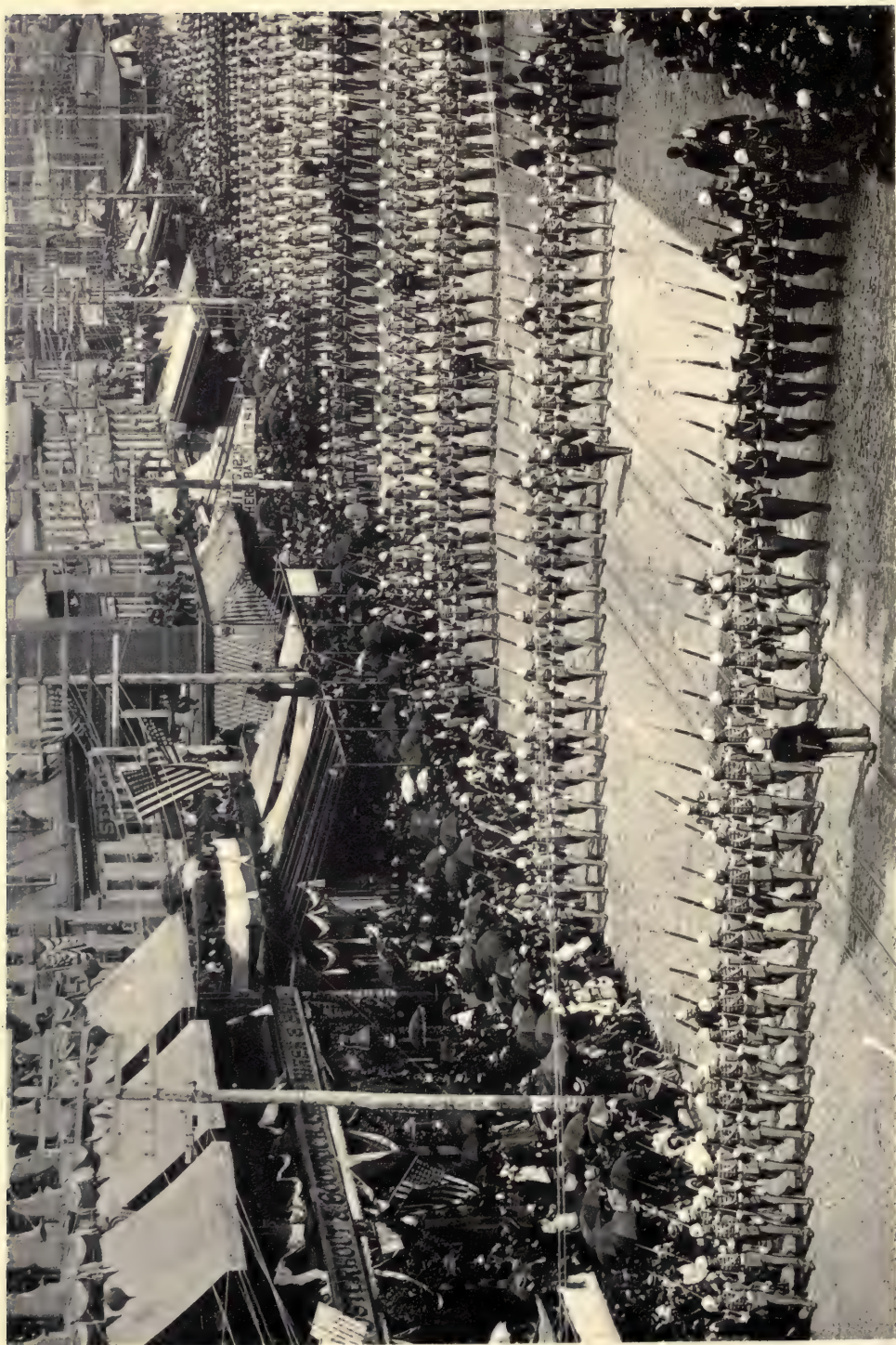


TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARDS, NEW YORK.









REUTERS

Marching Band, Department of the Army, New York



Company A, Captain Edgar F. Haviland, First Lieutenant Henry C. Everdell, Second Lieutenant Wm. H. B. Smith.

Company B, Captain W. L. Candee, First Lieutenant Wm. B. Pickett, Second Lieutenant Thomas M. Close.

Company C, Captain Ezra De Forest, First Lieutenant Wm. S. Banta, Second Lieutenant Chas. R. Silkman.

Company D, Captain Fred. C. Cochen, First Lieutenant John S. Shepherd, Second Lieutenant Edward J. Kraft.

Company E, Captain Charles F. Guyon, First Lieutenant Wm. A. Underhill, Second Lieutenant Forbes Dunderdale.

Company F, Captain Britton C. Thorn, First Lieutenant Joseph T. Hill, Second Lieutenant Robert T. Holly.

Company G, Captain Harold L. Crane, First Lieutenant George E. Hall, Second Lieutenant Theo. W. Sillcocks.

Company H, Captain Alexis C. Smith, First Lieutenant Geo. A. Williams, Second Lieutenant Clarence E. Hubbard.

Company I, Captain Fred'k L. Holmes, First Lieutenant Geo. W. Middleton, Jr., Second Lieutenant Geo. F. Hamlin.

Company K, Captain Darwin R. Aldridge, First Lieutenant Arthur C. Saunders, Second Lieutenant David K. Case.

568

Total New York . . . . . 2480

## NORTH CAROLINA.

### FAYETTEVILLE INDEPENDENT LIGHT INFANTRY.

Major Wm. F. Campbell, commanding.

Captain John B. Broadfoot, Captain Joseph C. Harke, Jr.

46

## RHODE ISLAND.

### FIRST REGIMENT.

#### BAND.

Colonel William H. Thornton, commanding.

Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel T. Douglass. *Staff*.—Adjutant J. F. Phetteplace, Surgeon George A. Brug, Commissary John A. Carter, Judge-Advocate Thomas A. Jenks, Assistant Quartermaster W. R. Arnold, Veteran Quartermaster Frank Onley, Lieutenant of Machine Gun Battery Wm. Ely, Assistant Paymaster Thomas Delano.

Company A, Captain F. A. Cook, Lieutenant George Butts.

Company B, Captain F. W. Peabody, First Lieutenant Harry B. Rose, Second Lieutenant Raymond G. Price.

Company C, Captain Hiram Kendell, First Lieutenant Richard Trafford, Second Lieutenant Alfred F. Brown.

Company D, Captain Edwin Draper, Lieutenant Arthur B. Warfield. 192

## OHIO.

*Governor.*—JOSEPH B. FORAKER.

*Staff.*—Major-General Henry A. Axline, of Zanesville, Adjutant-General, Inspector-General, and Chief of Staff; Brigadier-General Asa S. Bushnell, of Springfield, Quartermaster-General and Commissary-General of Subsistence. *Aides-de-Camp.*—Colonel Lowe Emerson, of Cincinnati; Colonel George L. Couch, of Wellington; Colonel Harry C. Sherrard, of Steubenville; Colonel Moses H. Neil, of Columbus; Colonel Floyd L. Smith, of Portsmouth.

10

### FOURTEENTH REGIMENT O. N. G.

Colonel George D. Freeman, commanding.

Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Schwarz, Major Alonzo B. Coit.

*Staff.*—Adjutant Thaddeus R. Fletcher, Quartermaster Henry A. Guitner, Surgeon Lovett T. Guerin, Assistant Surgeon Fred. Gunsallus, Chaplain William E. Moore.

Company A, Columbus, Captain Albert B. Gore, First Lieutenant Edwin G. Bailey, Second Lieutenant George H. Murray.

Company B, Columbus, Captain Charles C. Sleffel, First Lieutenant Edward Draudt, Second Lieutenant John S. Cunningham.

Company C, Westerville, Captain Henry Schick, First Lieutenant Curtis C. Martin, Second Lieutenant John M. Brown.

Company D, Marysville, First Lieutenant Frank F. Ford, Second Lieutenant Elzie Parthmore.

Company E, Mount Gilead, Captain William F. Wieland, First Lieutenant M. Fillmore Cunard, Second Lieutenant Frank W. Wilson.

Company F, Columbus, Captain Charles Merion, Jr., First Lieutenant John F. McFadden, Second Lieutenant William Ranney.

Company G, Richwood, Captain Frank S. McMahon, First Lieutenant Willis E. Young.

Company H, Canal Winchester, Captain John C. Speaks, First Lieutenant William L. Walters.

Company I, Lancaster, Captain Albert Getz, First Lieutenant William H. Walker, Second Lieutenant Clarence M. Crumley.



Adjutant General.

National Guard of Ohio.

Governor of Ohio.

Commander of Fourteenth Regiment,  
O. N. G.

Quarter-Master General.

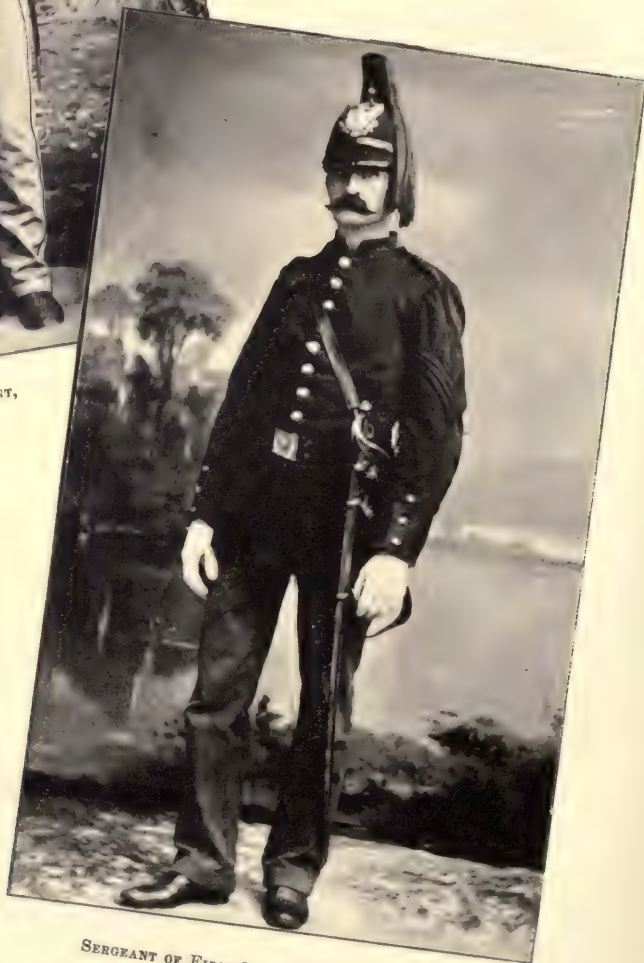








UNIFORM OF FIRST REGIMENT,  
RHODE ISLAND N. G.



SERGEANT OF FIRST MAINE BATTERY, L. A.

Company K, Delaware, Captain C. Barton Adams, First Lieutenant Fred M. Bauereis, Second Lieutenant Ralph H. VanDeman.

Company L, Columbus, Captain Will W. Homes, First Lieutenant James M. Broucher, Second Lieutenant Emery A. Everett.

FIRST LIGHT ARTILLERY O. N. G.

Section Battery E, Springfield, Ohio, First Lieutenant James C. Ogden, commanding.

Total Ohio	595
	605

MAINE.

FIRST BRIGADE M. V. M.

Brigadier-General Henry L. Mitchell, commanding.

*Staff*.—Major Clarence S. Lunt, Assistant Adjutant-General; Major Appleton H. Plaisted, Inspector; Major Frederic C. Thayer, Medical Director; Captain Alfred K. Paul, Quartermaster; Captain George D. Armstrong, Commissary; Captain Winfield S. Choate, Inspector of Rifle Practice. *Aide-de-Camp*.—Lieutenant Charles A. Plummer.

BODWELL CENTENNIAL GUARD.

CHANDLER'S BAND.

25

Colonel Victor Brett, commanding.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward H. Ballard, Major Benjamin J. Hill, Major Wilmer F. Harding. *Staff*.—Lieutenant L. S. Chilcott, Adjutant; Lieutenant John F. Kelleher, Quartermaster; Major G. Hartwell Brickett, Surgeon; Lieutenant B. F. Bradbury, Assistant Surgeon; Lieutenant Daniel A. Robinson, Assistant Surgeon; Sergeant-Major Sewell A. Brown; Hospital-Steward Dana E. Warren; Quartermaster-Sergeant Joseph C. Wilson; Commissary-Sergeant George E. Dow; Sergeant Thomas J. Hogan. *Honorary Staff*.—Captain Noel B. Nutt, Jr., Captain George R. Howe, Captain Wm. Vaughan, Lieutenant Henry N. Paine, Lieutenant Edward E. Hale, Lieutenant Fred E. Bisbee, Lieutenant J. Henry Wharff, Lieutenant A. A. Rowell, Lieutenant Everard E. Newcomb, Lieutenant Lester R. Wiley.

FIRST MAINE BATTERY.

Captain Oren T. Despeaux, Lieutenant Michael J. Moriarty, Lieutenant Isaac N. Frink, Lieutenant Burton L. Stubbs, Lieutenant William O. Peterson.

Company A, Captain Benjamin A. Norton, First Lieutenant George C. Barrows, Second Lieutenant George M. Blake.

Company B, Captain Charles W. Davis, First Lieutenant George Doughty, Second Lieutenant Edwin R. Bean.

Company C, Captain Fred. H. Storah, First Lieutenant Seward S. Stearns, Second Lieutenant Clemens B. Bailey.

Company D, Captain Lucius H. Kendall, First Lieutenant George W. Bryant, Second Lieutenant Timothy Elliott.

Company E, Captain Winfield S. Choate, First Lieutenant Albert T. Shurtleff, Second Lieutenant Charles Dingley.

Company F, Captain Walter A. Goss, First Lieutenant James A. Scott, Second Lieutenant A. W. Garcelon.

Company G, Captain Horace M. Weston, First Lieutenant Alvah A. Pomroy, Second Lieutenant Clement C. Libby.

Company H, Captain Wilbert W. Emerson, First Lieutenant Wm. C. Woodbury, Second Lieutenant Wm. F. Pollard.

381  
Total Maine . . . . . 406

## IOWA.

*Governor.*—WILLIAM LARRABEE.

*Staff.*—Major-General William L. Alexander, Adjutant-General; Brigadier-General George P. Hanawalt, Surgeon-General. *Aides-de-Camp.*—Lieutenant-Colonel Williard T. Block, Lieutenant-Colonel Frank H. True, Lieutenant-Colonel John B. Dougherty.

6

## GOVERNOR'S GREYS.

Company A, Fourth Regiment, I. N. G., Captain William H. Thrift, First Lieutenant Clement D. Hayden, Second Lieutenant Clifford D. Ham.

48

## WEST VIRGINIA.

### BAND.

### RITCHIE GUARDS.

Captain R. H. Freer, First Lieutenant J. H. Lininger, Second Lieutenant L. G. Bennington.

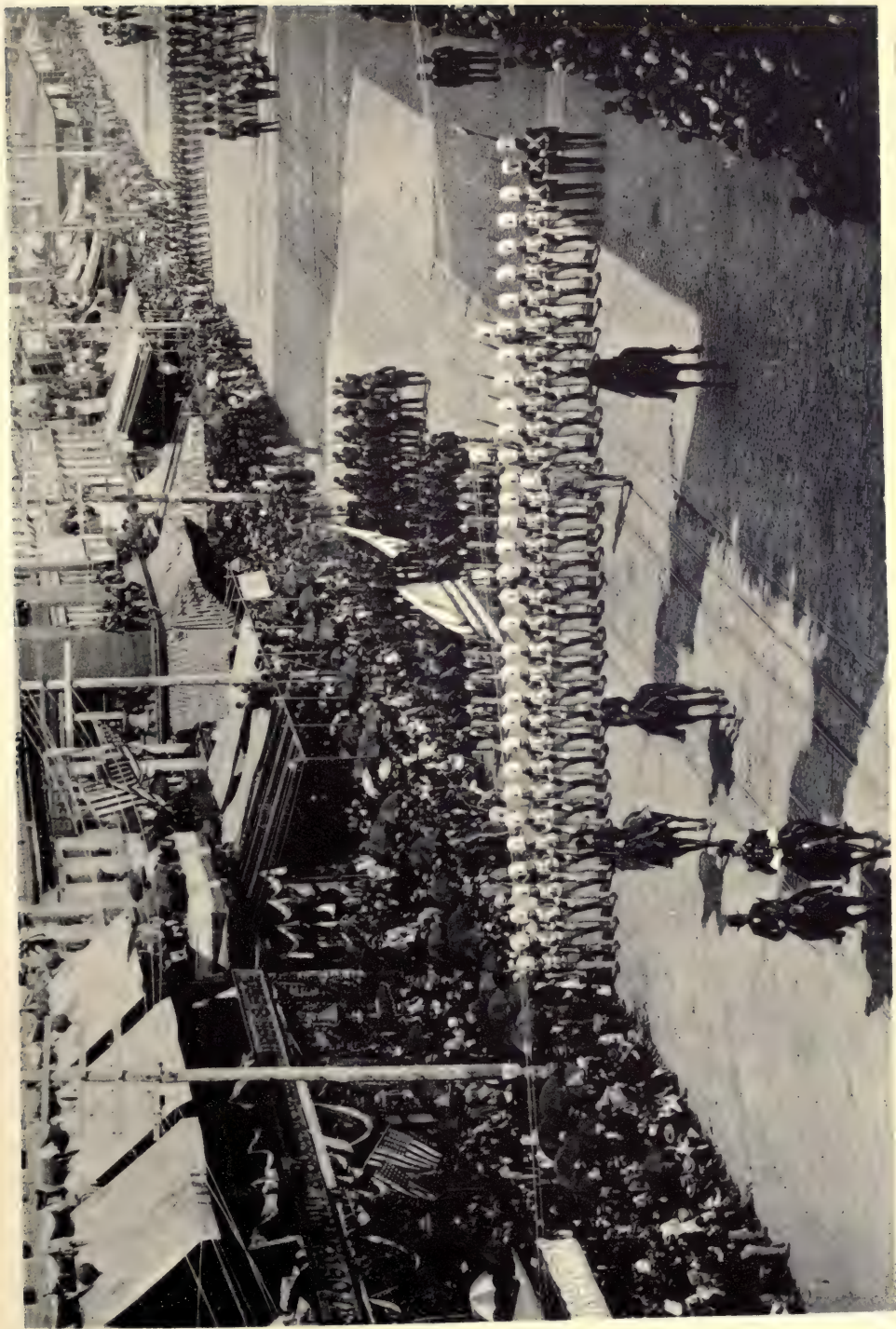
40

### AUBURN GUARDS.

Captain J. C. Gluck, First Lieutenant C. L. Zinn, Second Lieutenant M. B. Watson, Third Lieutenant J. C. Lawson.

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GOVERNOR LARRABEE OF IOWA, AND STAFF.









RITCHIE GUARDS, WEST VIRGINIA.



WASHINGTON CADET CORPS, D. OF C. N. G.



## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

## UNION VETERAN CORPS, SECOND BATTALION.

Company A, Captain M. Emmet Urell, First Lieutenant Fred. Thomson, Second Lieutenant J. W. T. Williams, Quartermaster W. H. Myers.

Company B, Custer Guards, Captain W. A. Rutherford.

## CORCORAN CADETS.

Captain E. C. Edwards, Lieutenant W. F. Morrow.

## WASHINGTON CADET CORPS, SIXTH BATTALION, D. OF C. N. G.

Major Christian A. Fleetwood, commanding.

*Staff*.—Adjutant W. H. Judson Malvin, Surgeon Thomas L. Upshaw, Quartermaster Jos. S. Coolidge, Chaplain Robt. Johnson, D.D., Sergeant-Major Fielding L. Dodson, Quartermaster-Sergeant William N. Dodson, Hospital-Steward James A. Payne. *Honorary Staff*.—Captain W. F. Blake, Inspector; Captain J. W. Jones, Assistant Surgeon; Captain J. W. Dabney, Commissary; Captain R. W. Tompkins, Judge Advocate; Captain J. T. Layton, Paymaster.

Company A, Captain Arthur Brooks, First Lieutenant Shirley H. Williams, Second Lieutenant Marshall M. Custiss.

Company B, Captain John S. Clements, First Lieutenant Primus H. Simmons, Second Lieutenant Frederick T. Webster.

Company C, Captain William H. Lee, First Lieutenant D. Strother, Second Lieutenant Jas. H. Washington.

Company D, Captain Abraham L. Alexander, First Lieutenant Wilford Marshall, Second Lieutenant Robt. S. Covington.

## CAPITAL CITY GUARD, SEVENTH BATTALION, D. OF C. N. G.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Revells, commanding.

*Staff*.—S. H. Sumby, Chaplain and Surgeon; John E. Purdy, First Lieutenant and Chaplain; Chas. R. Douglass, First Lieutenant and Adjutant; Wm. Joice, First Lieutenant and Quartermaster. *Honorary Staff*.—Annianus Herbert, Captain and Chief of Staff; J. Frank Boston, Captain and Inspector; John F. Wilkinson, Captain and Judge Advocate; Wallace T. Chapman, Captain and Paymaster; Geo. T. Preston, Captain and Engineer; W. R. Davis, Captain and Commissary.

## COLUMBIA RIFLES.

Captain Henry F. Poston, First Lieutenant William E. Beagle, Second Lieutenant John O'Neil.

Total District of Columbia . . . . . 515

## GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Samuel Harper, Commander.

J. Edwin Giles, S. V. Commander,	Dept. of Pennsylvania.
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Wm. J. Ferguson, J. V. Commander,	" "
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Thomas J. Stewart, Ass't Adjutant-General,	" "
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H. G. Williams, Ass't Quartermaster-General,	" "
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W. B. Kroesen, Medical Director,	" "
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Wm. B. Bird, Chief Mustering Officer,	" "
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Rev. John W. Sayers, Chaplain,	" "
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*Counsel of Administration.*—M. L. Wagenseller, Eli G. Sellers, Thad. L. Vanderslice, William Emsley.

*Aides-de-Camp.*—W. H. H. Wasson, Edgar Welch, D. S. McClure, S. P. Town, J. K. Davison, Henry Myers, A. Shapely, Samuel Jones, Marriott Brosius, Frank Sanville, Samuel M. Jones, Joseph Brunett, B. O. Severn, James McCormick.

Geo. G. Meade Post, No. 1, Philadelphia, J. A. Wiedersheim, Commander.

Post No. 2, Philadelphia, Chas. M. Betts, Commander.

General U. S. Grant Post, No. 5, Philadelphia, Isaac E. Coggins, Commander.

G. Van Houghten Post, No. 3, Department of New Jersey, John F. Linskey, Commander.

James A. Garfield Post, No. 4, Department of New Jersey, Andrew J. Day, Commander.

Ellis Post, No. 6, Germantown, Pennsylvania, W. H. Staton, Commander.

Captain W. S. Newhall Post, No. 7, Philadelphia, D. D. Sowden, Commander.

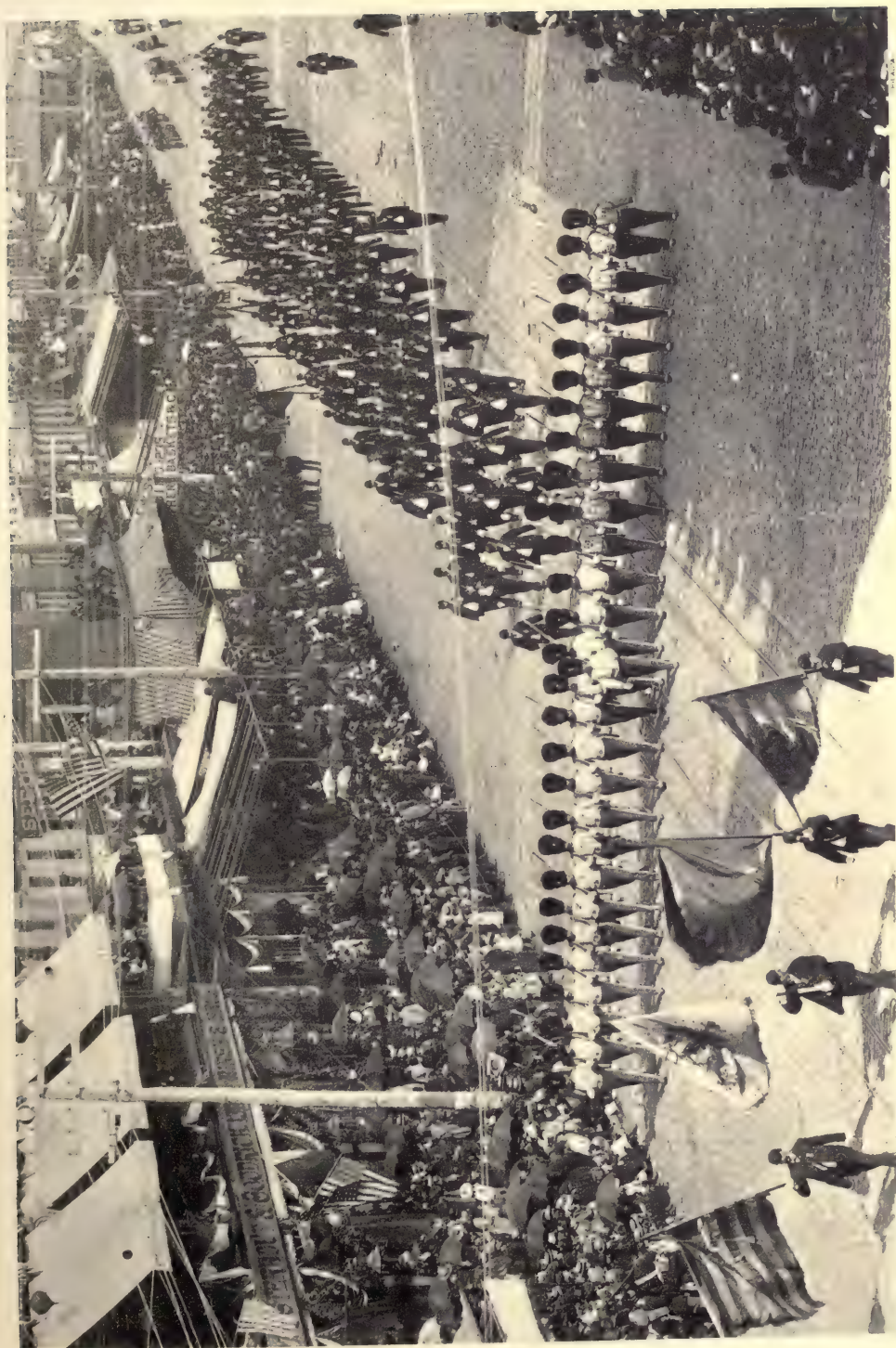
E. D. Baker Post, No. 8, Philadelphia, John Dougherty, Commander.

Alexander Hamilton Post, No. 182, Department of New York, A. M. Underhill, Commander.

Greble Post, No. 10, Philadelphia, H. C. Kelly, Commander.

Hettie A. Jones Post, No. 12, Roxborough, M. S. Smith, Commander.

Colonel Ulric Dahlgren Post, No. 14, Philadelphia, Henry Eddishaw, Commander.



POST 2, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.







Old Guard, Washington, D. C., Captain J. M. Edgar.

Colonel Fred. Taylor Post, No. 19, Philadelphia, John R. Moon, Commander.

Robinson Post, No. 20, Hazleton, T. McCloskey, Commander.

Admiral Dupont Post, No. 24, Philadelphia, P. C. Kiefer, Commander.

Wilde Post, No. 25, Chester, J. M. Stoeever, Commander.

John W. Jackson Post, No. 27, Philadelphia, A. MacMullin, Commander.

George A. McCall Post, No. 31, West Chester, Joseph Dicks, Commander.

Bernard Gause Post, No. 34, Avondale, J. H. Greenfield, Commander.

The Cavalry Post, No. 35, Philadelphia, John Test, Commander.

Colonel Gustavus W. Town Post, No. 46, Philadelphia, B. L. Myers, Commander.

Captain P. R. Schuyler Post, No. 51, Philadelphia, Henry I. Yohn, Commander.

Kearney Post, No. 55, Frankford, A. Galbraith, Commander.

General D. B. Birney Post, No. 63, Philadelphia, Wm. Bardsley, Commander.

General John F. Reynolds Post, No. 71, Philadelphia, Wm. Curry, Commander.

Captain H. Clay Beatty Post, No. 73, Bristol, L. R. Vandergrift, Commander.

Robert Bryan Post, No. 80, Philadelphia, Samuel Jones, Commander.

Anna M. Ross Post, No. 94, Philadelphia, A. O. Kurtz, Commander.

Dahlgren Post, No. 113, Department of New York, Wm. McEntee, Commander.

Jackson Corps, Albany, N. Y.

Lieutenant J. H. Fisher Post, No. 101, Hatborough, Chas. Craven, Commander.

Charles Sumner Post, No. 103, Philadelphia, Wm. R. Graves, Commander.

Colonel George F. Smith Post, No. 130, West Chester, L. M. Hood, Commander.

Bradbury Post, No. 149, Media, Thos. J. Dolphin, Commander.

Pennsylvania Reserve Post, No. 191, Philadelphia, W. W. Johnson, Commander.

J. A. Koltes Post, No. 228, Philadelphia, Frederick Bissman, Commander.

General W. S. Hancock Post, No. 255, Downingtown, John Knauer, Commander.

Colonel S. Croasdale Post, No. 256, Riegelsville, S. C. Bigley, Commander.

General Robert Patterson Post, No. 275, Philadelphia, John G. Troup, Commander.

General R. L. Bodine Post, No. 306, Doylestown, Jacob Clemens, Commander.

Lieutenant Edward W. Gay Post, No. 312, Philadelphia, Chas. A. Suydam, Commander.

The Naval Post, No. 400, Philadelphia, J. A. Connolly, Commander.

#### POSTS OF DEPARTMENT OF DELAWARE.

J. M. Dunn, Commander.

Total Grand Army of the Republic . . . 4290

### SONS OF VETERANS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

E. J. Smith, Colonel, Harrisburg, commanding.

E. E. Critchfield, Lieutenant-Colonel, Mount Pleasant, Pa.; G. W. Rigg, Major, Philadelphia, Pa. *Staff*.—Mark Anthony, Adjutant, Harrisburg, Pa.; R. S. Stahle, M.D., Surgeon, York, Pa.; F. R. Stark, Chaplain, Factoryville, Pa.; D. W. Cotterel, Quartermaster, Harrisburg, Pa.; G. P. Brockway, Inspector, Titusville, Pa.; E. H. Ashcraft, Mustering Officer, Coudersport, Pa. *Aides*.—J. N. Degelman, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. B. Woodruff, Philadelphia, Pa.; W. B. McNulty, Philadelphia, Pa.; Wm. Shepley, Philadelphia, Pa.

#### CAMPS AND COMMANDERS.

Anna M. Ross Camp, No. 1, Captain R. W. DuBourg.

Philip R. Schuyler Camp, No. 2, Captain H. W. Russell.

General J. F. Reynolds Camp, No. 4, Captain Samuel Brown.

General U. S. Grant Camp, No. 5, Captain Robt. J. Dobbins.

Ellis Camp, No. 9, Captain A. L. Groff.

General D. B. Birney Camp, No. 13, Captain M. L. Asay.

Colonel J. W. Moore Camp, No. 27, Captain J. B. K. Shannon.

General Robert Bryan Camp, No. 80, Captain S. B. Hart.

General John A. Koltes Camp, No. 228, Captain George Yost.

Total Sons of Veterans U. S. of A. . . . 600

#### SILVER SPRING RIFLES.

Captain E. J. Hendler.

50

#### SUMMARY.

Army, Navy, and Marine Corps. . . . .	1,496
National Guard . . . . .	16,800
Cadets . . . . .	486
Grand Army of the Republic . . . . .	4,290
Sons of Veterans . . . . .	650
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Grand Total . . . . .	23,722

## CIRCULARS ISSUED BY THE COMMITTEE.

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CONSTITUTIONAL CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.  
HEADQUARTERS COMMITTEE ON MILITARY DISPLAY.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20, 1887.

CIRCULAR.—The following is published for the information and guidance of the organizations participating in the Military Display :

1. On and after August 1 the Headquarters of this Committee will be established at Division Headquarters National Guard of Pennsylvania, City Hall, Broad and Market Streets.
2. The Parade will take place on Friday, September 16.
3. Commanders of organizations desiring quarters are requested to furnish the Committee with the number of men in their commands who will participate ; also at what time their troops will arrive and by which route.
4. Organizations whose States have made no appropriations or arrangements for subsisting their troops will receive a per diem allowance of fifty cents for each officer and man for rations, which amount will be paid to the Commander upon his certified morning report.
5. Each State will furnish transportation for its troops. Efforts are being made to have the railroad companies agree upon a low rate.
6. Governors of States and staffs are invited to parade mounted at the head of the troops of their respective States. No carriages will be allowed in the line.
7. The Committee recommend that Commanders detail an officer to visit this city in advance to learn full particulars, and thus avoid any difficulty upon the arrival of their commands.

By direction of the Committee,

CLINTON P. PAINE, *Chairman.*

THEO. E. WIEDERSHEIM, *Secretary.*

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CONSTITUTIONAL CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.  
HEADQUARTERS COMMITTEE ON MILITARY DISPLAY.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20, 1887.

SIR,—I am instructed by the Committee to call your attention to the enclosed circular respecting the date and order of exercises, and to request information, not later than August 20, as to the number of troops your State will send, when they will reach Philadelphia, and how long it will be necessary to provide quarters for them.

This information is necessary to enable the Committee to procure halls in which to quarter the troops.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEO. E. WIEDERSHEIM, *Secretary.*

Direct to Division Headquarters, City Hall, Philadelphia.



CONSTITUTIONAL CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.  
HEADQUARTERS COMMITTEE ON MILITARY DISPLAY.

PHILADELPHIA, August 1, 1887.

Attention is invited to the following information respecting rates of transportation to Military Organizations and Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic participating in the Military Display on the 16th of September next, at Philadelphia, in commemoration of the Centennial Anniversary of the adoption of the Federal Constitution.

The railroad companies comprising the Trunk Line and Central Traffic Association have agreed upon the following rates:

For Military and Grand Army Posts and uniformed civic organizations, travelling together on one ticket in each direction and amounting in number to twenty-five persons, the rates will be one fare for the round trip to Philadelphia and return from points in Trunk Line territory (east of Buffalo, Pittsburgh, and Parkersburg, and west of New York). From points beyond the above the rates will be one cent per mile for distance travelled from the various starting-points to Philadelphia and return, and with such reasonable time limits on the tickets as may be agreed upon and satisfactory.

By direction of the Military Committee,  
THEO. E. WIEDERSHEIM, *Secretary*.

Division Headquarters, City Hall.

CONSTITUTIONAL CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.  
HEADQUARTERS COMMITTEE ON MILITARY DISPLAY.

PHILADELPHIA, August 5, 1887.

SIR,—The Committee respectfully request the following information:

1. Will the Governor of your State and staff parade mounted at the head of his troops in the Military Display, September 16? If so, send name and rank of each staff officer.
2. In replying to circular of July 20 from these headquarters, forward name and rank of all commissioned officers.

By direction of Military Committee,  
CLINTON P. PAINE, *Chairman*.

THEO. E. WIEDERSHEIM, *Secretary*.  
Division Headquarters, City Hall.

CONSTITUTIONAL CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.  
HEADQUARTERS COMMITTEE ON MILITARY DISPLAY.

PHILADELPHIA, August 26, 1887.

CIRCULAR.—The following is published for the information and guidance of the troops and organizations participating in the Military Display on September 16 next:

1. The Parade will form on South Broad Street, and move at eleven o'clock A.M. over the following route: Up Broad to Chestnut, to Fifth, to Market, to Broad, to Columbia Avenue, and countermarch to Arch Street, and dismiss.
2. The troops of the United States Army and Marine Corps and officers and sailors of the United States Navy will form on Broad Street, facing west, right resting on Wharton Street, and will be the head of the column.
3. The troops of the several States will form on the east and west cross-streets north of Wharton in order of their assignment, in columns of companies, at half distance, with right facing Broad

Street. When the head of column passes, the State troops will move out as the ground is uncovered and take their assigned position in the moving column.

4. The Grand Army of the Republic will form ready to follow the Military at an hour not later than one o'clock; specific directions will be given designating the ground for their formation.

5. Cadets of schools, colleges, and regiments will move with the troops of their respective States.

6. The President of the United States will review the troops from the stand to be erected on Broad Street, between Walnut and Sansom Streets.

7. In order that there may be no halting in front of the reviewing officer, the troops will make a right turn instead of a wheel, and keep up a rapid pace as they leave Broad Street to go down Chestnut Street. To prevent confusion of step on North Broad Street during the countermarch, the music of the troops marching south from Columbia Avenue to Arch Street will cease playing.

8. That the column may be held compactly, commanding officers of prominent subdivisions are cautioned to keep well closed up on those they are following. In proceeding to the place of formation, the Military, Posts of the Grand Army, and Cadet Corps must avoid the use of South Broad Street; that is reserved exclusively for the entire column in its route of procession.

By direction of the Military Committee,

CLINTON P. PAINE, *Chairman*.

THEO. E. WIEDERSHEIM, *Secretary*.

CONSTITUTIONAL CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.  
HEADQUARTERS COMMITTEE ON MILITARY DISPLAY.

PHILADELPHIA, September 5, 1887.

CIRCULAR.—The following Regulations have been adopted for the payment of the commutation for subsistence of fifty cents per day to each man of the Militia of the several States participating in the Parade to take place on the 16th inst.

The commanding officer of the troops of each State will forward to this Committee a consolidated field-return of the troops under his command, to be accompanied by a return of each company, the correctness of which will be certified to on honor by the captain, upon the receipt of which a check for the entire amount shown to be due will at once be drawn to the order of said commanding officer.

It is understood that this commutation is to be paid only to the troops of those States which have made no appropriation for the purpose, only to those men actually taking part in the Parade, only for the time on duty in this city, and in no event for more than three days.

By direction of the Military Committee,

CLINTON P. PAINE, *Chairman*.

THEO. E. WIEDERSHEIM, *Secretary*.

CONSTITUTIONAL CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.  
HEADQUARTERS COMMITTEE ON MILITARY DISPLAY.

PHILADELPHIA, September 5, 1887.

CIRCULAR.—The following commands and organizations will participate in the Military Display on September 16:

The troops of the United States Army, Marine Corps, officers and sailors of the United States Navy, National Guard, and cadets of regiments, schools, and colleges; also the Grand Army of the Republic and veteran organizations under their direction.

It is suggested by the Committee, for the sake of uniformity, that the Adjutant-General of each State, or such officer as may be selected from the staff, ride with and on the left of the Governor of his State.

Quartermasters should reach this city in advance of their organizations, to see that everything is arranged for the comfort of the men of their respective commands.

By direction of the Military Committee,

CLINTON P. PAINE, *Chairman*.

THEO. E. WIEDERSHEIM, *Secretary*.

PHILADELPHIA, September 10, 1887.

SIR,—The Committee on Military Display of the Constitutional Centennial Celebration respectfully state that all the commissioned officers of your command are invited and requested to assemble at the Union League, on Friday, September 16, at 8.30 o'clock, to proceed to the Academy of Music, to pay their respects to the President of the United States.

Very respectfully,

THEO. E. WIEDERSHEIM,

*Secretary of Military Committee.*

CONSTITUTIONAL CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.  
HEADQUARTERS COMMITTEE ON MILITARY DISPLAY.

PHILADELPHIA, September 23, 1887.

CIRCULAR.—As it is contemplated to have an official publication of the proceedings attending the celebration, it is desired that the Military part of the same may be complete and correct; this Committee, therefore, respectfully request the following information, which it is to be hoped will be furnished as *early as practicable*:

1. Name of Governor (and staff) who paraded mounted at the head of the troops of his State.
2. Name and title of organizations of each State, number participating, and roster of officers.
3. A photograph (a group of three or more preferred) showing uniform worn (with hat), with a description of the same as to cut, color, and trimmings.

By direction of the Committee,

CLINTON P. PAINE, *Chairman*.

THEO. E. WIEDERSHEIM, *Secretary*.

## ORDERS ISSUED BY LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERIDAN.

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WAR DEPARTMENT,  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.  
WASHINGTON, August 30, 1887.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL P. H. SHERIDAN, U.S.A., NONQUIT, MASS.:

SIR,—I am directed by the Acting Secretary of War to inform you that the President, in accordance with the request of the Constitutional Centennial Commission, has detailed you to command the United States troops present at the Constitutional Centennial Anniversary, in the city of Philadelphia, on the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth days of September, proximo.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[Signed] R. C. DRUM, *Adjutant-General*.

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PHILADELPHIA, September 8, 1887.

## ORDERS No. 1.

1. In compliance with instructions from the President of the United States, and upon the invitation of the Constitutional Centennial Commission, I hereby assume command of the troops that are to participate in the Military Display, upon September 16, 1887, in honor of the Centennial of the Framing and Promulgation of the Constitution of the United States.

2. Brigadier-General James W. Latta is announced as Chief of Staff; he will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

P. H. SHERIDAN, *Lieutenant-General*.

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GENERAL MILITARY HEADQUARTERS,  
CONSTITUTIONAL CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

CITY HALL, PHILADELPHIA, September 13, 1887.

## ORDERS No. 2.

The following directions are published for the formation and movement of the Military and organizations of the Grand Army of the Republic participating in the observance of the day designated by the Constitutional Centennial Commission as that on which there shall be a Military Display, in which the United States shall be represented by its Military and Naval Service, and the several States and Territories by their Militia and Volunteers:

1. On the morning of Friday, the 16th of September, the MILITARY DIVISION will form, prepared to move at eleven o'clock, as follows:

*a.* The troops of the U. S. Army (pursuant to directions General Orders, No. 58, Headquarters of the Army, A.-G. O., August 30, 1887).

The Battalion of U. S. Marines from the League Island Navy Yard and from the Squadron, the officers and sailors of the U. S. Navy from the North Atlantic Squadron (as designated by the Secretary of the Navy), on Broad Street, facing west, right resting on Wharton Street. The troops of the Army, the Marines, and the officers and sailors of the Navy will lead the column in the order named.

*b.* Brevet Brigadier-General R. H. Jackson, U.S.A., is assigned to duty for this occasion, by virtue of his brevet rank, and to the command of the troops of the U. S. Army, the U. S. Marines, and the officers and sailors of the U. S. Navy, participating in the Parade.

*c.* The National Guard, Militia, and Volunteer Militia of the several States: first that from those States ratifying the Constitution, in the order of their ratification; then that from those States admitted into the Union, in the order of their admission; and then that from the District of



Columbia, will form with companies closed to half distance, right in front, with the head of their column facing Broad Street, east and west on streets crossing Broad Street, north of Wharton, as follows:

National Guard of Delaware.—First Regiment Infantry, Troop B, on Wharton Street, west.

The Division of the National Guard of the State of Pennsylvania.—First Brigade on Wharton Street, east; Third Brigade on Federal Street, east; Second Brigade on Federal Street, west; Cadets of Pennsylvania Schools, Colleges, and Regiments on Ellsworth Street, west.

Of the National Guard of the State of New Jersey.—The Second Brigade on Ellsworth Street, east.

Of the State of Georgia.—Volunteer Militia on Washington Avenue, east.

Of the State of Connecticut.—Governor's Foot Guard, Connecticut Governor's Guards on Washington Avenue, west.

Of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia.—First Regiment Infantry, First Corps Boston Cadets, Governor's Body Guard on Carpenter Street, west.

Of the Maryland Militia.—Provisional Brigade on Carpenter Street, east.

Of the South Carolina State Troops.—Governor's Guard, Butler Guard on Christian Street, east.

Of the Virginia Volunteer Militia.—Four Companies, Fourth Regiment Infantry, on Christian Street, west.

Of the National Guard of the State of New York.—Provisional Brigade on Catharine Street, west.

Of the North Carolina Militia.—Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry on Catharine Street, east.

Of the Rhode Island Volunteer Militia.—First Light Infantry on Fitzwater Street, east.

Of the Ohio National Guard.—Fourteenth Regiment Infantry on Fitzwater Street, west.

Of the Maine Volunteer Militia.—Provisional Regiment, Four Companies from First Regiment Infantry, Four Companies from Second Regiment Infantry on Bainbridge Street, east.

Of the Iowa National Guard.—Governor's Grays on Bainbridge Street, west.

Of the West Virginia Volunteer Militia.—Ritchie Guards, Auburn Guards on South Street, east.

District of Columbia Militia.—Washington Light Infantry, Union Veteran Corps, Custer Guards, Corcoran Cadets, Capital City Guards, Sixth Battalion, Columbia Rifles on South Street, west.

2. The Governors who have accepted the invitation of the Committee to ride at the head of their troops are requested to take their places accordingly with their military staff.

3. Cadets of schools, colleges, and regiments will move with the troops of their respective States.

4. The Grand Army of the Republic will form on such streets as its commanding officer may designate, keeping to the left of the military if those occupied by it are used, and be prepared to follow promptly the rear of the Military Division when the way is clear to do so.

5. Department Commander of Pennsylvania, Samuel Harper, is designated as the commanding officer of the Grand Army of the Republic Division. Subject to the provisions of this order, he will arrange all details, conforming his movements as near as practicable to its requirements.

6. In proceeding to the place of formation, the use of Broad Street south of Chestnut is to be avoided.

7. The head of the column will move at eleven o'clock, up Broad to Chestnut, to Fifth, to Market, to Broad, to Columbia Avenue, and countermarch to Arch Street. The subdivisions will follow each other promptly in the order named as soon as the streets they occupy are uncovered. Wheeling distances will be maintained while in motion throughout the route. At the end of the countermarch the Parade will be dismissed.

8. The President of the United States will review the procession from the Grand Stand, on the east side of Broad Street, between Walnut and Sansom Streets. It is not practicable for officers required to do so by the forms to turn out. All mounted officers will, therefore, continue with the column. Bands will not wheel to the left and post themselves in front of the reviewing officer, but will continue the march. Otherwise the passing in review will be conducted as prescribed by the tactics.

9. When clear of the reviewing officer, and before reaching Chestnut Street, companies will be broken into platoons. That the movement may be quickened and halts avoided at the reviewing point, the platoons at Chestnut Street will execute a right turn instead of a wheel.

10. At a point on the east side of Broad Street, south of Columbia Avenue, the column will be reviewed by the Lieutenant-General.

11. To avoid confusion of the step, the music of the column moving south on Broad Street from Columbia Avenue during the countermarch will cease to play.

12. As there may be an official publication of the proceedings attending this celebration, it is suggested that at as early a day as practicable a field return consolidated by States be furnished these headquarters.

13. Upon the conclusion of the march, each organization as it leaves the column will take a route that shall not interfere with that portion of the procession still in motion.

By command of

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERIDAN.

JAMES W. LATTI, *Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.*

GENERAL MILITARY HEADQUARTERS,  
CONSTITUTIONAL CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

CITY HALL, PHILADELPHIA, September 14, 1887.

#### ORDERS No. 3.

1. The following-named officers are announced as Aides-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-General:

Lieutenant-Colonel Michael V. Sheridan, U.S.A., Lieutenant-Colonel Sanford C. Kellogg, U.S.A., Lieutenant-Colonel Stanhope E. Blunt, U.S.A., Brigadier-General J. K. Sigfried, Brigadier-General J. William Hofmann, Brigadier-General H. S. Huidekoper, Brigadier-General Frank Reeder, Brigadier-General P. N. Guthrie, Brigadier-General Louis Wagner, Brigadier-General Russell Thayer, Brigadier-General William H. McCartney, Major Robert O'Reilly, U.S.A., Lieutenant W. H. Reeder, U.S.N., Surgeon M. L. Ruth, U.S.N., Colonel John P. Nicholson, Colonel William G. Moore, Colonel H. Earnest Goodman, Colonel Theodore E. Wiedersheim, Colonel Emlen N. Carpenter, Colonel B. Frank Eshleman, Colonel James H. Lambert, Colonel Robert Adams, Jr., Colonel P. Lacey Goddard, Colonel William S. Thomas, Major Charles Styer, and Captain John M. Vanderslice.

As the representatives of their respective States:

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Jefferson Hart, Delaware; Colonel Lewis W. Read, Pennsylvania; Lieutenant-Colonel William H. Ross, Georgia; Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph T. Elliott, Connecticut; Colonel Edward E. Currier, Massachusetts; Colonel Heinrich C. Tieck, Maryland; Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. McGowan, South Carolina; Brigadier-General Daniel D. Wylie, New York; Major W. Miles Cary, Virginia; Colonel Benahan Cameron, North Carolina; Colonel Howard Smith, Rhode Island; Brigadier-General George L. Beale, Maine; Major-General William L. Alexander, Iowa; Colonel J. Garland Hurst, West Virginia.

They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

2. The Staff will report at the City Hall at nine o'clock A.M. on the 16th, and be formed in the order of announcement. General Reeder will be in charge.

3. General Thayer, under the instructions given him, will remain on duty with the column. Colonels Adams, Eshleman, and Goddard, Major Styer, and Captain Vanderslice will render him such assistance as he may require.

By command of

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERIDAN.

JAMES W. LATTI, *Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.*

## MILITARY DISPLAY.

## CONSTITUTIONAL CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1887.

	WEST.		EAST.
LOMBARD STREET.	Grand Army Republic.	BROAD STREET.	Grand Army Republic.
SOUTH STREET.	District of Columbia.		West Virginia.
BAINBRIDGE STREET.	Iowa.		Maine.
FITZWATER STREET.	Ohio.		Rhode Island.
CATHARINE STREET.	New York.		North Carolina.
CHRISTIAN STREET.	Virginia.		South Carolina.
CARPENTER STREET.	Massachusetts.		Maryland.
WASHINGTON AVENUE.	Connecticut.		Georgia.
ELLSWORTH STREET.	Cadets of Penna.		New Jersey.
FEDERAL STREET.	Second Brigade, Penna.		Third Brigade, Penna.
WHARTON STREET.	Delaware.		First Brigade, Penna.
		U. S. Army.	
		U. S. Navy.	
		Marine Corps.	









PHOTOGRAPHY

PHILADELPHIA

MEMORIAL DAY CEREMONIES IN INDEPENDENCE SQUARE.

## MEMORIAL DAY.

### CEREMONIES IN INDEPENDENCE SQUARE.

SEPTEMBER 17, 1887.

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THE most important and impressive ceremonies of the celebration were those commemorative of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States of America by the Federal Convention. These were held in the square of Independence, beneath the shadow of the old State House, whose sacred walls guard the Liberty Bell of 1776, and contain the room in which the Declaration of Independence had been signed, and where the Federal Convention had framed and adopted the Constitution of the nation.

A vast platform had been erected upon the south side of the State House, and conspicuously placed at the very front, draped in the national colors, stood an exact photographic reproduction of the original Constitution, resting upon the chair in which George Washington had sat while presiding over the deliberations of the Convention. On either side were two lofty poles from which floated the flag of the United States, guarded by a soldier and sailor respectively.

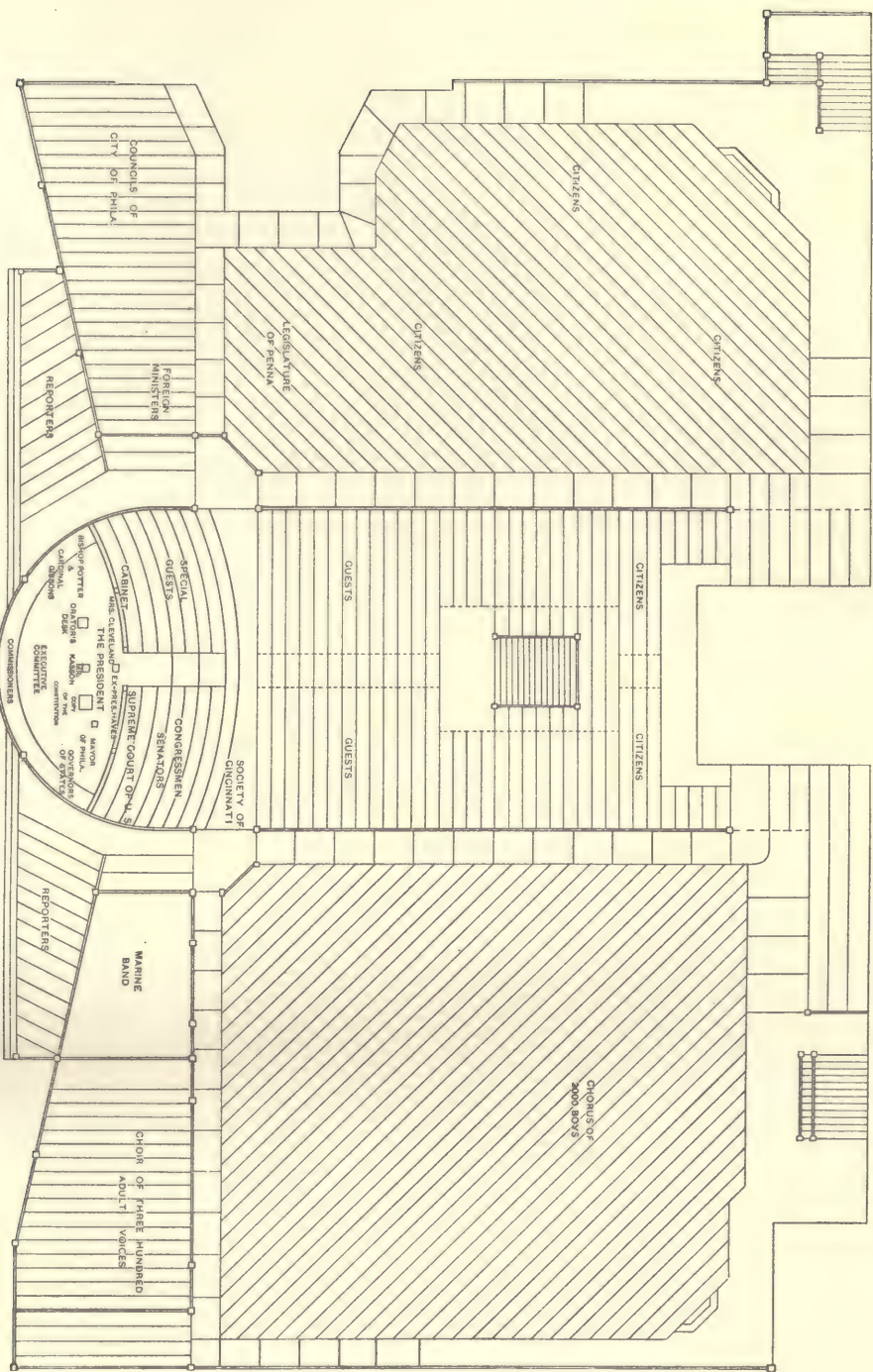
The entrance for special guests was through the south door of the hall. Upon the outer edge of the circle, at the extreme front, seats had been provided for the members of the Constitutional Centennial Commission, who acted as hosts. Facing these were the President of the United States, Ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes, and Ex-Vice-President Hannibal Hamlin. Immediately beside them sat Mrs. Cleveland, the members of the Cabinet and



their wives, the president of the Senate, the Chief Justice and justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, senators of the United States and members of Congress, the general of the army, and Rear-Admiral Luce representing the navy. Upon the right were the representatives of foreign governments; upon the left the governors of the States and the mayor of the city of Philadelphia. Behind these were members of the legislatures and judiciaries of the States, dignitaries of the Church, the Society of the Cincinnati, the Councils of the city of Philadelphia; the mayors of other cities, officers of the army and navy, descendants of the framers of the Constitution, and other distinguished guests. To the extreme left, and occupying one-third of the platform, were stationed the Band of the Marine Corps of the United States under the direction of Professor Soussa, the chorus of three hundred men under the direction of Professor Hermann, and the chorus of two thousand boys from the public schools under the direction of Professor Rosewig. Sweeping to the right and rear, and rising tier upon tier in a vast amphitheatre, sat thousands of strangers who had come from far distant places to testify by their presence to their devoted allegiance to the great charter of national rights. The speaker's stand was placed between the seats of the commissioners and the chair occupied by the President, and in its immediate neighborhood sat the orator of the day, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Potter, Cardinal Archbishop Gibbons, Dr. Witherspoon, the president of the Commission, the members of the Executive Committee, the chairmen of the sub-committees of the Commission, and the chairmen of all auxiliary committees. In front of the platform, beneath the shade of the trees, and stretching to the utmost limits of Independence Square, stood in solemn silence a concourse of more than twenty thousand people. Blue skies and unclouded sunshine smiled propitiously upon the majestic scene.

At eleven o'clock "The March of the Men of Columbia," as







an opening chorus, was rendered by the children from the public schools.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Potter, of New York, then pronounced the following divine invocation :

“Almighty and ever-living God, who art always more ready to hear than we to pray, and who art wont to give to us more than we desire or deserve, we come to-day to ask Thy heavenly benediction, and to call upon our souls and all that is within us to bless and magnify Thy holy name.

“Look down, we beseech Thee, upon these Thy servants gathered before Thee, and on all those throughout this land of whom they are the representatives. As they come together here to commemorate the hundred years through which Thou hast led this people, help them to remember Thee, who hath been their Leader and Saviour, and who art God over all, blessed for evermore ; and as to-day they call to mind the covenant and charter which a century ago their fathers here adopted, make them also mindful how Thou hast revealed Thyself as law, and in that inmost constitution which is the human conscience and the human reason hast written Thine eternal principles of reverence for right and of obedience to duty.

“We thank Thee for the wisdom with which, as we rejoice to believe, Thou didst inspire those who framed the charter of our liberties, and wrought the bond that binds together these United States, making of them thus a nation. We thank Thee for the freedom of that charter in things that are indifferent, and for its clearness and authority in things that are of moment. We bless Thee for what it secures to us, and no less for that from which it protects us,—for liberty of conscience, for the sanctity of the home, for the right of each man under the law to control his own person and to enjoy unmolested the fruits of his own labor ; and most of all for this,—that here no shackle may be bound under the

name of civil law or the national government, by any whatsoever tyranny or superstition, upon the soul or body of any American citizen.

“Help us to cherish these inestimable blessings and sacredly to guard them. Preserve us from the folly that forgets, or the indifference which disesteems this freedom which, with so great a sum, our fathers once obtained. Defend from profane and insidious hands this charter of our liberties, this bulwark of our common welfare. May no foolish alliance with things evil and false corrupt our national integrity, nor any cowardly fear of consequences deter us from contending for the right as we have received the right from those who bequeathed it to us. Make us hospitable to all who may seek these shores with an honest purpose and in law-abiding reverence for its institutions, but save us from the madness which intrusts power to those who are too ignorant wisely to use it, and too selfish and unscrupulous to do otherwise than wickedly abuse it. Give strength and fearlessness to the magistrate, wisdom and purity to those who make and execute the laws, and loyalty to all of us who are called upon to obey them.

“And to this end, O Lord, our heavenly Father, most heartily we beseech Thee with Thy favor to behold and bless Thy servants, the President of the United States, the governor of this and every commonwealth in this republic, and all others in authority, and so replenish them with the grace of Thy Holy Spirit that they may always incline to Thy will and walk in Thy way; and, O God, who in the former time didst lead our fathers forth into a wealthy place, give Thy grace, we humbly beseech Thee, to us their children, that we may always approve ourselves a people mindful of Thy favor and glad to do Thy will. Bless our land with honorable industry, sound learning, and pure manners. Protect the efforts of sober and faithful men, and suffer not the hire of the laborer to be kept back by fraud. In-



cline the hearts of employers and of those whom they employ to mutual forbearance, fairness, and good will. Be with all those who are instructors of the young, endue with heavenly wisdom all ministers of Thy holy religion, and make the press and all those who are in any wise the leaders and teachers of this people more and more a power for God and for good. Defend our liberties, preserve our unity. Save us from violence, discord, and confusion, from pride and arrogancy, and from every evil way. Fashion into one happy people the multitudes brought hither out of many kindreds and tongues. In the time of our prosperity fill our hearts with thankfulness, and in the day of trouble suffer not our trust in Thee to fail. All which we ask in the name of Him who has taught us, when we pray, to say: Our Father, who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth as it is done in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. For Thine is the kingdom and the power and the glory for ever and ever. Amen."

A hymn was then rendered by the chorus of boys.

The Hon. John A. Kasson, president of the Constitutional Centennial Commission, then delivered the following introductory address:

"The one object of this celebration has been to demonstrate and quicken the reverence and love of the American people of all orders for their national Constitution. It was this which organized their liberties. It united their forces. It has preserved their inalienable rights to themselves and their posterity. It has in a single century conducted them from the weakest to the strongest rank of civilized nations. Historic time furnishes no parallel to this development.

“Ninety-nine years ago, in this city, our ancestors celebrated only their hopes, founded upon the recent adoption of the Constitution. To-day, after a century’s experience, we celebrate the reality of its blessings. A grateful people renew their allegiance to the supreme work of their fathers.

“The ceremony of the first day has given a brilliant illustration of our material progress during the century, a development which is one of the rich fruits of that untrammelled invention and freedom of action with which the Constitution endowed the American people.

“The second day has exhibited the identity of the interests of the people and the interests of the government, and the perfect union and sympathy which exist between the military forces of the people and the armed forces of the national government. They march together in loyal obedience to their common sovereign, the Constitution, a sovereign who never dies. They only wield their strength for the defence of their country, its honor, its flag, and our common constitutional rights. All honor to these united forces of land and sea, who show to their loyal countrymen only the beneficent stars of their flag, and reserve its stripes for enemies!

“But our chief glory springs neither from the material wealth our progress has developed, nor from the victories our associated arms have achieved. It arises from the general welfare of our people, their contentment with their institutions, their enlightenment, and their general advancement in the virtues of Christian civilization.

“The scene and ceremonies of this third day indicate the moral and intellectual harvest of which our Constitution planted the seeds. The high officers of this Union are to-day the guests of the States. Public schools, universal and free, here chant their praises for the endowment of liberal, popular instruction. The representatives of the higher education of universities and colleges

here attest their gratitude for the free pursuit of knowledge and the unrestricted development of science. Here are found distinguished representatives of all the churches and forms of divine worship, unsupported and uncontrolled by the government, and yet more prosperous and happy therefor. They offer thanks for the guaranteed blessing of a 'free Church in a free State.' The men are also here who represent that private wealth which, imitating the constitutional devotion to 'the general welfare,' has so freely endowed hospitals, schools, universities, churches, and other charities to a degree never before or elsewhere witnessed in this round world. Here, too, labor, the productive sister of capital, acknowledges allegiance to that great document which makes all men alike free and equal before the law. The foremost statesmen, forgetting all political alienations, are here with heads bowed in reverence to their common Guardian and constant Protector. Historians, poets, artists, and writers, who have made the country famous by pen and pencil, and soldiers, who have made it glorious by their sword, are here. American enterprise and invention here clasp their hands, and with just pride remind us of the steamship, railway, and telegraph, with which in this century they have conquered seas, spanned the broad continent, and united a world. Countless civic and beneficent societies here avow their gratitude for their constitutional liberty of association. All ranks and conditions, and various races of men from five continents, are here gathered in honor of our *Maxima Charta*, the sure foundation of American liberty and American civilization. Well may they come, for the Constitution is a perpetual message of peace and friendship to all loyal men everywhere.

"To you, sir, President of the United States, to the Supreme Judiciary, and to the legislators of Congress, representing the three departments of our national government, and to you, gentlemen, governors of the States united, we bid a most cordial welcome.



“To the representatives of foreign governments within our jurisdiction, who have come from far China and Japan, from South America and Europe, and from our own continent, we tender our assurances of high appreciation and our thanks for their sympathetic presence during our ceremonies.

“With you, honored fellow-citizens, we rejoice this day over the peaceful consummation of the first constitutional century of our common country. We recall with glowing gratitude the virtues of our great ancestors who founded the government, and of whose labors we have inherited the splendid fruits. The habit of liberty and the long usage of prosperity have always a tendency to deaden our remembrance of the greatness of the Act which inaugurated both, and which still preserves them to us. Let not the lapse of time banish the memory of our mighty fathers, to whose wonderful courage, wisdom, and patience we owe our rich political inheritance. They won it in the storm of battle, and through the tedious trials of self-sacrifice. They rescued it from anarchy, bankruptcy, disorders, and discords, which a century ago had brought upon our confederated States the pity of their friends and the disdain of their foes. The vital forces which this constitutional union created gave to our country the purer breath of a national life and the sentiment of national honor. The union supplemented the weakness of each with the strength of all. Instead of sectional banners stained with repudiation and local greed, this union gave to the whole country a single flag, destined to unsurpassed respect among the nations of the earth. Year after year we add new stars to its folds as peacefully as appears a new star in the heavens, from which we borrowed them.

“Plainly as we see to-day the wisdom of that union, it was only gained after a despairing struggle in the venerable hall under whose shadow we are assembled. Even the Father of his country had nearly abandoned hope. In the crisis of the Constitution Washington wrote to his intimate friend, ‘I almost despair of







*Gen. Clinton*

seeing a favorable issue to the proceedings of the Convention, and do therefore repent having any agency in the business.'

"Most heartily do we here render thanks to the ALMIGHTY that he and his associated patriots did not quite despair. May their pacified spirits look down from their lofty sphere and perceive in this vast assemblage the universal gratitude of a great nation. To the companionship of this centennial multitude of American patriots we dare summon even the great shade of Washington, chief among chieftains; of Hamilton, his trusted friend, incomparable in statesmanship; of Madison and Jay, great in the power of reason; of Franklin, mighty in wisdom and moderation of temper; of the Adamses, indomitable in resolution; and of other towering forms whom we imagine this day to be hovering over us. Let their names, crowned with the halo of unfading honor, descend with the ages, and their memory never cease from the hearts of our posterity. May the dawn of the second centennial year be celebrated with increased fervor, and our Union gain strength as the centuries roll on.

"Forever live the CONSTITUTION and the UNION."

After the delivery of this address the chorus of men rendered Schiller's "Appeal to Truth," by Mendelssohn.

The President of the United States was then introduced, and, on taking the chair, delivered the following address:

"FELLOW-CITIZENS,—I deem it a very great honor and pleasure to be permitted to participate in these impressive ceremonies. Every American citizen should to-day rejoice in his citizenship. He will not find the cause of his rejoicing in the antiquity of his country,—for among the nations of the earth his stands with the youngest. He will not find it in the glitter and pomp that bedeck a monarch and dazzle abject and servile subjects,—for in his country the people themselves are rulers. He will not find it in the story of bloody foreign conquests,—for his government has been

content to care for its own domain and people. He should rejoice because the work of framing our Constitution was completed one hundred years ago to-day, and also because completed it established a free government. He should rejoice because this Constitution and government have survived so long, and also because they have survived with so many blessings and have demonstrated so fully the strength and value of popular rule. He should rejoice in the wondrous growth and achievements of the past one hundred years, and also in the glorious promise of the Constitution through centuries to come.

“We shall fail to be duly thankful for all that was done for us a hundred years ago, unless we realize the difficulties of the work then in hand and the dangers avoided in the task of forming ‘a more perfect union’ between disjointed and inharmonious States, with interests and opinions radically diverse and stubbornly maintained. The perplexities which met the Convention which undertook to form our Constitution may best be realized by these words of one of its most illustrious members :

“‘The small progress we have made after four or five weeks of close attendance and continued reasonings with each other, our different sentiments on almost every question—several of the last producing as many noes as yeas—is, methinks, a melancholy proof of the imperfection of the human understanding. We indeed seem to feel our own want of political wisdom, since we have been running about in search of it. We have gone back to ancient history for models of government, and examined the different forms of those republics which, having been formed with the seeds of their own dissolution, now no longer exist. In this situation of this assembly, groping as it were in the dark to find political truth and scarce able to distinguish it when presented to us, how has it happened, sir, that we have not heretofore once thought of humbly applying to the Father of Light to illuminate our understandings!’



“And this wise man, proposing to his fellows that the aid and blessing to God should be invoked in their extremity, declared :

“‘I have lived for many years, and the longer I live the more convincing proofs I see that God governs in the affairs of men, and if a sparrow cannot fall without His notice, is it possible that an empire can rise without His aid? We are told in the sacred writings that except the Lord build a house, they labor in vain that build it. This I firmly believe, and I believe that without His concurring aid we shall succeed no better in this political building of ours than did the builders of Babel. We shall be divided by our little partial, local interests, our projects will be concluded, and we ourselves shall become a reproach and by-word down to future ages ; and what is worse, mankind may hereafter, from this unfortunate instance, despair of establishing governments by human wisdom and leave it to chance, war, and conquest.’

“In the face of all discouragements the fathers of the republic labored on for four long, weary months in alternate hope and fear, but always with rugged resolve, never faltering in a sturdy endeavor sanctified by a prophetic sense of the value to posterity of their success, and always with unflinching faith in the principles which make the foundation of a government by the people. At last their task was done. It is related that on the wall back of the chair occupied by Washington as the president of the Convention a sun was painted, and that as the delegates were signing the completed Constitution one of them said : ‘I have often and often in the course of the session, and in the solicitude of my hopes and fears as to its issue, looked at that sun behind the president without being able to tell whether it was rising or setting. But now at length I know that it is a rising and not a setting sun.’

“We stand to-day on the spot where this rising sun emerged from political night and darkness, and in its own bright meridian light we mark its glorious way. Clouds have sometimes obscured its rays, and dreadful storms have made us fear ; but God has

held it in its course, and through its life-giving warmth has performed His latest miracle in the creation of this wondrous land and people.

“When we look down one hundred years and see the origin of our Constitution, when we contemplate all its trials and triumphs, when we realize how completely the principles upon which it is based have met every national need and every national peril, how devoutly should we say with Franklin, ‘God governs in the affairs of men,’ and how solemn should be the thought that to us is delivered this ark of the people’s covenant, and to us is given the duty to shield it from impious hands. It comes to us sealed with the test of a century. It has been found sufficient in the past, and it will be found sufficient in all the years to come, if the American people are true to their sacred trust. Another centennial day will come, and millions yet unborn will inquire concerning our stewardship and the safety of their Constitution. God grant they may find it unimpaired; and as we rejoice to-day in the patriotism and devotion of those who lived one hundred years ago, so may those who follow us rejoice in our fidelity and love for constitutional liberty.”

The address was followed by a patriotic song, entitled “The Young Recruit,” by the chorus of boys.

The Hon. Samuel F. Miller, senior justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, the orator of the day, was then introduced, and delivered the following oration :

“MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN,—The people of the United States, for ten or twelve years past, have commemorated certain days of those different years as the centennial anniversaries of important events in their history. These gatherings of the people have been in the localities where the historic events occurred. It is little over eleven years since the great centennial



Sam. J. Miller





anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence was celebrated in this city, where the Congress sat which proclaimed it. The grand industrial exhibition, the august ceremonies of the day, and all the incidents of the commemoration, in no respect fell below what was demanded by the importance of the occasion. May it be long before the people of the United States shall cease to take a deep and pervading interest in the Fourth of July, as the birthday of our national life, or the event which then occurred shall be subordinated to any other of our national history.

"We are met here to commemorate another event in our progress, in many respects inferior to none in importance in our own history, or in the history of the world. It is the formation of the Constitution of the United States, which, on this day, one hundred years ago, was adopted by the Convention which represented the *people* of the United States, and which was then signed by the delegates who framed it, and published as the final result of their arduous labors,—of their most careful and deliberate consideration,—and of a love of country as unmixed with selfishness as human nature is capable of.

"In looking at the names of those who signed the instrument, our sentiment of pious reverence for the work of their hands hardly permits us to discriminate by special mention of any. But it is surely not in bad taste to mention that the name of George Washington is there as its first signer and president of the Convention; the man of whom it was afterwards so happily declared by the representatives of a grateful people, that he was 'first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen.' He was the first man selected to fill the chief executive office of President created by the Constitution; and James Madison, another name found in the list of signers, filled the same office.

"James Wilson, of Pennsylvania, John Blair, of Virginia, and John Rutledge, of South Carolina, were made justices of the court established by that instrument, with a large view among its

other functions of expounding its meaning. With no invidious intent it must be here said that one of the greatest names in American history—Alexander Hamilton—is there as representing alone the important State of New York, his colleagues from that State having withdrawn from the Convention before the final vote on the Constitution. Nor is it permissible, standing in this place and in this connection, to omit to point to the name of Benjamin Franklin, the venerable philosopher and patriot; of Robert Morris, the financier of the Revolution; and of Gouverneur Morris, the brilliant scholar and profound statesman.

“It is necessary to any just appreciation of the Constitution, whose presentation for acceptance to the people of the United States a hundred years ago, on this day we commemorate, that some statement of its origin, and of the causes which led to it, should be made. The occasion requires that this shall be brief.

“The war of seven years, which was waged in support of the independence of these States, former provinces of Great Britain,—an independence announced by the declaration of July 4, 1776, already referred to,—the war which will always be known in the history of this country as the war of the Revolution, was conducted by a union of those States under an agreement between them called Articles of Confederation. Under these Articles each State was an integer of equal dignity and power in a body called the Congress, which conducted the affairs of the incipient nation. Each of the thirteen States which composed this confederation sent to Congress as many delegates as it chose, without reference to its population, its wealth, or the extent of its territory; but the vote upon the passage of any law, or resolution, or action suggested, was taken by States, the members from each State, however numerous or however small, constituting one vote, and a majority of these votes by States being necessary to the adoption of the proposition.

“The most important matters on which Congress acted were

but little else than recommendations to the States, requesting their aid in the general cause. There was no power in the Congress to raise money by taxation. It could declare, by way of assessment, the amount each State should contribute to the support of the government, but it had no means of enforcing compliance with this assessment. It could make requisitions on each State for men for the army which was fighting for them all, but the raising of this levy was wholly dependent upon the action of the States respectively. There was no authority to tax, or otherwise regulate, the import or export of foreign goods, nor to prevent the separate States from taxing property which entered their ports, though the property so taxed was owned by citizens of other States.

“The end of this war of the Revolution, which had established our entire independence of the crown of Great Britain, and which had caused us to be recognized theoretically as a member of the family of nations, found us with an empty treasury, an impaired credit, a country drained of its wealth and impoverished by the exhaustive struggle. It found us with a large national debt to our own citizens and to our friends abroad, who had loaned us their money in our desperate strait; and, worst of all, it found us with an army of unpaid patriotic soldiers, who had endured every hardship that our want of means could add to the necessary incidents of a civil war, many of whom had to return penniless to families whose condition was pitiable.

“For all these evils the limited and imperfect powers conferred by the Articles of Confederation afforded no adequate remedy. The Congress, in which was vested all the authority that those Articles granted to the general government, struggled hopelessly and with constant failure from the treaty of peace with England, in 1783, until the formation of the new Constitution. Many suggestions were made for enlarging the powers of the Federal government in regard to particular subjects. None were



successful, and none proposed the only true remedy, namely, authority in the national government to enforce the powers which were intrusted to it by the Articles of Confederation by its own immediate and direct action on the people of the States.

“It is not a little remarkable that the suggestion which finally led to the relief, without which as a nation we must soon have perished, strongly supports the philosophical maxim of modern times,—that of all the agencies of civilization and progress of the human race, commerce is the most efficient. What our deranged finances, our discreditable failure to pay debts, and the sufferings of our soldiers could not force the several States of the American Union to attempt was brought about by a desire to be released from the evils of an unregulated and burdensome commercial intercourse, both with foreign nations and between the several States.

“After many resolutions by State legislatures which led to nothing, one was introduced by Mr. Madison into that of Virginia, and passed on the twenty-first day of February, 1786, which appointed Edmund Randolph, James Madison, Jr., and six others, commissioners, ‘to meet such commissioners as may be appointed by other States in the Union, at a time and place to be agreed upon, to take into consideration the trade of the United States; to examine the relative situation and trade of the said States; to consider how far a uniform system in their commercial regulations may be necessary to their common interest and their permanent harmony.’

“This committee was directed to transmit copies of the resolution to the several States, with a letter respecting their concurrence, and proposing a time and place for the meeting. The time agreed upon was in September, 1786, and the place was Annapolis. Nine States appointed delegates, but those of five States only attended. These were New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Delaware. Four other States appointed delegates,



who, for various reasons, did not appear, or came too late. Of course such a convention as this could do little but make recommendations. What it did was to suggest a convention of delegates from all the States, 'to devise such further provisions as might appear to be necessary to render the Constitution of the Federal government adequate to the exigencies of the Union.' It also proposed that whatever should be agreed upon by such a convention should be reported to Congress, and confirmed by the legislatures of all the States.

"This resolution and an accompanying report were presented to Congress, which manifested much reluctance and a very unreasonable delay in acting upon it, and a want of any earnest approval of the plan. But the proceedings of the Annapolis Convention had been laid before the legislatures of the States, where they met with a more cordial reception, and the action of several of them in approving the recommendation for a convention, and appointing delegates to attend it, finally overcame the hesitation of Congress. That body, accordingly, on the 21st of February, 1787, resolved that, in its opinion, 'it was expedient that on the second Monday in May next, a convention of delegates, who shall have been appointed by the several States, be held at Philadelphia, for the sole and express purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation, and reporting to Congress and the several legislatures such alterations and provisions therein as shall, when agreed to in Congress, and confirmed by the States, render the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of government and the preservation of the Union.'

"On the day here recommended,—May 14,—delegates from Virginia and Pennsylvania met and adjourned from day to day until the 25th, during which period delegates from other States made their appearance. On that day the delegates of seven States, duly appointed, being present, the Convention was organized by the election of General Washington as its president, at the sug-

gestion of Franklin. On the 28th the representation in the Convention was increased to nine States; and on the 29th Edmund Randolph, delegate from Virginia, and governor of that State, inaugurated the work of the Convention by a speech in which he presented an outline of a constitution for its consideration.

“From this time on the Convention labored assiduously and without intermission, until, on the seventeenth day of September, one hundred years ago, it closed its work by presenting a completed instrument, which, being subsequently ratified by the States, became the Constitution of the United States of America.

“All the States except Rhode Island were finally represented in the Convention and took part in framing the instrument, a majority of the delegates of each State assenting to it. That State sent no delegate to the Convention; and when the Constitution was presented to it for ratification no convention was called for that purpose until after it had gone into operation as the organic law of the national government; and it was two years before she accepted it and became in reality a State of the Union.

“It is a matter for profound reflection by the philosophical statesman, that while the most efficient motive in bringing the other States into this Convention was a desire to amend the situation in regard to trade among the States, and to secure a uniform system of commercial regulation, as necessary to the common interest and permanent harmony, the course of Rhode Island was mainly governed by the consideration that her superior advantages of location, and the possession of what was supposed to be the best harbor on the Atlantic coast, should *not* be subjected to the control of a Congress which was by that instrument expressly authorized ‘to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States,’ and which also declared that ‘no preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another, nor any vessel bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.’

“That the spirit which actuated Rhode Island still exists, and is found in other States of the Union, may be inferred from the fact that at no time since the formation of the Union has there been a period when there were not to be found in the statute-books of some of the States acts passed in violation of this provision of the Constitution, imposing taxes and other burdens upon the free interchange of commodities, discriminating against the productions of other States, and attempting to establish regulations of commerce which the Constitution says shall only be done by the Congress of the United States.

“During the session of the Supreme Court which ended in May last no less than four or five decisions of the highest importance were rendered, declaring statutes of as many different States to be void because they were forbidden by this provision of the Federal Constitution.

“Perhaps the influence of commerce in bringing into harmonious action a people whose interests are common, while the governments by which they are controlled are independent and hostile, is nowhere more strikingly illustrated than in the unification of the German people which has taken place under the observation of most of us. Only a few years ago,—very few in the chronicles of a nation,—what is now the great central empire of Europe consisted of a number of separate kingdoms, principalities, and free cities. Some of these were so powerful as to be rated among the great powers of Europe. Several of them were small dukedoms, each with an autonomy and government of its own. Each levied taxes and raised revenue from all the merchandise carried through its territory, and customs officers at the crossing of every line which divided one of them from the other collected duties on all that could be found in the baggage or on the person of the traveller. When the railroad system had pervaded Europe, and persons and property could be carried by them for two or three hundred miles on a continuous track through many of these States,



the burden became intolerable. Their governments began to make treaties for the rates of taxation, for freer transit of persons and goods, and to these treaties the States became parties one after another, until the Zollvereins of North Germany and of South Germany included at last all of them except Austrian Germany. When this was done the unification of Germany was a foregone conclusion. The war with France only hastened what the Zollverein had demonstrated to be a necessity. What her poets and statesmen, and the intense longing of the sons of Germany for a union of all who spoke the language of the Fatherland, and the wisdom of her patriotic leaders had never been able to accomplish, was attained through the Zollverein, and the demands of commerce were more powerful in the unification of the German people than all the other influences which contributed to that end.

“We need not here pursue the detailed history of the ratification and adoption of the Constitution by the States. The instrument itself and the resolution of Congress submitting it to the States both provided that it should go into operation when adopted by nine States. Eleven of them accepted it in their first action in the matter. North Carolina delayed a short time, and Rhode Island two years later changed her mind; and thus the thirteen States which had united in the struggle for independence became a nation under this form of government.

“Let us consider now the task which the Convention undertook to perform, the difficulties which lay in its way, and the success which attended its efforts. In submitting to Congress the result of their labors, the Convention accompanied the instrument with a letter signed under its authority by its president, and addressed to the president of Congress. Perhaps no public document of the times, so short, yet so important, is better worth consideration than this letter, dated September 17, 1787. From it I must beg your indulgence to read the following extracts:



“ ‘SIR,—We have now the honor to submit to the consideration of the United States in Congress assembled that Constitution which has appeared to us the most advisable. The friends of our country have long seen and desired that the power of making war, peace, and treaties, that of levying money and regulating commerce, and the correspondent executive and judicial authorities, should be fully and effectually vested in the general government of the Union ; but the impropriety of delegating such extensive trusts to one body of men [meaning Congress] is evident. Hence results the necessity of a different organization. It is obviously impracticable in the Federal government of these States to secure all the rights of independent sovereignty to each, and yet provide for the interest and safety of all.’ Again :

“ ‘In all our deliberations on this subject we kept steadily in view that which appears to us the greatest interest of every true American,—*the consolidation of our Union*, in which is involved our prosperity, felicity, safety, perhaps our national existence. This important consideration, seriously and deeply impressed on our minds, led each State in the Convention to be less rigid on points of inferior magnitude than might otherwise be expected ; and thus the Constitution which we now present is the result of a spirit of amity, and of that natural deference and concession which the peculiarity of our political situation rendered indispensable.’

“ The instrument framed under the influence of these principles is introduced by language very similar. The opening sentence reads : ‘We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.’

“ This Constitution has been tested by the experience of a century of its operation, and in the light of this experience it may

be well to consider its value. Many of its most important features met with earnest and vigorous opposition. This opposition was shown in the Convention which presented it, and the conventions of the States called to ratify it. In both, the struggle in its favor was arduous and doubtful, the opposition able and active. For a very perspicuous and condensed statement of those objections, showing the diversity of their character, the importance of some and the insignificance of others, I refer my hearers to Section 297 of the Commentaries of Mr. Justice Story on the Constitution. Perhaps the wisdom of this great instrument cannot be better seen than by reconsidering at this time some of the most important objections then made to it. One of these which caused the opposition of several delegates in the Constitutional Convention, and their refusal to sign it, was the want of a well-defined bill of rights. The royal charters of many of the colonies, and the constitutions adopted by several States after the revolt, had such declarations, mainly assertions of personal rights and of propositions intended to give security to the individual in his right of person and property against the exercise of authority by governing bodies of the State. The Constitution was not void of such protection. It provided for the great writ of *habeas corpus*, the means by which all unlawful imprisonments and restraints upon personal liberty had been removed in the English and American courts since Magna Charta was proclaimed; and it declared that the privilege of that writ should not be suspended, unless in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety should require it. The Constitution also declared that no *ex post facto* law or bill of attainder should be passed by Congress; and no law impairing the obligation of contracts by any State. It secured the trial by jury of all crimes within the State where the offence was committed. It defined treason so as to require some overt act, which must be proved by two witnesses, or confessed in open court, for conviction.

"It can hardly be said that experience has demonstrated the sufficiency of these for the purpose which the advocates of a bill of rights had in view, because upon the recommendation of several of the States, made in the act of ratifying the Constitution, or by legislatures at their first meeting subsequently, twelve amendments were proposed by Congress, ten of which were immediately ratified by the requisite number of States, and became part of the Constitution within two or three years of its adoption.

"In the presentation and ratification of these amendments, the advocates of a specific bill of rights, and those who were dissatisfied with the strong power conferred on the Federal government, united; and many statesmen who leaned to a strong government for the nation were willing, now that the government was established, to win to its favor those who distrusted it by the adoption of these amendments. Hence a very slight examination of them shows that all of them are restrictions upon the power of the general government, or upon the modes of exercising that power, or declarations of the powers remaining with the States and with the people. They establish certain private rights of persons and property which the general government may not violate. As regards these last, it is not believed that any acts of intentional oppression by the government of the United States have called for serious reprehension; but, on the contrary, history points us to no government in which the freedom of the citizen and the rights of property have been better protected and life and liberty more firmly secured.

"As regards the question of the relative distribution of the powers necessary to organized society, between the Federal and State governments, more will be said hereafter.

"As soon as it became apparent to the Convention that the new government must be a nation resting for its support upon the people over whom it exercised authority, and not a league of independent States, brought together under a compact on which



each State should place its own construction, the question of the relative power of those States in the new government became a subject of serious difference. There were those in the Convention who insisted that in the legislative body, where the most important powers must necessarily reside, the States should, as in the Articles of Confederation, stand upon a perfect equality, each State having but one vote ; and this feature was finally retained in that part of the Constitution which vested in Congress the election of the President, when there should be a failure to elect by the electoral college in the regular mode prescribed by that instrument. The contest in the Convention became narrowed to the composition of the Senate, after it had been determined that the legislature should consist of two distinct bodies, sitting apart from each other, and voting separately. One of these was to be a popular body, elected directly by the people at short intervals. The other was to be a body more limited in numbers, with longer terms of office ; and this, with the manner of their appointment, was designed to give stability to the policy of the government, and to be in some sense a restraint upon sudden impulses of popular will.

“With regard to the popular branch of the legislature, there did not seem to be much difficulty in establishing the proposition, that in some general way each State should be represented in it in proportion to its population, and that each member of the body should vote with equal effect on all questions before it. But when it was sought by the larger and more populous States, as Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, to apply this principle to the composition of the Senate, the resistance of the smaller States became stubborn, and they refused to yield. The feeling arising under the discussion of this subject came nearer causing the disruption of the Convention than any which agitated its deliberations. It was finally settled by an agreement that every State, however small, should have two representatives in the Senate of the United States, and no State should have any more ; and that no amend-



ment of the Constitution should deprive any State of its equal suffrage in the Senate without its consent. As the Senate has the same power in enacting laws as the House of Representatives, and as each State has its two votes in that body, it will be seen that the smaller States secured, when they are in a united majority, the practical power of defeating all legislation which was unacceptable to them.

“What has the experience of a century taught us on this question? It is certainly true that there have been many expressions of dissatisfaction with the operation of a principle which gives to each of the six New England States, situated compactly together, as much power in the Senate in making laws, in ratifying treaties, and in confirming or rejecting appointments to office, as is given to the great State of New York, which, both in population and wealth, exceeds all the New England States, and nearly if not quite equals them in territory.

“But if we are to form an opinion from demonstrations against, or attempts to modify, this feature of the Constitution, or any feature which concerns exclusively the functions of the Senate, we shall be compelled to say that the ablest of our public men, and the wisdom of the nation, are in the main satisfied with the work of the Convention on this point after a hundred years of observation. And it is believed that the existence of an important body in our system of government, not wholly the mere representative of population, has exercised a wholesome conservatism on many occasions in our history.

“Another feature of the Constitution which met with earnest opposition was the vesting of the executive power in a single magistrate. While Hamilton would have preferred a hereditary monarch, with strong restriction on his authority, like that in England, he soon saw that even his great influence could not carry the Convention with him. There were not a few members who preferred in that matter the system of a single body (as the Congress)

in which should be reposed all the power of the nation, or a council, or executive committee, appointed by that body and responsible to it. There were others who preferred an executive council of several members, not owing its appointment to Congress.

“Our ancient ally,—the French nation,—following rapidly in our footsteps, abolished the monarchical form of government, and, in attempting the establishment of a representative republic, has found the governments so established up to the present time very unstable and of short duration. It is impossible for an American, familiar with the principles of his government and the operation of its Constitution, to hesitate to attribute these failures of the French people very largely to the defects in their various constitutions in points where they have differed from ours. Their first step, upon the overthrow of the monarchy, was to consolidate into one the three representative estates of nobles, clergy, and commons, which had always, when called together by the king, acted separately. After a little experience in governing by committees, this body selected seven of their number, called the directors, to whom the executive powers were committed. It is sufficient to say of this body that, though tolerated for a while as an improvement on Robespierre and his Committee of Public Safety, it was easily overturned by Napoleon, who in rapid succession established an executive of three consuls, of which he was chief, then of consul for life in himself, and finally the empire, of which he was the head, and was at the same time the executive, the legislature, and the fountain of justice. It is needless to recount the history of the second republic and the second empire. For a third time France now has a republican government. This has a President, a Senate, and a House of Deputies, as our Constitution has; but its President is a cipher, elected by the assembly for seven years. It was supposed that the length of the term would give stability to the government and efficiency to the office. It has in practice turned out that the President is but a public show, the puppet of the pre-

vailing faction (it can hardly be called a party) in the House of Deputies. His main function—a very disagreeable one—is to reconstruct perpetually dissolving cabinets, in which he has no influence, and whose executive policy is controlled by the deputies on whose demand they are appointed, all of them acting under constantly impending dread of a Parisian mob. The Senate of this system, like the House of Lords of Great Britain, is without any actual influence on the government, and is unlike our Senate, the members of which represent States, and have both the power and the courage, when they deem it necessary, to resist the President or the House of Representatives or both.

“The present government of France has existed longer than any republic ever set up in that country. The sentiment of the people is essentially republican. The strongest sympathies, the ardent wishes of every lover of liberty and of republicanism in the world, are with that gallant people; and commemorating, as we do to-day, the events of a hundred years ago,—the successful establishment of the grandest republic the world has ever known,—our hearts, filled with grateful remembrance of their valuable aid, are warm with ardent wishes that they may share the blessings we enjoy.

“It was urged against our Constitution by many liberty-loving men, both in the Convention and out of it, that it conferred upon the executive, a single individual, whose election for a term of four years was carefully removed from the direct vote of the people, powers dangerous to the existence of free government. It was said that with the appointment of all the officers of the government, civil and military, the sword and the purse of the nation in his hands, the power to prevent the enactment of laws to which he did not assent,—unless they could be passed over his objection by a vote of two-thirds in each of the two legislative houses,—and the actual use of this power for four years without interruption, an ambitious man, of great personal popularity,



could establish his power during his own life and transmit it to his family as a perpetual dynasty.

“Perhaps of all objections made to important features of the Constitution this one had more plausibility, and was urged with most force. But if the century of our experience has demonstrated anything, it is the fallacy of this objection and of all the reasons urged in its support.

“The objection that the electoral college was a contrivance to remove the appointment of the President from the control of popular suffrage, was, if it had any merit, speedily overcome without any infraction of the Constitution by the democratic tendencies of the people. The electors composing the college, who it was supposed would each exercise an independent judgment in casting his vote for President, soon came to be elected themselves on distinct pledges, made beforehand, that they would vote for some person designated as a popular favorite for that office. So that at the present time the electors of each State, in sending to the capital their votes for President, do but record the instruction of a majority of the citizens voting in the State. The term of four years for the Presidential office is not now deemed too long by any one, while there are many who would desire that it should be made longer, say seven or ten years.

“The power of appointment to office requires the consent of the Senate to its exercise; and that body has asserted its right of refusing that assent so courageously and so freely, that there can be no real fear of its successful use by the President in a manner to endanger the liberty of the country, unless the Senate itself shall be utterly corrupted. Nor can the means for such corruption be obtained from the public treasury until Congress in both branches shall become so degenerate as to consent to such use.

“Nor have we had in this country any want of ambitious men, who have earnestly desired the Presidency, or, having it once, have longed for a continuation of it at the end of the lawful term.



And it may be said that it is almost a custom when a President has filled his office for one term acceptably, that he is to be re-elected, if his political party continues to be a popular majority. Our people have also shown the usual hero worship of successful military chieftains, and rewarded them by election to the Presidency. In proof of this it is only necessary to mention the names of Washington, Jackson, Harrison, Taylor, and Grant. In some of them there has been no want of ambition, nor of the domineering disposition, which is often engendered by the use of military power. Yet none of these men have had more than two terms of the office. And though a few years ago one of the most largely circulated newspapers of the United States wrote in its paper day after day articles headed "Cæsarism," charging danger to the republic from one of its greatest benefactors and military chiefs, it excited no attention but derision, and deserved no other.

"There is no danger in this country from the power reposed in the Presidential office. There is, as sad experience shows, far, far more danger from nihilism and assassination, than from ambition in our public servants.

"So far have the incumbents of the Presidency, during the hundred years of its history, been from grasping, or attempting to grasp, powers not warranted by the Constitution, and so far from exercising the admitted power of that office in a despotic manner, a candid student of our political history during that time cannot fail to perceive that no one of the three great departments of the government—the legislative, the executive, and the judicial—has been more shorn of its just powers, or crippled in the exercise of them, than the Presidency.

"In regard to the function of appointment to office,—perhaps the most important of the executive duties,—the spirit of the Constitution requires that the President shall exercise freely his best judgment and follow its most sincere conviction in selecting proper men.

"It is undeniable that for many years past, by the gradual growth of custom, it has come to pass that in the nomination of officers by the President, he has so far submitted to be governed by the wishes and recommendations of interested members of the two houses of Congress, that the purpose of the Constitution in vesting this power in him, and the right of the public to hold him personally responsible for each and every appointment he makes, is largely defeated. In other words, the great principle lying at the foundation of all free governments, that the legislative and executive departments shall be kept separate, is invaded by the participation of members of Congress in the exercise of the appointing power.

"History teaches us, in no mistaken language, how often customs and practices, which were originated without lawful warrant, and opposed to the sound construction of the law, have come to overload and pervert it, as commentators on the text of Holy Scripture have established doctrines wholly at variance with its true spirit.

"Without considering many minor objections made to the Constitution during the process of its formation and adoption, let us proceed to that one which was the central point of contest then, and which, transferred to the question of construing that instrument, has continued to divide statesmen and politicians to the present time.

"The Convention was divided in opinion between those who desired a strong national government, capable of sustaining itself by the exercise of suitable powers, and invested by the Constitution with such powers, and those who, regarding the Articles of Confederation as a basis, proposed to strengthen the general government in a very few particulars, leaving it chiefly dependent on the action of the States themselves for its support and for the enforcement of its laws.

"Let us deal tenderly with the Articles of Confederation. We

should here, on this glorious anniversary, feel grateful for any instrumentality which helped us in the days of our earliest struggle. Very few are now found to say anything for these Articles, yet they constituted the nominal bond which held the States together during the War of Independence. It must be confessed that the sense of a common cause and a common danger probably did more to produce this united effort than any other motives. But the Articles served their purpose for the occasion; and though, when the pressure of imminent danger was removed, they were soon discovered to be a rope of sand, let them rest in a peaceful, honorable remembrance.

“Between those who favored a strong government of the Union and those who were willing to grant it but little power at the expense of the States there were various shades of opinion; and while it was the prevailing sentiment of the Convention that ‘the greatest interest of every true American was the consolidation of the Union,’ there were many who were unwilling to attain this object by detaching the necessary powers from the States, and conferring them on the national government.

“These divergent views had their effect, both in the Constitutional Convention and in those held for its ratification. Around this central point the contention raged; and it was only by compromises and concessions, dictated by the necessity of each yielding something for the common good,—so touchingly mentioned in the letter of the Convention to Congress,—that the result was finally reached. The patriotism and the love of liberty of each party were undisputed. The anxiety for a government which would best reconcile the possession of powers essential to the State governments with those necessary to the existence and efficiency of the government of the Union was equal, and the long struggle since the adoption of the Constitution on the same line of thought, in its construction, shows how firmly these different views were imbedded in our political theories.



“The party which came to be called the party of State Rights has always dreaded that the alleged supremacy of the national power would overthrow the State governments, or control them to an extent incompatible with any useful existence. Their opponents have been equally confident that powers essential to the successful conduct of the general government, which either expressly or by implication are conferred on it by the Constitution, were denied to it by the principles of the State Rights party. The one believed in danger to the States, from the theory which construed with a free and liberal rule the grants of power to the general government, and the other believed that such a construction of the Constitution was consistent with the purpose and spirit of that instrument, and essential to the perpetuity of the nation.

“If experience can teach anything on the subject of theories of government, the late civil war teaches unmistakably that those who believed the source of danger to be in the strong powers of the Federal government were in error, and that those who believed that such powers were necessary to its safe conduct and continued existence were in the right. The attempted destruction of the Union by eleven States, which were part of it, and the apparent temporary success of the effort, was undoubtedly due to the capacity of the States under the Constitution for concerted action, by organized movements, with all the machinery ready at hand to raise armies and establish a central government. And the ultimate failure of the attempt is to be attributed with equal clearness to the exercise of those powers of the general government, under the Constitution, which were denied to it by extreme advocates of State rights. And that this might no longer be matter of dispute, three new amendments to the Constitution were adopted at the close of that struggle, which, while keeping in view the principles of our complex form of State and Federal government, and seeking to disturb the distribution of powers among them as little as was consistent with the wisdom acquired by a sorrowful experi-



ence, these amendments confer additional powers on the government of the Union, and place additional restraints upon those of the States. May it be long before such an awful lesson is again needed to decide upon disputed questions of constitutional law.

"It is not out of place to remark that while the pendulum of public opinion has swung with much force away from the extreme point of State Rights doctrine, there may be danger of its reaching an extreme point on the other side. In my opinion, the just and equal observance of the rights of the States, and of the general government, as defined by the present Constitution, is as necessary to the permanent prosperity of our country, and to its existence for another century, as it has been for the one whose close we are now celebrating.

"Having considered the objections originally made to this great work, in the light of its operation for a century, what shall we say of it in regard to those great features which were more generally acceptable? The doctrine of Montesquieu, then in the height of his fame, that the powers essential to all governments should be distributed among three separate bodies of magistracy,—namely, legislative, executive, and judicial,—was, as Madison affirms in number xlvii. of the "*Federalist*," recognized by the Convention as the foundation of its labors. The apparent departure from that principle in making the Senate a participant in the exercise of the appointing power, and the treaty-making power, works well, because the initiative remains with the executive. The power of that body to try impeachments of public officers for high crimes and misdemeanors,—a function essentially judicial, while it has not produced any substantial injury,—has, perhaps, operated as a safety-valve in cases of great popular excitement. As an efficient remedy, it must be conceded to be a failure.

"But the harmony and success with which the three great subdivisions of the organized government of the Constitution have co-operated in the growth, prosperity, and happiness of this great

people, constitute the strongest argument in favor of the organic law, which governs them all. It is the first successful attempt, in the history of the world, to lay the deep and broad foundations of a government for millions of people and an unlimited territory in a single written instrument, framed and adopted in one great national effort.

“This instrument comes nearer than any of political origin to Rousseau’s idea of a society founded on a social contract. In its formation, States and individuals, in the possession of equal rights,—the rights of human nature common to all,—met together and deliberately agreed to give up certain of those rights to government for the better security of others; and that there might be no mistake about this agreement, it was reduced to writing, with all the solemnities which give sanction to the pledges of mankind.

“Other nations speak of their constitutions, which are the growth of centuries of government, and the maxims of experience, and the traditions of ages; many of them deserve the veneration which they receive. But a constitution, in the American sense of the word, as accepted in all the States of North and South America, means an instrument in writing, defining the powers of government, and distributing those powers among different bodies of magistrates for their more judicious exercise. The Constitution of the United States not only did this as regards a national government, but it established a federation of many States by the same instrument, in which the usual fatal defects in such unions have been corrected, with such felicity that during the hundred years of its existence the union of the States has grown stronger, and has received within that Union other States exceeding in number those of the original federation.

“It is not only the first important written constitution found in history, but it is the first one which contained the principles necessary to the successful confederation of numerous powerful States. I do not forget, nor do I mean to disparage, our sister, the federal

republic of Switzerland. But her continuance as an independent power in Europe is so largely due to her compact territory, her inaccessible mountains, her knowledge of the necessity of union to safety, and the policy of her powerful neighbors, which demands of each other the recognition of her rights, that she hardly forms an exception. But Switzerland stands to-day—may she ever stand—as the oldest witness to the capacity of a republican federation of States for sound government, for the security of freedom, and resistance to disintegrating tendencies. But when we look to the results of confederation in the Olympic Council, and the Achaian League of ancient history, and in modern times to the States of Holland and the old German empire, we must admit that the United States presents the most remarkable, if not the only successful, happy, and prosperous, federated government of the world.

“Let us consider for a moment the evidence of this. When the Constitution was finally ratified, and Rhode Island also accepted it, the government was composed of thirteen States. It now numbers thirty-eight. The inhabited area of those States was found between the Alleghany Mountains and the Atlantic Ocean, a region which, when we now look over a map of the United States, seems to be but the eastern border of the great republic. Its area now includes all the territory between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans,—a distance of over three thousand miles east and west,—and between the St. Lawrence and the great lakes on the north and the Gulf and States of Mexico on the south. Besides these thirty-eight States, the remainder of this immense region is divided into eight Territories, with an organized government in each, several of which are ready to be admitted into the Union as States, under a provision of the Constitution on that subject, and in accordance with the settled policy of the nation.

“The thirteen States which originally organized this govern-



ment had a population believed to be, in round numbers, three millions, many of whom were slaves. To-day it seems probable that sixty millions are embraced in the United States, in which there breathes no soul who owns any man master.

"I have already suggested the impoverished condition of the country at the close of the Revolutionary War. To-day I do not hesitate to make the assertion, that if you count only that which is real wealth, and not accumulated capital in the shape of evidences of debt,—which is but a burden upon such property,—I mean if you count lands and houses and furniture and horses and cattle and jewels,—all that is tangible and contributes to the comfort and pleasure of life,—the United States to-day is the wealthiest country upon the face of the globe, and is the only great government which is so rapidly paying off its national debt that it is begging its creditors to accept their money not yet due, with a reasonable rebate for interest.

"Under the government established by this Constitution we have, in the century which we are now overlooking, had three important wars, such as are always accompanied by hazardous shocks to all governments. In the first of these we encountered the British empire, the most powerful nation then on the globe,—a nation which had successfully resisted Napoleon, with all the power of Europe at his back. If we did not attain all we fought for in that contest, we displayed an energy and courage which commanded for us an honorable stand among the nations of the earth.

"In the second,—the war with Mexico,—while our reputation as a warlike people suffered no diminution, we made large accessions of valuable territory, out of which States have been since made members of the Union.

"The last war,—the recent civil war,—in the number of men engaged in it, in the capacity of the weapons and instruments of destruction brought into operation, and in the importance of the



result to humanity at large, must be esteemed the greatest war that the history of the world presents. It was brought about by the attempt of eleven of the States to destroy the Union. This was resisted by the government of that Union under the powers granted to it by the Constitution. Its results were the emancipation of three millions of slaves, the suppression of the attempt to dis sever the Union, the resumption of an accelerated march in the growth, prosperity, and happiness of this country. It also taught the lesson of the indestructibility of the Union, of the wisdom of the principles on which it is founded, and it astonished the nations of the world, and inspired them with a respect which they had never before entertained for our country.

"I venture to hope that with the earnest gaze of the wisest and ablest minds of the age turned with profound interest to the experiment of the federative system, under our American Constitution, it may suggest something to relieve the nations of Europe from burdens so heavy that if not soon removed they must crush the social fabric. Those great nations cannot go on forever adding millions upon millions to their public debts, mainly for the support of permanent standing armies, while those armies make such heavy drafts upon the able-bodied men whose productive industry is necessary to the support of the people and of the government.

"I need not dwell on this unpleasant subject further than to say that these standing armies are rendered necessary by the perpetual dread of war with neighboring nations.

"In the principles of our Constitution, by which the autonomy and domestic government of each State are preserved, while the supremacy of the general government at once forbids wars between the States, and enables it to enforce peace among them, we may discern the elements of political forces sufficient for the rescue of European civilization from this great disaster.

"Do I claim for the Constitution, whose creation we celebrate

to-day, the sole merit of the wonderful epitome which I have presented to you of the progress of this country to greatness, to prosperity, to happiness, and honor? Nay, I do not; though language used by men of powerful intellect and great knowledge of history might be my justification if I did.

“Mr. Bancroft, the venerable historian, who has devoted a long and laborious life to a history of his country, that is a monument to his genius and his learning, says of the closing hours of the Convention: ‘The members were awe-struck at the result of their councils; the Constitution was a nobler work than any one of them believed possible to devise.’ And he prefaces the volume of his invaluable history of the formation of the Constitution with a sentiment of Mr. Gladstone, the greatest living statesman of England. He says: ‘As the British constitution is the most subtle organism which has proceeded from progressive history, so the American Constitution is the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man.’

“And while I heartily endorse this, and feel it impossible to find language in which to express my admiration and my love for the Constitution of the United States, and my profound belief that the wisdom of man, unaided by inspiration, has produced no writing so valuable to humanity, I should fail of a most important duty if I did not say on this public occasion, that no amount of wisdom in a constitution can produce wise government unless there is a suitable response in the spirit of the people.

“The Anglo-Saxon race, from whom we inherit so much that is valuable in our character, as well as our institutions, has been remarkable in all its history for a love of law and order. While other peoples, equally cultivated, have paid their devotion to the man in power, as representative of the law which he enforces, the English people, and we, their descendants, have venerated the law itself, looking past its administrators, and giving our allegiance and our obedience to the principles which govern organized society.

It has been said that a dozen Englishmen or Americans, thrown on an uninhabited island, would at once proceed to adopt a code of laws for their government, and elect the officers who were to enforce them. And certainly this proposition is borne out by the early history of our emigrants to California, where every mining camp organized into a political body, and made laws for its own government, which were so good that Congress adopted them until they should be repealed or modified by statute.

"I but repeat the language of the Supreme Court of the United States when I say that in this country the law is supreme. No man is so high as to be above the law. No officer of the government may disregard it with impunity. To this inborn and native regard for law, as a governing power, we are indebted largely for the wonderful success and prosperity of our people, for the security of our rights; and when the highest law to which we pay this homage is the Constitution of the United States, the history of the world has presented no such wonder of a prosperous, happy, civil government.

"Let me urge upon my fellow-countrymen, and especially upon the rising generation of them, to examine with careful scrutiny all new theories of government and of social life, and if they do not rest upon a foundation of veneration and respect for law as the bond of social existence, let him distrust them as inimical to human happiness.

"And now let me close this address with a quotation from one of the ablest jurists and most profound commentators upon our laws,—Chancellor Kent. He said, fifty years ago: 'The government of the United States was created by the free voice and joint will of the people of America for their common defence and general welfare. Its powers apply to those great interests which relate to this country in its national capacity, and which depend for their stability and protection on the consolidation of the Union. It is clothed with the principal attributes of sover-

eignty, and it is justly deemed the guardian of our best rights, the source of our highest civil and political duties, and the sure means of our national greatness.' ”

The chorus of boys then sang Hail Columbia, with new words, contributed by Oliver Wendell Holmes :

# HAIL COLUMBIA.

1798.

“Hail, Columbia! happy land!  
Hail, ye heroes,—heaven-born band!  
Who fought and bled in Freedom’s cause,  
Who fought and bled in Freedom’s cause;  
And when the storm of war was gone  
Enjoyed the peace your valor won.  
Let independence be our boast,  
Ever mindful what it cost;  
Ever grateful for the prize,  
Let its altar reach the skies.

Firm—united—let us be,  
Rallying round our Liberty;  
As a band of brothers joined,  
Peace and safety we shall find.”

\* \* \* \* \*

JOSEPH HOPKINSON.

1887.

“Look our ransomed shores around,  
Peace and safety we have found!  
Welcome, friends who once were foes!  
Welcome, friends who once were foes,



To all the conquering years have gained,—  
A nation's rights, a race unchained!

Children of the day new-born,  
Mindful of its glorious morn,  
Let the pledge our fathers signed,  
Heart to heart forever bind!

While the stars of heaven shall burn,  
While the ocean tides return,  
Ever may the circling sun  
Find the Many still are One!

“Graven deep with edge of steel,  
Crowned with Victory's crimson seal,  
All the world their names shall read!  
All the world their names shall read,  
Enrolled with His, the Chief that led  
The hosts, whose blood for us was shed.  
Pay our sires their children's debt,  
Love and honor,—nor forget  
Only Union's golden key  
Guards the Ark of Liberty!

While the stars of heaven shall burn,  
While the ocean tides return,  
Ever may the circling sun  
Find the Many still are One!

“Hail, Columbia! strong and free!  
Throned in hearts from sea to sea!  
Thy march triumphant still pursue!  
Thy march triumphant still pursue

With peaceful stride from zone to zone,  
 Till Freedom finds the world her own!  
 Blest in Union's holy ties,  
 Let our grateful song arise,—  
 Every voice its tribute lend,—  
 All in loving chorus blend!

While the stars in heaven shall burn,  
 While the ocean tides return,  
 Ever shall the circling sun  
 Find the Many still are One!"

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

BEVERLY FARMS, MASS., August 29, 1887.

Professor Murdoch then recited the new national hymn, written by F. Marion Crawford: the musical chorus, contributed by Professor Gilchrist, being rendered by the chorus of men's voices.

"I.

"Hail, Freedom! thy bright crest  
 And gleaming shield, thrice blest,  
 Mirror the glories of a world thine own;  
 Hail, heaven-born Peace! Our sight,  
 Led by thy gentle light,  
 Shows us thy paths with deathless flowers strown.  
 Peace, daughter of a strife sublime,  
 Abide with us till strife be lost in endless time.

CHORUS.—Thy sun is risen, and shall not set  
 Upon thy day divine!  
 Ages of unborn ages yet,  
 America, are thine!

## " II.

" Her one hand seals with gold  
The portals of night's fold,  
Her other the broad gates of dawn unbars ;  
O'er silent wastes of snows,  
Crowning her lofty brows,  
Gleams high her diadem of northern stars ;  
While clothed in garlands of warm flowers,  
Round Freedom's feet the South her wealth of beauty showers.

CHORUS.—Thy sun is risen, and shall not set  
Upon thy day divine !  
Ages of unborn ages yet,  
America, are thine !

## " III.

" Sweet is the toil of peace,  
Sweet the year's rich increase  
To loyal men who live by Freedom's laws ;  
And in war's fierce alarms  
God gives stout hearts and arms  
To freemen sworn to save a rightful cause.  
Fear none, trust God, maintain the right,  
And triumph in unbroken union's peerless might.

CHORUS.—Thy sun is risen, and shall not set  
Upon thy day divine !  
Ages of unborn ages yet,  
America, are thine !

## "IV.

"Welded in war's fierce flame,  
Forged on the hearth of fame,  
The sacred Constitution was ordained ;  
Tried in the fire of time,  
Tempered in woes sublime,  
An age has passed and left it yet unstained.  
God grant its glories still may shine  
While ages fade forgotten in time's slow decline !

CHORUS.—Thy sun is risen, and shall not set  
Upon thy day divine !  
Ages of unborn ages yet,  
America, are thine !

## "V.

"Honor the few who shared  
Freedom's first fight, and dared  
To face war's desperate tide at the full flood ;  
Who fell on hard-won ground,  
And into Freedom's wound  
Poured the sweet balsam of their brave heart's blood  
They fell, but o'er their glorious grave  
Floats free the banner of the cause they died to save.

CHORUS.—Thy sun is risen, and shall not set  
Upon thy day divine !  
Ages of unborn ages yet,  
America, are thine !



## "VI.

"In radiance heavenly fair  
Floats on the peaceful air  
That flag that never stooped from victory's pride;  
Those stars that softly gleam,  
Those stripes that o'er us stream,  
In war's grand agony were sanctified;  
A holy standard, pure and free,  
To light the home of peace or blaze in victory.

CHORUS.—Thy sun is risen, and shall not set  
Upon thy day divine!  
Ages of unborn ages yet,  
America, are thine!

## "VII.

"Father, whose mighty power  
Shields us through life's short hour,  
To thee we pray: Bless us and keep us free;  
All that is past forgive,  
Teach us henceforth to live,  
That through our country we may honor thee;  
And, when this mortal life shall cease,  
Take thou at last our souls to thine eternal peace.

CHORUS.—Thy sun is risen, and shall not set  
Upon thy day divine!  
Ages of unborn ages yet,  
America, are thine!

"SORRENTO, August 1, 1887."

## NATIONAL HYMN.

W. W. G.

Introduction. *Allegro mod.*  $\text{♩} = 84$ .

Reader.

Cue end of I Stan.

Abide with us  
till strife be lost  
in endless time.

Coro *f*.

Cue end of II Stan.

Round freedoms feet the South  
her wealth of beauty showers

Coro *f*

Cue end of III Stan.

And triumph in unbroken Unions  
peerless might.

Coro *ff*

Cue end of IV Stan.

While ages fade forgotten in  
times slow decline

Coro *p*

Cue end of V Stan.

Floats free the banner of the cause  
they died to save. (See interlude II)

Coro *f*

Cue end of VI Stan.

To light the home of peace or blaze  
in victory. (See interlude III)

Coro *ff*

Cue end of VII Stan.

Take thou at  
last our souls to  
Thine eternal peace. (See interlude I)

Coro

Tenors, *f*

Th sun is ris'n . . . . and shall not set . . . . and shall not set Up - on thy

Basses

Th sun is ris'n And shall not set

*f*

day di - vine

day di - vine; A - ges of un - . . . . born a - ges yet . . . . A - mer - i - ca, are

A - ges of un - . . . . born a - ges yet

*ff*

A - mer - i - ca

thine A - mer - i - ca are thine! A - ges of un born a - ges yet, are thine are thine.

mer - i - ca are thine! A - mer - i - ca are thine! un - born a - ges yet are thine are thine

*poco rall.*

Cardinal Archbishop Gibbons then pronounced the closing prayer :

“We pray Thee, O God of might, wisdom, and justice, through whom authority is rightly administered, laws are enacted, and judgment decreed, assist, with Thy holy spirit of counsel and fortitude, the President of these United States, that his administration may be conducted in righteousness, and be eminently useful to Thy people over whom he presides, by encouraging due respect for virtue and religion, by a faithful execution of the laws in justice and mercy, and by restraining vice and immorality.

“Let the light of Thy divine wisdom direct the deliberations of Congress, and shine forth in all their proceedings and laws framed for our rule and government, so that they may tend to the preservation of peace, the promotion of national happiness, the increase of industry, sobriety, and useful knowledge, and may perpetuate to us the blessings of equal liberty.

“We pray Thee for all judges, magistrates, and other officers who are appointed to guard our political welfare ; that they may be enabled by Thy powerful protection to discharge the duties of their respective stations with honesty and ability.

“We pray Thee especially for the judges of our Supreme Court, that they may interpret the laws with even-handed justice. May they ever be the faithful guardians of the temple of the Constitution, whose construction and solemn dedication to our country's liberties we commemorate to-day. May they stand as watchful and incorruptible sentinels at the portals of this temple, shielding it from profanation and hostile invasion.

“May this glorious charter of our civil rights be deeply imprinted on the hearts and memories of our people. May it foster in them a spirit of patriotism : may it weld together and assimilate in national brotherhood the diverse races that come to seek a



home among us. May the reverence paid to it conduce to the promotion of social stability and order, and may it hold the *ægis* of its protection over us and generations yet unborn, so that the temporal blessings which we enjoy may be perpetuated.

“Grant, O Lord, that our republic, unequalled in material prosperity and growth of population, may be also under Thy overruling providence, a model to all nations in upholding liberty without license, and in wielding authority without despotism.

“Finally, we recommend to Thy unbounded mercy all our brethren and fellow-citizens throughout the United States, that they may be blessed in the knowledge, and sanctified in the observance, of Thy most holy law, that they may be preserved in union and in that peace which the world cannot give, and, after enjoying the blessings of this life, be admitted to those which are eternal.

“Our Father, who art in heaven; hallowed be Thy name; Thy kingdom come; Thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven; give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us, and lead us not into temptation; but deliver us from evil. Amen.”

“The Star-Spangled Banner” was then sung by the men’s chorus.

The Rev. Dr. Witherspoon, of Nashville, Tenn., pronounced the benediction in these words:

“The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, the love of God our Father, and the communion of the Holy Spirit be and abide with you now and evermore. Amen.”

The ceremonies were concluded by a “march” by the Marine Band.



UNOFFICIAL OBSERVANCES.





BREAKFAST  
TO THE  
JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES,  
IN THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,  
SEPTEMBER 15, 1887,  
BY THE BAR OF PHILADELPHIA.

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ON the 28th of June, 1887, a committee of the Law Academy of Philadelphia, appointed at the instance of Mr. J. GRANVILLE LEACH, sent a circular letter to many members of the bar of Philadelphia setting forth that they had been instructed to devise a method for the participation of the Academy in the celebration to be held in September in commemoration of the framing and promulgation of the Constitution of the United States; that it had been suggested "that not only the Junior but the Senior Bar as well might deem it expedient to take part in the proposed celebration;" and inviting a meeting in Room C, Court of Common Pleas, No. 2, on the 1st of July. At the time and place designated a number of representative lawyers assembled, and it was determined to invite the justices of the Supreme Court of the United States to a breakfast, to be tendered them in the American Academy of Music on the 15th of September, at eleven A.M. The following Committee of Arrangements was appointed:

RICHARD C. MCMURTRIE, *Chairman*,  
SAMUEL W. PENNYPACKER, *Secretary*,  
JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND, *Treasurer*.

R. L. ASHHURST,  
A. SIDNEY BIDDLE,  
CHAS. CHAUNCEY BINNEY,

GEO. TUCKER BISPHAM,  
JOHN W. BROCK,  
JOHN CADWALADER,

HAMPTON L. CARSON,  
LEWIS C. CASSIDY,  
RICHARD C. DALE,

GEORGE M. DALLAS,  
SAMUEL DICKSON,  
THOMAS J. DIEHL,  
W. HEYWARD DRAYTON,  
ISAAC ELWELL,  
GEO. HARRISON FISHER,  
HENRY FLANDERS,  
GEORGE S. GRAHAM,  
A. HALLER GROSS,

VICTOR GUILLOU,  
E. HUNN HANSON,  
S. S. HOLLINGSWORTH,  
HENRY M. HOYT,  
J. GRANVILLE LEACH,  
WILLIAM M. MEREDITH,  
JAMES OTTERSON,  
JOSEPH M. PILE,  
ROBERT RALSTON,

WM. BROOKE RAWLE,  
DAVID W. SELLERS,  
EDWARD SHIPPEN,  
MAYER SULZBERGER,  
JOHN K. VALENTINE,  
CHARLES F. WARWICK,  
W. HERBERT WASHINGTON,  
WM. ROTCH WISTER.

The secretary wrote to the members of the bar, inviting their aid, and saying, "The event to be commemorated was one of the gravest importance to all of the later generations of men. The convention called for the purpose did its work, which was essentially legal, in Philadelphia. Its deliberations and conclusions were participated in by men who became conspicuous in the jurisprudence of our State. It is very fitting, therefore, that the lawyers of this city should show a proper appreciation of the occasion and of their relations to it by offering their hospitality to the members of the highest judicial tribunal of the country, who will be here to participate in the celebration.

The request met with an earnest response, and it became evident in a short time that the breakfast would be of unusual interest.

The following distinguished persons accepted invitations to be present:

#### GUESTS.

*Chief-Justice* MORRISON R. WAITE,  
*Justices* SAMUEL F. MILLER,  
JOHN M. HARLAN,  
STANLEY MATTHEWS,  
SAMUEL BLATCHFORD.

WILLIAM H. H. ALLEN, justice of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire.  
MICHAEL ARNOLD, judge of the Court of Common Pleas, No. 4, Philadelphia.  
WM. N. ASHMAN, judge of the Orphans' Court, Philadelphia.  
HUGH L. BOND, judge of the United States District Court, Baltimore.  
CHARLES J. BONAPARTE, of the Baltimore bar.  
JAMES A. BEAVER, governor of Pennsylvania.  
WILLIAM BUTLER, judge of the United States District Court, Philadelphia.  
GEORGE A. BINGHAM, justice of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire.  
CRAIG BIDDLE, judge of the Court of Common Pleas, No. 1, Philadelphia.

- F. AMEDÉE BRÉGY, judge of the Court of Common Pleas, No. 1, Philadelphia.  
 LEWIS W. CLARK, justice of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire.  
 MONCURE D. CONWAY.  
 JOSEPH P. COMEGYS, chief justice of Delaware.  
 JOHN K. COWEN, of the Baltimore bar.  
 JOHN R. DOS PASSOS, of the New York Bar.  
 D. NEWLIN FELL, judge of the Court of Common Pleas, No. 2, Philadelphia.  
 THOMAS K. FINLETTER, president judge of the Court of Common Pleas, No. 3, Philadelphia.  
 JOSEPH C. FERGUSON, judge of the Orphans' Court, Philadelphia.  
 CHARLES E. FENNER, judge of the Supreme Court of Louisiana.  
 HENRY GREEN, justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.  
 JAMES GAY GORDON, judge of the Court of Common Pleas, No. 3, Philadelphia.  
 GEORGE GRAY, United States senator from Delaware.  
 J. I. CLARK HARE, president judge of the Court of Common Pleas, No. 2, Philadelphia.  
 WM. B. HANNA, president judge of the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia.  
 DANIEL H. HASTINGS, adjutant-general of Pennsylvania.  
 WILLIAM WIRT HENRY, of the bar of Richmond, Virginia.  
 ANTHONY HIGGINS, of the Wilmington bar.  
 GEORGE A. JENKS, solicitor-general of the United States.  
 JOHN JAY, late United States minister to Austria.  
 JOHN A. JAMESON, judge of the Superior Court of Chicago.  
 ANTHONY Q. KEASBY, late United States district-attorney, New Jersey.  
 WILLIAM S. KIRKPATRICK, attorney-general of Pennsylvania.  
 JAMES M. LEACH, ex-member of Congress from North Carolina.  
 LOUIS E. MCCOMAS, member of Congress from Maryland.  
 JAMES T. MITCHELL, judge of the Court of Common Pleas, No. 2, Philadelphia.  
 COURTLANDT PARKER, of the New Jersey bar.  
 EDWARD M. PAXSON, justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.  
 HENRY REED, judge of the Court of Common Pleas, No. 3, Philadelphia.  
 ALEXANDER RAMSEY, late United States Secretary of War.  
 ISAAC W. SMITH, justice of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire.  
 JAMES P. STERRETT, justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.  
 WILLIAM STRONG, late justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.  
 J. RANDOLPH TUCKER, member of Congress from Virginia.  
 M. RUSSELL THAYER, president judge of the Court of Common Pleas, No. 4, Philadelphia.  
 J. ROSS THOMPSON, of the Erie bar.  
 JOHN SERGEANT WISE, member of Congress from Virginia.  
 HENRY W. WILLIAMS, justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.  
 ROBERT N. WILLSON, judge of the Court of Common Pleas, No. 4, Philadelphia.  
 FRANCIS WHARTON, LL.D., of Washington, D. C.  
 LEONARD E. WALES, judge of the United States District Court, Delaware.

The members of the Philadelphia bar who participated were :

Robert Alexander.	Henry M. Dechert.	W. H. James.
Pierce Archer.	William Drayton.	George Junkin.
R. L. Ashhurst.	W. Heyward Drayton.	William F. Johnson.
Geo. W. Biddle.	Samuel Dickson.	James M. Jeitles.
Amos Briggs.	Richard C. Dale.	Geo. de B. Keim.
W. H. Browne.	Geo. H. Earle, Jr.	Geo. R. Kaercher.
James R. Booth.	Henry R. Edmunds.	William W. Ker.
John C. Bullitt.	Isaac Elwell.	J. Granville Leach.
Dimner Beeber.	B. Franklin Fisher.	William S. Lane.
John A. Burton.	Geo. Harrison Fisher.	Francis D. Lewis.
J. H. Burroughs.	Henry Flanders.	Charles A. Lagen.
Louis Brégy.	Leonard R. Fletcher.	John Lambert.
Francis E. Brewster.	Joseph C. Fraley.	James W. Latta.
John W. Brock.	Benjamin D. Gardiner.	William H. Lex.
F. F. Brightly.	John S. Gerhard.	Robert M. Logan.
Henry K. Boyer.	Allen H. Gangewer.	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
Lewin W. Barringer.	Victor Guillou.	A. S. Letchworth.
Arthur M. Burton.	Geo. S. Graham.	P. Pemberton Morris.
Geo. Tucker Bispham.	A. Haller Gross.	Robert D. Maxwell.
F. Carroll Brewster.	John C. Grady.	Richard C. McMurtrie.
A. Sidney Biddle.	H. E. Garsed.	William M. Meredith.
Hampton L. Carson.	Ezekiel Hunn, Jr.	M. H. Messchert.
Brinton Coxe.	Henry Hazlehurst.	N. Dubois Miller.
James J. Comly.	Robert H. Hinckley.	Alfred Moore.
John Cadwalader.	Morton P. Henry.	William B. Mann.
Ludovic C. Cleeman.	W. Horace Hepburn.	Charles N. Mann.
Samuel E. Cavin.	B. F. Hughes.	S. Edwin Megargee.
T. De Witt Cuyler.	Thomas Hart, Jr.	Charles E. Morgan.
Geo. L. Crawford.	Henry M. Hoyt.	A. Wilson Norris.
Alfred Frank Custis.	John Hamilton.	Isaac Norris.
Joseph L. Caven.	E. Hunn Hanson.	Francis A. Osbourn.
Lewis C. Cassidy.	Edward Hopper.	James W. Paul.
Harry G. Clay.	Charles Howson.	William S. Price.
Francis S. Cantrell.	A. A. Hirst.	Saml. W. Pennypacker.
John B. Colahan.	J. Bayard Henry.	Frank P. Prichard.
J. Edward Carpenter.	James H. Heverin.	C. Stuart Patterson.
Thomas J. Diehl.	Saml. S. Hollingsworth.	Theodore C. Patterson.
Thomas Diehl.	Saml. B. Huey.	Albert E. Peterson.
Edwin S. Dixon.	John G. Johnson.	G. C. Purves.
Samuel G. Dixon.	Horatio Gates Jones.	S. Davis Page.
Henry T. Dechert.	Charles Henry Jones.	Joseph M. Pile.



Saml. C. Perkins.	John M. Scott.	Franklin Swayne.
James Parsons.	J. C. Stillwell.	J. Austin Spencer.
Geo. Peirce.	Elias P. Smithers.	Uselma C. Smith.
J. Sergeant Price.	E. S. Sayres.	John Scollay.
Charles E. Pancoast.	Walter George Smith.	Joseph H. Shoemaker.
J. Rodman Paul.	Rufus E. Shapley.	Joseph B. Townsend.
P. F. Rothermel, Jr.	Jacob Snare.	Henry C. Thompson.
Robert W. Ryerss.	John T. Snare.	James P. Townsend.
William B. Robins	John Samuel.	Henry C. Terry.
John I. Rogers.	E. Cooper Shapley.	M. Hampton Todd.
John J. Ridgway.	A. Lewis Smith.	Joseph L. Tull.
John Roberts.	Isaac S. Sharp.	Sidney F. Tyler.
William Henry Rawle.	J. Dickinson Sergeant.	Samuel G. Thompson.
Geo. I. Riché.	James H. Shakespeare.	John B. Uhle.
Geo. P. Rich.	Robert N. Simpers.	John K. Valentine.
Augustus J. Rudderow.	Jacob Singer.	Wm. White Wiltbank.
Joseph R. Rhoads.	Lewis Stover.	Samuel Wagner.
John R. Read.	Mayer Sulzberger.	W. Rotch Wister.
Robert Ralston.	A. S. L. Shields.	Charles F. Warwick.
William Brooke Rawle.	William H. Staake.	Richard P. White.
Edward Shippen.	James C. Sellers.	

At the hour named the bar and their guests—all of whom were present with the exception of Hon. J. R. Tucker and Mr. John R. Dos Passos, who were unexpectedly detained—assembled in the foyer of the Academy. The table and the hall were profusely and tastefully decorated with flowers and green, and back of the presiding officer hung suspended a shield, upon which was the figure of Justice with the scales evenly balanced, the whole wrought from the same attractive and fragrant materials. From the windows overlooking Broad Street could be seen under the most favorable circumstances the industrial procession as it slowly passed along.

The *menu* was folded in the form of a legal document, tied with red tape, and endorsed :

September Term, 1887.

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High Court of the Constitutional  
Centennial Celebration.

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The Philadelphia Bar

vs.

The Justices of the  
Supreme Court of the  
United States et al.

---

Bill of Particulars

---

Filed September 15<sup>th</sup> 1887.

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It contained, within, an original etching of Chief-Justice JOHN MARSHALL and the following bill of fare :

MENU.

Blue Points.

Sorbet au Kirsch.

CHABLIS.

Terrapin.

Consommé.

JAUNAY SEC.

AMONTILLADO.

Fresh Mushrooms.

Kennebec Salmon, Sauce Tartare.

GIESLER BLUE SEAL.

SAUTERNE.

Reed Birds.

Chicken Cutlets à la Soubise.

RODERER GRAND VIN SEC.

French Peas.

MUMM'S EXTRA DRY.

CHATEAU LAFITTE.

Lettuce.

Ices.

Fruits.

Coffee.

## TOASTS AND SPEECHES.

The chairman, R. C. McMURTRIE, Esq. (when the cloth had been removed and the hum of conversation had ceased), said,—

“GENTLEMEN,—Eleven years ago there was a celebration in Philadelphia to commemorate the independence of the thirteen colonies,—an event which is, and always will be, I suppose, the most popular of all the events of our history. But the event of 1787 was one really more important, and one probably without which, in the minds of many persons, the event of 1776 would have been disastrous. From the controlling influence of one power, which was probably tyrannical, we would have fallen into dissensions among forty or more discordant powers on the continent, which would have been infinitely more injurious to the country than would have been the original form of government.

“Under the Constitution of the United States, framed one hundred years ago, this country has grown from thirteen very insignificant colonies to be one of the great empires of the world. The main feature of that Constitution was the organizing of the colonies, if not into a nation, at least into one government for certain purposes, chief among which was the establishment of a more perfect Union. Among the instrumentalities created by the Constitution for the furtherance of that end, that which has accomplished more than any other, and probably more than all the others together, is the court whose members have honored us with their presence here to-day.

“A most remarkable feature of this court is its capacity of determining the limits of the power of the nation itself in its legislative functions; and this is a prerogative which is not possessed by a court of any other nation. All nations that have any conceptions of political liberty have confided to their judiciary the power of determining the limits of the executive functions, for without that there can be no restraint on executive power, and therefore no political liberty; but no nation other than our own has ever seen fit to confer upon a court of justice a power such as that conferred upon the Supreme Court of the United States.

“While it would be probably improper, as it would certainly be impossi-



ble, for me on this occasion to go into any detailed statement on this subject, I will enumerate four conspicuous instances in which the Supreme Court has restrained the States composing the United States in the exercise of their powers, for the benefit of the community. An idea may thus be formed of the enormous debt of gratitude which this people owe to that court. The first instance was the decision of the court in the case of the North River, where the State of New York claimed to possess the exclusive right of allowing the navigation of that river and of confining it to persons whom they saw fit to license to enter thereon. The second was the claim by a State which I will not name, but which lies across the territory of the nation, stretching substantially from ocean to ocean and cutting the nation in half, which arrogated to itself the right to prohibit the transportation of any merchandise or commodities from New York, New Jersey, and New England, on the one side, to the whole of the rest of the United States on the other, and *vice versa*, except on payment of a toll or tribute. The third was the claim of a State to enforce a like prohibition with reference to the passage of citizens of the United States from one part of the country to another through that State. The fourth was a claim by the States, which has been made on so many occasions that they can hardly be enumerated, to compel the payment to them of a tax before a citizen of another State should be at liberty to buy or sell within their borders. Gentlemen, if you will but consider what would have been the consequences if the decisions in these instances had been the reverse of what they were and had affirmed the claims (and that it was quite possible that they should have been so is shown in the fact that the highest courts of the States by which such claims were made had uniformly decided in favor of them), you can better appreciate what would have been the character of our Union and what the condition of this country. No citizen of one State could buy or sell in another State without paying a tax to that other State; no man could navigate a river which was within a State without a license from the State; and no man could travel, or pass his goods or property, from one part of the country to another except by paying a tax to each State successively through which passage was made. These subjects are appropriately recalled upon this occasion, particularly when we are favored, as we are to-day, with the presence of some of the members of this tribunal.

"It is now my privilege to announce that the first toast—'The Supreme Court of the United States'—will be replied to by the Chief Justice of the court, Hon. M. R. WAITE."

### SPEECH OF CHIEF-JUSTICE WAITE.

"GENTLEMEN,—In the name of my associates seated about me, and of the court of which I have the honor to be the head, I thank you for this cordial and kind reception, and I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the remarks you have made, and which are so appropriate to the subject I have in hand.

"I cannot think that this is either an improper time or an improper place to speak of what has come to be a very important matter in its effect upon the administration of justice by the government of the United States, and upon the usefulness and efficiency of the Supreme Court. The Constitution has limited the judicial power of the United States to cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States and treaties made under their authority; cases affecting ambassadors and other public ministers and consuls; cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; controversies in which the United States shall be a party; controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming land under the grants of different States; and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens, and subjects. This is all of it. This power is also vested by the Constitution in one Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. I beg you to note this language: 'ONE SUPREME COURT and such inferior courts as Congress MAY FROM TIME TO TIME, ordain and establish.' Not a Supreme Court or Supreme Courts, but 'ONE,' and ONLY ONE. This *one* Supreme Court Congress cannot abolish, neither can it create another. Upon this the Constitution has no doubtful meaning. There must be one, and but one. Certainly such a provision, in such pointed language, carries with it the strongest implication that when this court acts, it must act as an entirety, and that its judgments shall be the judgments of a court sitting judicially as one court and not as several courts.

"The Constitution, in conferring judicial power on the United States,







has also charged Congress with the corresponding duty of providing all such inferior courts as may be necessary for carrying that power into practical effect. As to the Supreme Court, the Constitution provides that in all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, it shall have original jurisdiction, and in all others within the judicial power appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as Congress may make. The original jurisdiction is thus fixed by the Constitution, and it cannot be taken away by Congress; but the appellate jurisdiction is subject entirely to its control. It may be more or it may be less, as the ever-changing circumstances of a great and growing country shall require. If at any time too large to admit of a prompt and satisfactory despatch of business, it may be reduced, and a part transferred to an inferior court with ample powers in that behalf. Of this there can be no doubt, and the grant of power to Congress to ordain and establish inferior courts *from time to time* implies that such courts are to be provided whenever and as often as the necessities of the country shall require.

“The law which fixes at this time the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court was enacted substantially in its present form at the first session of Congress, nearly one hundred years ago. With few exceptions, and these for all practical purposes unimportant to the point I wish to make, the jurisdiction remains to-day as it was at first, and consequently, with a population in the United States approaching sixty million people and a territory embracing nearly three million square miles, the Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction in all of the classes of cases it had when the population was less than four million and the territory but little more than eight hundred thousand square miles. Under such circumstances it is not to be wondered at that the appeal-docket of that court has increased from one hundred cases, or perhaps a little more, a half-century ago, to nearly fourteen hundred, and that its business is now more than three years and a half behind,—that is to say, that cases entered now, when the term of 1887 is soon to begin, are not likely to be reached in their regular order for hearing until late in the term of 1890.

“In the face of such facts, it cannot admit of a doubt that something should be done, and that at once, for relief against this oppressive wrong. In the past this has been spoken of as ‘relief for the Supreme Court,’ but

that is a most deceptive misnomer. No matter what changes are made in its jurisdiction, within any reasonable or probable limits, there will always be business enough for that court to do to keep it diligently at work to the full extent of its physical capacity. The difficulty will be not in keeping it fully employed, but in reducing its docket to such an extent that it may dispose of the work it is required to do with reasonable promptness and due deliberation. What is needed is relief for the people against the ruinous consequences of the tedious and oppressive delays which, as the law now stands, are necessarily attendant on the final disposition of very many of the suits in the courts of the United States because of the overcrowded and constantly-increasing docket of the Supreme Court. It is the people that need relief, not the court, and the sooner this is felt by those on whom the responsibility rests of adapting the courts of the country to its judicial necessities, the sooner will that work be done. It is not for me to say what this relief shall be, neither is this the time to consider it. My present end will be accomplished if the attention of the public is called to the subject and its importance urged in some appropriate way on Congress. What is required is a reduction of the present appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and if this is insisted upon it will be easy to find very many classes of cases which need not necessarily be taken to that court for final determination, and which can be disposed of with much less expense and quite as satisfactorily by some proper inferior court having the necessary jurisdiction for that purpose, and having sufficient character and dignity to meet the requirements of litigants. Such a court will not be the Supreme Court, but it will be the highest court of the United States which can, under the Constitution, be afforded for the hearing and determination of such causes. May I ask the bar of Philadelphia—so honorably here represented, and so honorable in the history of the nation—to do what it can in this behalf, and thus help to make the Supreme Court what its name implies, a powerful auxiliary in the administration of justice, and not what unfortunately with its present jurisdiction it now is, to too great an extent, an obstacle standing in the way of a speedy disposition of appealed cases. It is worthy of, and certainly was intended for, better things."

## SECOND TOAST.

"THE CONSTITUTION OF 1787."

RESPONDED TO BY HON. J. I. CLARK HARE.

"MR. CHAIRMAN,—In rising to respond to this toast, my thoughts, as is natural at my time of life, dwell on the past, and I recall the time when my father took me, as a boy of seven years old, to witness the welcome given by the city of Philadelphia to Lafayette, and told me how he in his childhood had witnessed the celebration of the ratification of the Constitution of the United States by Pennsylvania, which assured the union of the American people as one nation; so brief is the period which divides the infancy of our country from its manhood. Descending the stream of time, my thoughts turn to the countless gathering, from all parts of the United States and from every quarter of the globe, which took place in this city in 1876 to commemorate an event that could not be so fitly celebrated in any other place. The meeting occurred in response to a call from Philadelphia, which seemed to many minds to involve responsibilities beyond her strength, and some of her wisest citizens feared that she could not play the part of hostess to so many guests. Under the guidance of able men, among whom John Welsh stood conspicuous, the undertaking prospered beyond hope; it was sustained munificently by Philadelphia, the United States lent their aid, and the result was a superb exhibition, which, following the heroic efforts of the civil war, enhanced the reputation of our country by showing that we were also proficient in the arts of peace.

"To-day the streets are again filled with the hum of eager expectation, the railroads are taxed to provide the means of transit, and we meet here to commemorate an event of equal grandeur, which has had a still more beneficial influence on the destiny of our country and of mankind. I need not say that I allude to the conception, framing, and ratification of the Constitution of the United States. It stands in relation to the Declaration of Independence as does the capital of the column to the shaft, and is a convincing proof that the American people were worthy of the freedom which they had so hardly won. The years which followed the successful issue of the Revolutionary War were clouded with an anxiety equal to that which prevailed while the struggle was going on. We were unable to maintain our credit abroad; at home, anarchy and intestine war seemed to be close



at hand. Samuel Adams observed, 'Better were it for America to have remained in bondage to England than, in shaking off the yoke, to have disclosed that she was unable to govern herself.' As you are all aware, delegates met in this city on the 14th of May, 1787, to remedy a state of things which filled every American heart with pain. Divided in counsels and in opinion, they were yet animated by a sincere desire to rescue their country from the dangers in which she was involved. Their deliberations were prolonged without relaxation through the heat of an American summer, and the result was a Constitution which gave peace, prosperity, and happiness to the American people. It passed unnoticed at the time in Europe, or was regarded as a mushroom growth, that would wither as quickly as it arose. It now attracts the respectful attention of the world, and is as earnestly studied in England, France, and Germany as at home. The causes for this change of opinion are not far to seek; confidence in the new government increased as successive generations found it still in being. It displayed a strength and elasticity, a capacity for growth and of adaptation to new and unforeseen contingencies, which are rare in history, and have generally been found wanting to written constitutions.

"The mushroom has proved to be an oak. Its branches extend over half a continent, to either ocean, and give shelter to multitudes who regard it with affectionate reverence as a bulwark behind which they are secure from all the evils which government can obviate. Yet, if we look at the instrument which has led to these marvellous results, which is the storehouse of all the powers that are requisite for the administration of the affairs of a great nation, which sanctions all that a government need perform, and forbids the excesses of arbitrary power, we shall find that it contains but five or six articles, which may be set forth in as many pages of ordinary type. It is this very brevity, this singleness of purpose and of utterance, which gives the strength and elasticity to which I have referred. Had the members of the Convention defined instead of enumerating, had they descended to details instead of setting forth the ends for which Congress might exercise their powers, and leaving posterity to devise the means, the Constitution would never have been ratified, or would have been proved abortive within the space of a single generation. The members of the Convention were careful to avoid so great an error. Among other qualities of statesmen they possessed the merit of knowing when they had done enough.



“Now, gentlemen, I feel that I ought to take a lesson from my own remarks, and that I should close a disquisition which is in danger of becoming tedious. But there are two thoughts which I will crave your permission to present. One is, that if the American people were fortunate in their choice of the delegates who framed the government, the delegates were not less fortunate in the people for whom the Constitution was to be established. The institutions of a nation are chiefly valuable as they reflect the popular will; and the Constitution of the United States was a faithful mirror of the wish of the national heart, which was that, while the government should be strong enough for all the purposes of national life and to promote the general welfare, each individual should in his private sphere be not less free to pursue happiness as he would; to think as he would and speak as he would without being boycotted; to labor as he would; to set by the fruits of his toil, and to enjoy them securely as his own. The American people had brought with them from the Mother Country an experience which they had enlarged here, and were imbued with the principles and ideas which render the existence of a strong and central government compatible with local and individual freedom. It is owing to their intelligence and patriotism—exercised, it must be admitted, under very favorable conditions—that the Constitution has proved so great a success, and that we can look back, at the close of a century, and say ‘Well done.’ If they are still the same people as in 1776, and possess the qualities which they displayed during the trying period which preceded the ratification of the Constitution, the future is as secure as has been the past; and when a second centennial celebration shall be held, posterity may look back with the same satisfaction that we now experience in reviewing the last one hundred years.

“With one other thought suggested by the occasion, and by the presence of our distinguished guests, I will close. The distinctive feature of the American Constitution is that it not only erects the Supreme Court of the United States into a co-ordinate branch of the government, but renders it, in many respects, paramount. The people, the United States, and the several States are all sovereign, but none of them is absolute. All have limits which they may not overpass, and it is essential to the success and to the existence of our complex system that these bounds should be accurately defined. This difficult task was intrusted to the Supreme bench at Wash-

ington. Had that court been unequal to its exalted function, our government would have perished with the generation which gave it birth. Fortunately, the bench has been dignified by a series of accomplished jurists, and the line has come down to the present day. When we consider the numerous and intricate political questions which have been submitted for the determination of that tribunal, we must admit that they have been solved, in general, not merely with the acumen of the lawyer, but with the foresight of the statesman, and that public opinion and the subsequent course of events have borne out the judgment. To no part of our judicial history are these remarks more applicable than to the twenty years which have succeeded the close of the civil war. I believe that every lawyer here present will join me in a tribute of respectful admiration for the services which the judges of the Supreme Court have rendered to political science, and, through it, to the cause of freedom in every quarter of the globe."

#### THIRD TOAST.

"THE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA."

*RESPONDED TO BY HON. EDWARD M. PAXSON, JUSTICE OF THE  
SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA.*

"MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE BAR,—The toast to which I have the honor to respond is suggestive of several lines of thought. I shall confine myself to one, and that one I shall not elaborate. The little I have to say has been reduced to writing in order that I may not be misunderstood.

"When our fathers founded this republic and adopted the Constitution which is the subject of our commemoration to-day, they builded wisely. Its foundations went 'far down through the shifting sands until they rested upon the everlasting rock of equal and impartial justice to all men.' They builded so well as to extort unlimited praise from an eminent English statesman, whose present words of cheer are in sharp contrast with his utterances when he thought our political sun was about to disappear forever. But the highest evidence of the strength and wisdom of our Constitution consists in the fact that under its protection we are here, to-day, celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of its existence, after its having withstood the fiercest assault and the most terrible strain to which it was possible for brute force to subject it.

“The general government is the great central sun of our political system. Around it the States—‘Distinct as the billows yet one as the sea’—revolve in their beautiful orbits, as the planets revolve around the sun; held in their places by fixed laws which, if not violated by those whose duty it is to administer them, cannot fail to keep them in order for an indefinite period. The general government with its clearly defined and limited powers, the several States with their powers confined within the limits of their respective constitutions, form together a scheme of government which has no equal in ancient or modern history. And so long as they move in this harmonious manner, the general government performing only its appropriate duties, those which relate strictly to the highest degree of supremacy, and the States only exercising those functions which relate to local self-government, it is difficult to see any serious cause of disturbance in the future.

“As before observed, our institutions have withstood the strain of force. But there are dangers more insidious than force, and perhaps more perilous. Standing here as the representative of the court of last resort of a great commonwealth, in the presence of the judges of that august tribunal, the Supreme Court of the United States, it has seemed to me a fitting time to call attention to what I regard as a hidden peril, a sunken rock, in the way of our political mariners. I allude to centralization; to the almost imperceptible but gradual absorption of the powers of the States by the general government.

“The doctrine of State rights, as popularly understood, perished at Appomattox. The rights of the States, as recognized by our fathers and as defined in the organic law, exist to-day in full force, and were never of higher value.

“The two forces which have threatened, and to some extent now threaten, our system of government may be said to be the centrifugal and the centripetal. The first took root early in our history. It was nursed and watered by its advocates until State after State left its orbit, leaving behind a trail of blood. After a time they returned and resumed their places in our political system. The countless number of green graves, scattered alike over the North and the South, are the mute witnesses of the rich sacrifices the country made to preserve its national life. The strain was upon every department of the government. It was felt equally in the executive, the legislative, and the judicial. It was perhaps natural, under such circum-



stances, that we should swing too far the other way and encounter the peril of the centripetal force. It is the more dangerous because, in its earlier stages, it is almost unseen and unfelt.

"It needs but a glance at the sun in heaven to see what would be the result to our solar system were the laws which control it suspended. Our earth and the other planets would leave their accustomed orbits and be swallowed up in the fiery mass of the sun. As with the planets so with the States. So long as the law of their creation is observed, just so long will they continue in their beautiful course. But once let the centripetal force acquire sufficient power, and we shall have a gradual absorption of the rights of the States, a lessening of their orbits, until they finally disappear, perhaps in fire and blood, in the great and unwieldy mass of the general government.

"I am no alarmist, and I draw no fancy picture. The centralization of which I speak is going on daily. It is being developed in every avenue of politics, trade, and business. Jefferson saw and deplored it; yet Jefferson in his day never dreamed of the possibilities of 1887.

"We have now reached one of the great epochs of our history, the era of centralization. We see great corporations springing up, stronger than the people, which absorb to a great extent the business of the country, and, what is worse, aiming in some instances to control its political power. Even the profession of the law, which one would think would be exempt from it, does not escape. Centralization draws to it the business of even the professional man. The management of estates, the examination of titles, and other matters which I could mention, are being gradually drawn into this vast whirlpool, into which only the favored few are admitted.

"The people, in their easy good nature, are doing all they can to aid centralization. They confer vast powers upon corporations, and when those powers are directed against themselves, appeal to the Supreme Court to wrest them from those upon whom they have conferred them. This we cannot do. Powers once legally granted and legally exercised cannot be destroyed by judicial action. If they could be, we would sit as despots.

"Power attracts power. It is perhaps natural that those who are clothed with it should seek to increase it. Hence we see in the action of Congress a constant tendency to narrow the jurisdiction of the State courts and increase that of the Federal courts, and to legislate upon matters affecting the States. Some of this legislation may have been thought neces-



sary at the time by reason of the distracted condition of the country. No such reason exists now. The country is at peace. The writs of the United States courts run in every State in the Union. We all obey the orders and decrees of those courts, just as we expect our own orders and decrees to be obeyed in all matters touching the constitution and laws of our State and the rights and liberties of our citizens.

"Mr. Chief Justice, you and your distinguished colleagues, with whose company we are honored to-day, have it in your power to do very much towards preserving intact the line of distinction between the Federal and State courts as marked out and defined by our fathers. You are the conservative element of the government. The lofty table-land upon which you stand is far above the atmosphere engendered by politics. The waves of popular clamor break harmlessly at your feet. The Supreme Court of the United States is the central sun of our judicial system. Your permanent position and conservative surroundings eminently fit you to preserve the nice distinctions of the Constitution. There never has been, and I trust there never will be, a serious conflict between the Federal and the State courts. It can best be prevented in the future by preserving the line that has always existed between them, and by rendering unto Cæsar the things only which belong to Cæsar."

#### FOURTH TOAST.

"THE ORIGIN OF THE FEDERAL UNION."

*RESPONDED TO BY HON. W. S. KIRKPATRICK, ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF PENNSYLVANIA.*

"MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR,—It is with great diffidence that I rise to respond to the topic just suggested. I am impressed with the fact that I stand in the presence of members of that great court which has formulated a body of constitutional law the pride and glory of our country, which has adjusted the complexities of one of the most delicate pieces of political machinery ever devised by the wit of man, and which has administered the law of an empire more magnificent than the grandest domain of antiquity. It is, therefore, with great hesitation that, in this distinguished and learned company, I utter the few crude thoughts suggested by this subject.

"It is eminently fitting on this anniversary occasion that, here in this historic city, and by the Philadelphia bar as participants in that celebration, attention should be called to the origin of that Federal Union of which the Constitution is the embodiment and the expression. In Pennsylvania, within the limits of this very city, was made the first suggestion of the Federal Union, almost as we have it now in its perfection and completeness. I do not allude to the hint of the great founder of this conservative commonwealth, William Penn, which was made to the authorities in England when he recommended a plan of union in 1697, but to a period some few years later,—in 1722,—when a remarkable book was published, which suggested with great fulness the scheme which was afterwards proposed and adopted at the Albany Convention more than a quarter of a century later. I refer to the publication of Daniel Coxe, a citizen of Philadelphia, who, in the preface to his work on Carolana, in remarking, by the way, upon the dangers from French encroachments upon and interference with our western border, and a probable invasion of the colonies (of which the colonists were in almost constant fear), proposed the very plan which was afterwards offered by that adopted son of Pennsylvania, Benjamin Franklin, as a basis of union in 1754, at Albany, in the colony of New York. It was here, therefore, that the first seed was planted and watered, from which sprang the giant stem, crowned with the bright consummate flower of the more perfect union under the Constitution, whose century of life we now celebrate.

"But what I wish more particularly to suggest, in the imperfect way necessarily incident to an occasion like this, is the thought that the Federal Union is not only a unique political conception, but the peculiar product of extraordinary conditions and forces. It is without precedent in history. Not only is it a departure from previously held political notions of a confederacy, but, etymologically, the phrase itself has undergone a transformation, its derivation being no longer the key to its meaning. The term 'federal' cannot now in our political vocabulary be correctly applied to a mere confederation of independent States. It means something more. When we were a few obscure colonies clinging to the shores of the Atlantic, each isolated from the others, with almost impassable streams and forests between, and with their precious charters, which they hugged to their hearts, there was a natural unwillingness to impair or surrender those charter

privileges which they held so dear for that which they imagined might prove a bane,—an enemy to that possession for which they had endured and suffered so much. So that the Federal Union was of slow and halting growth. But, nevertheless, it was necessarily, irresistibly evolved out of the peculiar and extraordinary conditions under which these colonies were planted and amid which they grew. We had it in the first feeble suggestions to which I have alluded; in the abortive attempts at consolidation in the early part of the eighteenth century; in the partial surrender of peculiar and special notions in the effort to compromise with the British power; and, finally, we reached the culmination of the thought of the Federal Union, the conception of nationality as paramount to, and absorbent of, the individuality of the sovereign States voluntarily entering into the bond. Nowhere are we more forcibly struck by the truth of the Shakespearian thought, that ‘there’s a divinity that shapes our ends, rough-hew them how we will,’ than in the history of the formation of the Federal Constitution and of the Federal Union of which that Constitution is the exponent and embodiment.

“It must be remembered, Mr. Chairman, that there was something in the separation of the colonies from the parent State beyond a mere actual separation of the individual colonies. We separated from her as a *people*,—as a *united* people; and somewhere there had to be a depository of that sovereign power to which theretofore we had paid allegiance. It could not be resumed by the individual colonies, because they had never had it, and under their political philosophy they could find no place there for it. I refer to that imperial power which had been held by the Crown and which had to exist somewhere. It could not belong to Massachusetts, isolated and sitting by herself in the lonely and selfish individuality of integral sovereignty. It could not belong to Pennsylvania nor to Virginia. The logical outcome was that it had to reside somewhere; and that was where we have it now, in the unexampled idea of a Federal Union under the Constitution of 1787. Each colony could resume its rights as a body politic; each colony could resume its sovereignty over itself; but the empire that was then in process of birth in the Western world could find no resting-place for its foot except in the Federal Union. So that when we read history superficially we imagine that there were almost insuperable difficulties to overcome, that the idea was in imminent peril, that the merest accident but saved us from the



confusions and cross-purposes of a fortuitous collection of petty, fragmentary, and disconnected republics; but history read aright teaches, I say, that, under the superintendence of an overruling Providence, inexorable necessity created the Federal Union. But our fathers did not awaken to a full realization of the thought. They enshrined and worshipped their dear old charters. Connecticut, who had hid her precious charter in the old oak, loved it better than anything else in her narrow political life. And so it was with the rest of the States. And we cannot wonder at the fact. But with the Union made up of contiguous States, clasped together by bands of steel, as they are to-day, when rapidity of locomotion and intercommunication draws California closer to Pennsylvania than Massachusetts was drawn to Connecticut in the pre-Revolutionary times, when the abundant streams of wealth and trade course and pulsate through all the throbbing arteries of our giant country, when the outpouring populations of the older East are spreading over and fructifying with their intense and adventurous life the plains and mountain slopes of the great West, and when an all-pervading Americanism characterizes the teeming millions of our limitless territory, the idea of the individual charter dwindles into utter insignificance when contrasted with the majestic thought of a federal national life as we have it under the Federal Union.

“Mr. Chairman, the Federal Union grew out of these conditions and tendencies. The imperial power of the crown found refuge at the place of the administration of national life at Washington; and it is now, after a century of experimental life, that we are entering upon a practical realization of the true idea involved in our political career as a nation,—not a nation considered as a mere confederative body, or one which is so often represented by the ancient time-worn astronomical figure of the sun and its planets with their perpetual war of antagonistic forces. Let me rather illustrate it, if I may be permitted to explore the domains of space for an illustration, by one of those beautiful stars which sweep over the field of the telescope, which, when resolved, are found to be systems in themselves, suns within suns, each with its glittering train of planets and satellites, and yet all blending their radiance into the splendor of a single matchless star decorating with its light and fire the diadem of the night.

“Mr. Chairman, the gradual development of the Federal Union might be traced, if time were sufficient to go into detail, through our whole



history, from the first feeble flutterings of political life in the early colonial age, from the various tentative efforts made from time to time towards a closer bond, to the year 1887, which completes a century of national life. The Federal Union was not formed simply at the time of the promulgation of the Constitution; it was not formed simply when the Constitution was adopted by the original States and first put into operation. It was still in a state of development even up to and beyond the recent time which so fearfully tried and tested the work of our fathers, and which showed not only that they built wisely, but that they builded wiser than they knew. It is since then, and only to-day, that the Federal Union has finally arrived at its period of complete formation after a century of experiment with its processes and its power to bind and hold together its parts. We have now to face a new experiment in the century upon which it is entering. We have tried the experiment of a combination of political entities into a complete harmonious whole, and the power of that whole to curb and control the repulsive energies of its parts; and only after passing through bloody seas, only after undergoing 'the pangs of transformation beneath the furnace blasts' of our great and unexampled civil war, did we learn the intrinsic strength of the great work whose rivets were made and fastened in 1787. Recognizing, as we must, the fact that under the ministrations of that great and august court whose members are your guests to-day there has been an evolution, and a revolution, too, in the political thought of this century in the final building up of the national idea, we must now enter upon another warfare of a century, perhaps, to test the power of national life through the organism that we have inherited from our fathers of 1787, and since have so slowly and laboriously perfected. We are to deal now with other rebellious forces and new disturbing influences. We are no longer separate communities, but are bound together by ligaments of steel; and what God has joined together the unholy weapons of internecine war or wicked state-craft cannot put asunder. The American with his precious share in the great inheritance is equally within the encircling power of an indestructible imperial sovereignty, whether he clings to the homestead of his fathers in old Massachusetts, or roams 'where rolls the Oregon,' or wanders amid the bleak and rocky fastnesses of remote Alaska. We must now test this national power in subduing those subtler agencies which we find in our

higher civilization attacking the foundations of States and governments. We must now contend with the disintegrating forces which we find within ourselves, and determine whether that same idea of national power, which was at first barely hinted at and which finally grew into complete and rounded thought, is sufficient to deal, under the forms of law, with the dissolving elements which we find in modern civilization, with a tendency to overthrow all government, all order, and all social system. It is to these responsibilities, it seems to me, that the best energies of American citizenship should be directed; it is in dealing with these perils that the highest wisdom is required, not only on the part of the individual citizen, as he exercises his political privileges, but on the part of our governmental organization, particularly in our courts, which are the great breakwater against floods which, but for them, might overwhelm us.

“Imbued with this spirit, and exorcising the ancient phantoms of centralization and State sovereignty,—for they are now but meaningless terms, the vanishing shadows of a fast receding past (for all practical purposes of internal police and local government under the most extreme national view the States have a sufficiently separate and independent existence, which can never be encroached upon),—casting aside ideas of danger from those sources as puerile and unworthy of our better statesmanship, let our higher energies be directed to the impending struggle with these new and more dangerous forces which tend to sap the vitality of modern civilized life. Having fully comprehended the true principle involved in the administration of our government, having at last come to a full recognition of the imperial thought which, like a human soul pervades and glows in every article of our Federal charter, I think we may safely anticipate that, as the orb of the new century rises above the horizon, there will dawn the sure promise of a brighter and more beautiful light, which shall irradiate the giant lineaments of our country as the sunlight spreads over the mountains.”

## FIFTH TOAST.

"THE AMERICAN LAWYER."

The CHAIRMAN,—

"In calling upon the gentleman who has kindly consented to respond to the toast, 'The American Lawyer,' I will recall the name of one of the worthiest and most respected citizens of this city, whom some of us here are old enough to remember,—Mr. John Sergeant. I would mention, as an evidence of the consideration in which he was held here, that he was sent to Congress by the nominations and votes of both parties at the same time. The gentleman who will respond is his grandson, the Hon. JOHN SERGEANT WISE, of Virginia."

MR. WISE said,—

"MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE BAR,—In the course of a somewhat crowded and episodal life I have had many surprises. While yet a boy, and filled with the boyish ardor which prefers surprise to inactivity, I have been snatched from sweet slumber by the rattling drums and hurried to meet sudden emergency. In the more sedate period of manhood I have seen the sudden point arise in an important cause when least expected and become the all-absorbing question, requiring the best of mental energies to crystallize the facts and 'catch them living as they rose.' I have been drenched with cold water from an unseen hand while walking down a crowded street with my best hat and suit. I have been in my day in railroad accidents where they were least expected; fired upon from ambush in a quiet road, and otherwise shaken up considerably by surprises of one sort and another. But I am frank to say that, reviewing all these experiences, I have never encountered a situation more sudden than this, or had made upon me a demand which caused me more of trepidation and misgiving as to my capacity to fill it.

"I entered the banquet hall as an humble member of our splendid profession, with no feeling that I had a right to be selected or expectation that I would be chosen as a representative lawyer to speak for the American bar. I came, my brethren, with a sort of truant feeling, and grateful that you still permitted me to mingle with you unpretentiously, because I still remember the maxim of my old professor, that the law is a jealous mistress, who will

tolerate no toying with other loves, and demands the sole and entire worship of her devotees, and I confess that in my blood and brain there has always been, much as I love the law, a yearning I could never suppress for political life, that has more or less diverted my attention from that strict pursuit of the profession of the law which it is claimed can alone produce the great and fully-equipped lawyer.

"I came also with the assurance that your managers had wisely chosen a most distinguished gentleman of national reputation as a lawyer to respond for the 'American lawyer,' and filled with pleasant anticipations of the intellectual treat in store for us from the lips of that representative of the great State of Maryland, which has furnished the legal world with names like Pinkney, Luther Martin, and Reverdy Johnson.

"But quick as the flash of electricity all this has changed. In the midst of delightful and unconventional social enjoyment, nay, even after the first courses of your most charming banquet, you have summoned me, all unprepared, to respond to this sentiment, and thrown over me the mantle of another without giving me any warning or time to prepare for execution.

"Contemplating that mantle, which is by far too large, and by its ample folds and creases shows the misfit so plainly, I am reminded of an anecdote the point of which you will doubtless see when I shall have finished the few desultory remarks I have been able to conjure up.

"In his 'Memoirs,' General Grant tells the story that when the Confederate peace commissioners visited his camp, in February, 1865, Alexander H. Stephens first appeared to him to be a man of moderate size. It was a great surprise to him, as he had heard much of his diminutive stature. They retired to a steamer, where in the warm saloon Mr. Stephens proceeded to divest himself of an immense overcoat of Confederate manufacture and of a thickness Grant had never witnessed. Without his overcoat Grant quickly saw how small a man he was. A few days later, and after the commissioners had visited the President at Fortress Monroe, Mr. Lincoln visited Grant. Soon after they met Lincoln said to Grant, 'Did you see Stephens?' 'Yes.' 'Did you see that overcoat?' 'Yes.' 'Well, in all your life did you ever see as big a shuck to as small a nubbin?'

"But, in all seriousness, I know you will pardon me, and not attribute it to silly affectation or unwillingness to do what I can, but to a genuine feeling that I could not do justice on such short notice, and under the cir-



cumstances, to you or to my subject, that I hesitated long and yielded reluctantly to a demand so full of responsibility.

“Brethren of the American bar, think but a moment of where we are; think of the presence in which we stand think of the theme on which you ask me to speak. We are in historic Philadelphia, the cradle and nursing-place of all constitutional liberty, and of all the great thoughts which have made the ‘American lawyer’ a possibility. We are in the presence of the honored chief and associate members of a tribunal created here, which, although less than a century old, has attracted the attention and commands the admiration of all the crowned potentates of the oldest civilized governments of earth. We are the assembled American guild, which, while we say we have no aristocracy, represents the proudest aristocracy of earth, the aristocracy of American intellect. And here, amidst these historic scenes; here, in this august presence; here, in the midst of this brilliant galaxy of American lawyers, I consent to speak for the ‘American lawyer,’ feeling that cold indeed must be the heart, dull indeed must be the intellect, palsied and hesitating indeed must be the tongue that fails their possessor on such an occasion, amid such surroundings, and with such a theme to warm and throb and sing a song of triumph worthy of this day.

“Around us and about us lies the good old city of Brotherly Love, whose many-syllabled name has driven it out of the possibilities in poetic writing, and yet whose history and associations have made the simple name of Philadelphia at once a poem and a sermon. Here, at its birthplace, we assemble to commemorate the formation of a Constitution which throughout the civilized globe has excited praise from all lovers of liberty, and which even among tyrants and despots, who hate its every teaching, has forced the tribute of praise and homage to the giant intellects by which it was conceived and framed. Here, also, stand we, the guardians of that great department which, in the complex system of the Constitution, is made the balance-wheel of our government, offering profound thanks that amidst all the strains to which that Constitution has been subjected, and in spite of all the gloomy predictions of failure in the past, the Constitution is preserved, and our people yet enjoy the blessings of constitutional liberty, and testifying that for that preservation and for those blessings the American people are even more indebted to the wisdom, the eloquence, the intellect of the ‘American lawyer’ than to the brute force of the American soldier.

If this were the proper occasion, it would be most interesting to trace the evolution of the American lawyer within the century ago. We might picture him as he was, the old 'Jack-of-all-trades' lawyer of Revolutionary days, carrying his papers in his saddle-bags and his law in his head, practising in all courts and in any sort of cases, from the committing magistrate to the Court of Appeals, from the trial of a warrant before a justice to a will-case in the Supreme Court. We might portray him then and there, with strong and rugged intellect, confronting in rough roll-and-tumble way the new and knotty problems of our early jurisprudence, and making the laws as he went along. We might trace the history of our jurisprudence down through all its stages, and at each step find something of interest and instruction, something new, something wonderful, until we come down to this moment, which beholds our system fairly founded, ably expounded, almost thoroughly construed, and our profession distributed among specialties in such a way that the American lawyer of to-day, each devoting himself to his specialty, and bristling with authorities, bears no more resemblance to his progenitor of a century ago than does the university graduate to the boy in the backwoods school.

"And yet, my brethren, do not understand me as belittling the intellect or power of the American lawyer of the past. He had not the educational facilities or opportunities that belong to us. But in rugged intellect, in massive power of thought, in pioneer pluck of investigation and solution, he was the peer, if not the superior, of the clearest and best-equipped intellects we have. He made laws where precedents were lacking, and we are leaving as precedents what he originated with an intellectual power and vigor well worthy of our emulation. It was the intellect and foresight of the American lawyer which discovered when the Constitution of our fathers was framed, and when the struggle for our liberty came on, that while we had the soldiers to gain our liberty and the statesmen to formulate our plan of government, it was, above all, necessary to select a supreme arbiter to construe the chart of our liberties. For the Constitution as framed was by no means perfect, by no means intelligible in all its parts. Not only were entirely new problems of government formulated which remained to be tested, but controversies were left open, disputed questions were left undecided, even at the date of its adoption. We entered upon a career which at best was but an experiment. Jealousies existed which jeopardized the formation of this govern-

ment to that extent that we had to have evasion and suppression in the formation of our chart of government. We had the soldiers, we had the statesmen; it remained to be seen whether we had the lawyers. It is a common thing to say that we had the whole code and body of the English jurisprudence handed down to us, and yet, think for a moment of what was new and untried in all we did. We had a Constitution without precedent. From the ancient republics, so fully discussed in the "Federalist," there was nothing, you may say, to guide us in the interpretation of our chart. In the language of Hamilton, they but showed us 'the history of conflicting interests,' which made their defective forms vibrate between the extremes of anarchy and tyranny. All that was given to us was but an experiment. The years rolled on; jealousies increased; conflicts came; blood was shed; the restoration came at last; and then, above all others, was felt the power of the American lawyer, speaking above the tumult of passion, and still pleading for constitutional liberty. The victors claimed more than they had won, the vanquished dared not claim what was legitimately left to them. Through all the years of this excitement there was left to us only the capstone of American liberty, the Supreme Court of the United States, a tribunal still unswerved by the excitement, still holding the balance evenly.

"I said that we owed more to the American lawyer than to the American soldier, and I repeat it; for not all the victories of Grant, or all the marches of Sherman, have by brute force done as much to bulwark this people with the inestimable blessings of constitutional liberty as that one decision of the Supreme Court in the Slaughter House cases, declaring what of their ancient liberties remained. That decision, worthy to live through all time for its masterly exposition of what the war did and did not accomplish, did more than all the battles of the Union to bring order out of chaos.

"War blasted and hurled in wild confusion the material. The judiciary, with its master-workmen of American lawyers, stepped down into the quarry, squared the ragged stone that war had left, fitted the shattered fragments with deft and cunning hand, and built afresh, and stronger than before, the shattered temple of constitutional liberty. That voice, not strong like the trumpet's blast, or the shout of warriors; not thunderous like battering cannon, but clear as the sounds which come to us in the quiet eventide, and wise and firm in every utterance until it seemed almost divine, brought with it a hush to the tumult of a nation; consideration to the knotted brow of



angry victory; balm to the hurt minds of downcast defeat; and peace to all the people who still enjoy its blessings.

"Such is the triumph of the American lawyer. Such is the good work of the judiciary department, and to it we owe it that we are what we are to-day. For all the State sovereignty which we enjoy we are indebted to a creature of the Federal Constitution,—the Supreme Court of the United States.

"And yet, my learned friend, the distinguished representative of Pennsylvania (Justice Paxson), appearing in a new *rôle* for him, has expressed to us the fear that our present danger is from a tendency towards centralization. Oh, my friend, you are about thirty years too late in your apprehension. Why, in all America, who enjoys the most of State sovereignty? Is it South Carolina, with her jealousy of Federal power? Is it Virginia, dragged against her will into the heresies of dissolution? No. It is Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, that have always conceded the just demand of Federal power and lived in no morbid apprehension of encroachment. Was it bloody secession that stayed the hand of Federal power? Was it disunion that brought the remedy for encroachment? No. When war had ceased, when blood was stanchèd, when the victor stood above his vanquished foe with drawn sword, the Supreme Court of this nation, when it spoke in the great decision of the Slaughter House cases, planted its foot and said, 'This victory is not an annihilation of State sovereignty, but a just interpretation of Federal power.'

"'Peace,' therefore, 'hath her victories no less renowned than war.' It has taken a full century to work out the great problem, but it has been solved at last. Great have been the changes. Men have been born, grown old, and died while these great results have still lived, and the problem of our national life was still an experiment, and angry contention left it still in doubt whether we should live or die.

"The little village, first the prey of the British and then the prize of colonists, now old Philadelphia, the nurse of the Constitution, the mother of all the liberty we enjoy, has grown until she spreads over countless miles and her populace numbers millions. The little nation that numbered but a few millions now mounts into the fifty or sixty millions. The jealousies of Federal power that brought on war and bloodshed have passed away. Out of clouds and darkness a reunited nation has sailed forth into the summer's sea of peace, and national happiness and constitutional



liberty seem at last assured. If I were asked to-day who brought about this equal-balanced result more than another, would I say the soldier with the musket in his hand? Shall I attribute it to force of armed men? No. Was it the angry politician with his sophistries just plausible enough to satisfy his partisans? No. Were I called upon to tell who it was, like the dove to his cote my mind would fly, and I would say that amidst all this complex machinery, amidst all the passions of the times, but one of our departments has held aloft at all times the even-balanced scales of justice. That department, the creature of Federal power, has ever, in peace and in war, while asserting the just rights of this government, declared, 'So far shalt thou go, no farther; we are a complex system, a nation composed of so many States with certain rights, no more, no less.'

"It has said that, while the power of this government may crush out every heresy which denies its just supremacy, that power, when it transcends its constitutional limits, is tyranny. Look about you, fellow-members of the bar, look around you and see what other power you respect like that. See what other department there is in this land which compares with it in the distinct character of its delegated powers, in the finality of its decisions, in the immutable authority which is intrusted to it. There is none. When accepting the invitation to come here, expecting to come as an humble listener and in no other capacity, I remarked that I felt honored in attending a banquet given to the highest tribunal on earth. When you speak of the American bar, think of the width and the depth of the influence exerted by that power. Think of the power of this tribunal created from our midst, and which each day gives forth the law to sixty million people,—I will not say as immutable law, because law is described as a garden in which that which to-day is a flower to-morrow becomes a weed, and is dug up to give place to the new product of the changing necessities of the present. Yet it is a tribunal beyond the caprice of politicians, beyond the changes of administration, beyond the fluctuating supremacy of parties,—a tribunal standing respected by men of all shades of opinion in every section of our land, and permanent, unchangeable in its membership and constitution as is no other department of our government. May we, the American lawyers, not feel justly proud of such a body whose members are selected from our midst? May we not feel justly honored that we are the trusted servants of that tribunal?

"To-day there marches beneath these windows the boasted power of American labor. Far be it from me to decry or to belittle it. Agriculture is the foundation of American thrift, of American liberty, of American prosperity. Labor is the splendid column of our temple. But the American bar is the Corinthian capital which surmounts the pillars upholding our civilization.

"A word more and I have done, for I have too long trespassed upon your kindness. I see behind our honored Chief Justice a floral emblem representing the scales of justice hanging evenly. I am no artist, and until to-day I dared not call myself a representative lawyer, because I have unfortunately been so constituted as to vibrate between the cross-road politician and the Supreme Court advocate; and yet, had I been called upon to model that design, I would present it differently. Its background is of dull, uncertain hue, and the scales of justice are filled with colored flowers. To me it seems that its background should have been filled with the varied tints of our choicest conservatories to typify the diversity of talent, the brilliancy, the wit, the eloquence, of the American lawyer. The scales of justice I would have filled with immortelles to typify the pure white flower of the blameless life and spotless purity of our Supreme Tribunal, the Supreme Court of the United States."

## DINNER OF THE HIBERNIAN SOCIETY.

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At a special meeting of the Hibernian Society of Philadelphia for the Relief of Emigrants from Ireland, held at Dooner's Hotel, August 22, 1887, the following resolution was unanimously adopted :

*"Resolved,* That the President be authorized to appoint a committee with full power to make arrangements for the proper celebration by the society, upon September 17, 1887, of the anniversary of the adoption of the United States Constitution."

In pursuance of the resolution the following committee was appointed by the Vice-President, Nicholas J. Griffin, the President, John Field, being absent in Europe :

WILLIAM BRICE,	CHAS. J. HARRAH, Jr.,	J. G. R. McCORKELL,
JOHN H. CAMPBELL,	EDWARD J. HERATY,	FRANK McMANUS, Jr.,
P. S. DOONER,	WILLIAM JOHNSTON,	FRANK SIDDALL,
THOS. D. FERGUSON,	Hon. CHAS. F. KING,	JOHN J. SHIELDS,
NICHOLAS J. GRIFFIN,	Hon. WILLIAM McALEER,	WILLIAM M. SINGERLY,
Colonel THOS. J. GRIMESON,	HUGH McCaffrey,	EDWIN S. STUART,
	PHILIP J. WALSH.	

This committee met upon August 25, 1887, and organized by the selection of John H. Campbell as chairman, Thomas D. Ferguson as secretary, and William Brice as treasurer. The letter of Secretary Ferguson to the President of the United States was approved. The following is the letter :

" PHILADELPHIA, August 18, 1887.

" TO THE PRESIDENT, GROVER CLEVELAND :

" DEAR SIR,—The Hibernian Society of Philadelphia hereby extends to you a cordial invitation to be present at its quarterly dinner, upon the afternoon of September 17, 1887.

" As you may not be familiar with the history of the society, and may wonder why its members so confidently expect, as they do, that they will

have the pleasure of your company upon the occasion named, permit me to state that since 1771, when the original Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick was organized, and 1790, when the original society was merged into the present Hibernian Society, it has also been its custom to entertain at its quarterly reunions such distinguished persons as might be temporarily sojourning in Philadelphia, and particularly the Presidents of the United States, of whom the society claims three—General Washington, General Jackson, and General Grant—as among its members.

“The testimony of our most distinguished member, General Washington, who, upon December 22, 1782, wrote that the society ‘has always been noted for the firm adherence of its members to the glorious cause in which we are engaged,’ will give you some idea of the character of the society, every one of whose members, during the Revolutionary War, was actively enlisted either in the military, naval, or civil service of the colonies.

“General Stephen Moylan was our first president, and the names of Generals Wayne, Thompson, Irvine, Shee, Cadwalader, Stewart, Hand, Knox, and Cochran; Colonel John Nixon, Commodore John Barry, Thomas Fitzsimons, John Dickinson, Robert Morris, John Maxwell Nesbitt, with many other well-known patriots of the Revolution, appear upon our rolls.

“Since the Revolution many distinguished men have been members of our society, including Presidents of the United States, cabinet officers, ministers to foreign countries, United States senators and representatives, judges, members of the bar, clergymen, physicians, and merchants. The list would be too long to enumerate them all, but I might without impropriety mention Generals Jackson and Grant, Commodore Stewart (Old Ironsides), Thomas McKean, General Robert Patterson, Richard Bache, General Acheson, Chief-Justice Gibson, Andrew Bayard, Benjamin Smith Barton, Peter A. Browne, David Paul Brown, John Sergeant, Judge Burnside, James Campbell, Mathew Carey, Henry C. Carey, William Duane, William Findley, Blair McClenachan, John K. Kane, George G. Meade, and R. Shelton Mackenzie.

“Many distinguished visitors to Philadelphia have been the guests of the society, and it is our desire to add to the number your Excellency. The society takes a lively interest in the success of the approaching celebration of the anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution, and intends



to make its quarterly dinner, upon September 17, a fitting part of the celebration.

"Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

"THOMAS D. FERGUSON,

"*Secretary.*"

The following is the reply of the President :

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, September 3, 1887.

"THOMAS D. FERGUSON, ESQ., *Secretary* :

"DEAR SIR,—I have delayed responding to the invitation of the Hibernian Society to attend their dinner, to be given on the afternoon of 17th instant, for the reason that I have just learned definitely what my engagements will be on that day in connection with the Constitutional centennial celebration. I am only able now to say that it will give me great pleasure to be present for a time at the dinner. I am not prepared to fix the exact hour of my arrival, and beg to be permitted to come without delay or interruption of the proceedings, at such time as my other positive engagements will permit. With many thanks to the society for the courtesy of their invitation,

"I am yours, very truly,

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

#### DINNER.

The curtains of the stage of St. George's Hall were drawn closely together, and in front of them was a large floral frame, in which the shield of the United States was worked in various kinds of roses. The windows and balcony of the hall were decorated with bunting, and on either side of the entrance-door was a large collection of palms and ferns. The table of honor, which was nearly the width of the hall, was situated in front of the stage; and at right angles with it, running the length of the hall, were four tables, each having a seating capacity of seventy-five people. The table decoration consisted of large plateaus of Jacqueminot, La France, Bon Silene, Niphitis, and other varieties of roses.

As each man took his seat at the table, he found before him a handsome *menu* card, in the centre of which was embossed an American eagle, with the escutcheon of the United States on its breast, and a halo of stars and stripes surrounding its head. Vignettes of Washington, Jackson, Grant, and Cleveland were also engraved on its face, as well as the dates 1771—

1887, and the words: "Banquet of the Hibernian Society of Philadelphia, One Hundredth Anniversary of the Adoption of the Constitution of the United States, St. George's Hall, September 17, 1887." On the next page of the *menu* was a list of the officers and committees of the society, and opposite to this was the bill of fare itself:

### MENU.

Blue Points on Half Shell.		
Green Turtle, French Style.		HAUT SAUTERNE.
Small Paté au Salpicon.		AMONTILLADO.
Spanish Olives.	Cucumbers.	Celery.
Kennebec Salmon, Sauce Genévoise.		
Potatoes Duchesse.		
Filet of Beef à la Macédoine.		
Suprême of Chicken à la Toulouse en Caisse.		CHATEAU LA ROSE.
French Peas.	French String Beans.	
Stewed Terrapin à la Philadelphia.		
Roman Punch.		
Cigarettes.		MUMM'S EXTRA DRY.
Reed Birds on Toast.		PERRIER JOUET.
Dressed Lettuce.	Watercress.	POMMERY SEC.
		DUC DE MONTEBELLO.
		VEUVE CLICQUOT.
Chicken Salad.		
Roquefort Cheese.	Brie Cheese.	
Assorted Fruits.		
Individual Meringues.	Fancy Cakes.	Ice Cream.
Café, Demi Tasse.		
Imported Cigars.		
		OOGNAC.

Backing the bill of fare was the programme of the music, which was furnished by Hassler's orchestra, and then on a page, in the corner of which was blazoned, in gold, the crest and motto of our city, surrounded by a garter in blue, was the toast card. Then came the names of prominent members of the society now deceased, the list commencing with General George Washington and ending with R. Shelton Mackenzie.

At half-past three o'clock the following gentlemen sat down to dinner :

## GUESTS.

GROVER CLEVELAND, President of the United States.  
 CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, Secretary United States Treasury.  
 JUSANMI R. KUKI, Japanese minister.  
 Cardinal GIBBONS.  
 Governor JAMES A. BEAVER, Pennsylvania.  
 Governor ROBERT S. GREEN, New Jersey.  
 Governor FITZHUGH LEE, Virginia.  
 Governor JOHN P. RICHARDSON, South Carolina.  
 Governor S. B. BUCKNER, Kentucky.  
 Governor CHARLES W. SAWYER, New Hampshire.  
 Governor P. C. LOUNSBURY, Connecticut.  
 Governor BENJAMIN T. BIGGS, Delaware.  
 Governor ALFRED M. SCALES, North Carolina.  
 Governor E. WILLIS WILSON, West Virginia.  
 Ex-Governor JAMES POLLOCK, Pennsylvania.  
 Ex-Governor HENRY M. HOYT, Pennsylvania.  
 Ex-Governor JOHN F. HARTRANFT, Pennsylvania.  
 Major-General J. M. SCHOFIELD, United States Army.  
 Rear-Admiral COLHOUN, United States Navy.  
 Commodore GEORGE W. MELVILLE, United States Navy.  
 EDWIN S. FITLER, mayor of Philadelphia.  
 Mayor O'BRIEN, of Boston.  
 Archbishop RYAN, of Philadelphia.  
 Rev. JOHN S. MACINTOSH, D.D., Philadelphia.  
 Hon. WM. D. KELLEY.  
 Hon. A. C. HARMER.  
 Hon. WILLIAM A. WALLACE.  
 Hon. LEWIS C. CASSIDY.  
 THOMAS COCHRAN, Esq.,  
 W. U. HENSEL, Esq.,  
 HAMPTON L. CARSON, Esq.,  
 Hon. CHARLES O'NEILL.  
 Colonel A. K. MCCLURE.  
 WM. V. MCKEAN, Esq.,  
 GEORGE F. PARKER, Esq.,  
 JAMES R. YOUNG, Esq.,  
 SAMUEL LEES, President St. George's Society.  
 CRAIG D. RITCHIE, Vice-President St. Andrew's Society.  
 Hon. H. G. JONES, President Welsh Society.

## MEMBERS.

Armon D. Acheson.	Patrick Dougherty.	Edward T. Maguire.
Daniel W. Ahern.	Hon. Thomas R. Elcock.	James Maguire.
Robert Adams, Jr.	Theodore C. Engel.	Michael Magee.
Stanislaus J. Allen.	George W. Ennis.	A. J. Montgomery.
Robert Arthur.	Thomas D. Ferguson.	Robt. Emmet Monaghan.
William Boyle.	Thomas A. Fahy.	Francis W. Murphy.
P. J. Brankin.	Edward H. Flood.	Richard A. Malone.
Thomas Boyle.	M. J. Fahy.	William Milligan.
William Brice.	Philip Fitzpatrick.	Martin Maloney.
Thaddeus Brady.	James D. Flynn.	Joseph Martin, M.D.
Rev. James A. Brehony.	Nicholas J. Griffin.	William Massey.
W. K. Brown, M.D.	Colonel Thomas J. Grimeson.	Hugh McCaffrey.
James Brady.	Christopher Gallagher.	John S. McKinley.
John Breslin.	David Giltinan.	Hon. William McAleer.
William M. Bruner.	Charles J. Gallagher.	Charles McCaul.
Philip Barry.	Robert A. Given, M.D.	Michael McShain.
John H. Campbell.	William Gorman.	Hon. H. J. McAleer.
Hon. Andrew G. Curtin.	James E. Gorman.	John J. McConnell.
Bernard Corr.	Charles J. Harrah, Jr.	Bernard J. McGrann.
Hon. Eckley B. Coxe.	Lindley Haines.	John G. R. McCorkell.
John Cadwalader.	John F. Hope.	John J. McDevitt.
William Commins.	William F. Harrity.	Michael McCarron.
Martin Cleary.	P. T. Hallahan.	James McGuckin.
Patrick Conroy.	Edward J. Heraty.	John McLaughlin.
Dennis Conway.	W. Joseph Hearn, M.D.	Nicholas P. McNab.
John B. Comber.	Charles A. Hardy.	Frank McManus, Jr.
Peter Carrigan.	John Henry.	William Nolan.
John B. Colahan.	William B. Hanna.	John B. Nelson.
Francis A. Cunningham.	Colonel B. K. Jamison.	Colonel James O'Reilly.
James Connor.	Joshua R. Jones.	Patrick O'Neill.
John M. Campbell.	William Johnston.	James A. O'Brien.
P. S. Dooner.	Hon. Charles F. King.	Michael O'Hara, M.D.
M. J. Dohan.	Owen Kelly.	James Pollock.
John M. Doyle.	Roger Keys, M.D.	John E. Payne.
William H. Doyle.	James Kane.	Francis T. Quinlan.
E. F. Durang.	John A. Kelly.	Edward Roth.
P. J. Dolan.	Robert G. Lelar.	Walter Raleigh.
Patrick Devine.	Edward Lafferty.	Hon. James B. Reilly.
Timothy M. Daly.	John W. Lynch.	John E. Rees.
Daniel J. Duffy.	Andrew J. Mullin.	Thomas J. Roche.
James E. Dingee.	Simon J. Martin.	John J. Shields.



Frank Siddall.	Edwin S. Stuart.	George A. Twibill.
William M. Singerly.	Patrick Smith.	George W. Thompson.
Frank P. Snowden.	Henry S. Smith.	George Whiteley.
William B. Smith.	Jeremiah J. Sullivan.	James P. Witherow.
John Simmons.	Thomas F. Tierney.	Philip J. Walsh.
Patrick S. Smith.	John Tunney.	Joseph L. Wells.
Joseph F. Sinnott.	Colonel W. S. Thomas.	David Young.

### GUESTS OF MEMBERS.

John Atkinson.	Hon. J. G. Hagenman.	James McGarrigle.
John K. Bradford.	Samuel Josephs.	M. J. McGrath.
Dr. William E. Burke.	A. E. Jones.	I. E. McManus.
Joel J. Baily.	Miles King.	Edward McMichan.
J. Hay Brown.	G. B. Kerfoot.	William H. McManus.
J. W. Buel.	Philip F. Kelly.	John Norris.
Edward H. Brennan.	Thomas F. Kelly.	Charles O'Neill.
Martin L. Burke.	John C. Lucas.	Mr. O'Neill, Boston.
Thomas Callahan.	Benjamin Lee.	Peter O'Neill.
James Christie.	William E. Littleton.	R. G. Oellers.
John T. Conroy.	Colonel James H. Lambert.	James O'Neill.
Samuel J. Castner, Jr.	C. M. Lee.	Captain Thomas E. O'Neill.
D. F. Donohue.	R. J. Lennon.	Frank L. Pommer.
Charles R. Deacon.	William Linskey.	John Quinn.
Murrell Dobbins.	Frederick Munch.	Hon. W. E. Robinson.
J. G. Donoghue.	Peter Monroe.	Dr. W. T. Robinson.
Patrick Dunlevy.	Theodore W. Myers.	James Reilly.
H. S. Eckert.	Joseph Murray.	A. S. L. Shields.
George W. Fairman.	George W. Middleton.	Frank Siddall, Jr.
C. R. Graham.	James Mulligan.	Dr. George R. Starkey.
James F. Gallagher.	Thomas A. Maguire.	Colonel D. W. Sanders, Ky.
Colonel P. Lacy Goddard.	James Miley.	J. E. Sinnott.
Hubert J. Horan.	Merle Middleton.	J. S. Steinmetz.
Thomas B. Harned.	J. E. Malone.	Arthur Thacher.
James T. Harrity.	Daniel H. Mahony.	C. Thomas.
Jesse G. Hawley.	Dr. John Mahony.	B. F. Van Schaick.
Michael P. Heraty.	John A. Maguire.	Edward Walden.
General Thos. A. Harris, Ky.	John McAleer.	William R. Warner.
General Charles P. Herring.	John McGlinn.	Robert H. Walch.
Rev. James Henry.	John McCaffrey.	Wilson Welsh.

Hon. Andrew G. Curtin, ex-governor of Pennsylvania, a member of the society, presided.

## TOASTS AND SPEECHES.

## FIRST TOAST.

"THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES."

Conceived in wisdom akin to inspiration, and upheld for a century with a fortitude and success that commands the respect of the world.

*RESPONDED TO BY HON. ROBERT S. GREEN, GOVERNOR OF  
NEW JERSEY.*

"MR. CHAIRMAN,—This bright and beautiful day is the anniversary of two auspicious events. One hundred and sixteen years ago this society was founded, and one hundred years ago to-day our forefathers finished their labors in formulating the Constitution of the country. The sentiment of the toast is replete with thought and with wisdom. Standing to-day upon the threshold of the second century and looking back over the history of these hundred years, it does seem that the labor of our forefathers in forming this Constitution was the work of inspiration. They builded more wisely than they knew. They were forming a more perfect union for thirteen States which had passed through a bloody conflict to secure their independence. They were bound together by ties of friendship which had been formed in that conflict; and the Constitution which they at that time framed has, with but immaterial amendments, down to the present day formed the organic law of this great country. They builded then but for thirteen States, but the instrument which they then formed has proven efficient from that day to this."

## SECOND TOAST.

"THE HON. GROVER CLEVELAND, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES."

The chief executive of a free people.

*RESPONDED TO BY HON. GROVER CLEVELAND.*

The chairman, Hon. A. G. CURTIN,—

"In all the history of the world, from its beginning to this day, the most exalted position has been that of chief magistrate of the American republic. Whatever may be said of sovereignty or of the rights that control by other means, it will not be denied that the present incumbent of

the chief magistracy of the nation is entitled, not only by the exalted position he holds, but by his personal character, to the respect and deference of all proper-minded people. Especially is this true in this classic city, where the great bell rung out liberty to all, where the Declaration of Independence was given to the world, where the new ideas of the rights of man were proclaimed, and where the Constitution was formed; for here we have made the people of this great country realize that they are of one community and one brotherhood. The animosities and the strifes which may be kept up by a few for selfish purposes are all forgotten by the masses of the American people. I now have the honor to ask the President of the United States to respond to the toast which has been prepared in his honor."

At this point the assemblage manifested its respect and consideration for the distinguished guest, the President of the United States, by rising and cordially saluting him. The response of President Cleveland was liberally interspersed and followed by applause from all present.

"GENTLEMEN,—I never feel more embarrassed than I do when reminded, as I am by reading this toast, that annexed to the title of my office is the declaration, 'The chief executive of a free people.' These words bring with them such a sense of solemn responsibility that I congratulate myself that the idea is not oftener enforced. I should hardly feel that my participation in the centennial exercises had been satisfactory if I did not have the opportunity of meeting, as I do now, the representatives of that ancient society whose traditions connect it so nearly with the events and the time which we commemorate. That you celebrate this day and this time is a reminder of the fact that in the troublous and perilous times of our country many whose names were upon your membership roll nobly fought in the cause of a free government and for the homes which they had found upon our soil. I am sure there is no corporation, no association, which has in its charter or in its history or traditions a more valuable certificate of patriotic worth than you have found in the words of Washington when he declared, as he did in 1782, that your society was 'noted for the firm adherence of its members to the noble cause in which they are engaged.' These are priceless words, and they render eminently fitting the part which the Hibernian Society is assuming to-day. I notice, upon a letter which I have

received from your secretary, that one object of your association is the assistance of emigrants from Ireland; and this leads me to reflect how closely allied is the love of country to a broad humanity, and how proper is this assistance which you purport to render to the needy and the stranger coming to our shores, how appropriately it follows the patriotism in which your society had its origin. I say, long live the Hibernian Society and long may its beneficent and benevolent objects be prosecuted. When another centennial day shall be celebrated, may those whose names are then borne upon your membership roll be imbued with the same spirit of patriotism and join as ardently and actively in the general felicitation as do those whom I see about me here to-day."

### THIRD TOAST.

"THE FRIENDLY SONS OF ST. PATRICK."

They were in the van of the struggle for civil and religious liberty, and will always be found there when its principles are assailed.

*RESPONDED TO BY JOHN H. CAMPBELL, ESQ.*

Mr. CAMPBELL, upon arising, said, "In consideration of the lateness of the hour, and of the fact that the official duties of many of the guests in connection with the Constitutional celebration compel them to leave early, I will, as chairman of the committee of arrangements, take the liberty of omitting my speech, so that the assembled members may hear from the distinguished visitors who are assigned to respond to the other toasts."

### FOURTH TOAST.

"THE ARMY AND NAVY."

The nucleus around which our millions of freemen gather to defend and maintain their rights.

*RESPONDED TO BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD,  
UNITED STATES ARMY.*

"MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,—Not expecting to be called upon, I was about leaving the hall, when I was requested by a representative of the society to respond to the sentiment just announced. I beg you to excuse me from any attempt to make a speech; I rise simply to thank you for the honor you have done me in inviting me to this entertainment, and to express my regret that General Sheridan is not here to respond to the compliment tendered by you in toasting the army and the navy. I feel sure that



all of you who witnessed, on yesterday, the demonstration made by the military representatives not only of the United States, but of the States of the Union, are satisfied that the military and naval establishments of the United States are yet capable of making a display worthy of the present occasion, and that the true military spirit of 1776 still survives. It is but just that I should add that the best possible appearance was made yesterday; for, while it is true that the *personnel* of the army, the navy, and the national guard, so far as it may go, is all that could be desired, unfortunately we did not have such a display of the *matériel* of the army and navy as we would like to have had. But I hope you will all join with me in the earnest wish, and in an effort to accomplish the realization of that wish, that not many more years will elapse before the army and navy of the United States, and the fortifications and armaments of the United States, will show a progress similar to that which your industrial interests displayed here on the day before yesterday, and that that progress will continue during the next century. When that time shall have arrived, may you all, as citizens of the United States, have reason to feel proud of the progress made in that direction. I thank you, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, for your courteous attention."

#### FIFTH TOAST.

##### "THE THIRTEEN ORIGINAL STATES."

Their heroism, valor, and suffering in the cause of human liberty merits our eternal gratitude.

RESPONDED TO BY HON. JAMES A. BEAVER, GOVERNOR OF  
PENNSYLVANIA.

Chairman CURTIN,—

"As there are gentlemen present whose engagements require their presence elsewhere during the afternoon, the chair must depart from the order in which the list of toasts has been arranged, so as to promote the personal convenience of some of the gentlemen who have been requested to respond to the sentiments assigned them. The next toast will be 'The Thirteen Original States,' the response to which will be made by Governor Beaver."

"MR. CHAIRMAN,—It is not fair to this distinguished company that the orderly arrangement of the programme should be interfered with; and yet, being compelled to depart, and the management being unwilling to allow me to do so until I have said a few words in response to the toast assigned me, I am obliged to avail myself of the consideration which you

suggest. New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia,—no thirteen names anywhere call to mind a graver story of suffering and a brighter record of achievement than do these names of the original thirteen States. Yet, Mr. Chairman, those States but formed the gate-way of this great country of ours, whose dominion extends from sea to sea, and whose outgoings are to the uttermost parts of the earth. Proud as we are of their achievements, appreciating as we do their sufferings, and noble as was the ancestry that fought for it, I confess to-day that I would rather be living in the nineteenth century, after one hundred years of progress, than in the eighteenth century, when that progress was yet undeveloped. As the cap-stone is more glorious than the corner-stone, so it is more glorious for us, it seems to me, to live in the splendid light of the fulfilled achievements of our ancestors than to have lived in that day when blood and battle were but the beginning of our country's history. I would rather look forward to the hundred years to come, to the grand achievements to be rolled up by us and our children, than to look backward to the hundred years which are gone. The thirteen original States have multiplied to thirty-eight, and have stretched across the continent. We have gathered within ourselves the people of all lands, who have united in building up this great country, and in making it what it shall be, God willing, for our children and their children's children to the remotest generation. Gentlemen, I hope that your dinner will not be further interrupted by gentlemen who are compelled to leave you. I confess that I would much rather sit down here at this hour, with the good cheer that you have and the eloquent speeches which you are to hear, than to go to the more formal banquet to which I am called; but I have been detailed to escort one of my visiting brethren to the table, and my orders say, 'Be at the Academy promptly at half-past five.' I have just five minutes in which to get there; therefore I know you will kindly excuse me at this moment, as the time left me is short."

When about to resume his seat, Governor Beaver, observing the presence of Governor Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia, who had just arrived, added, amid general applause, "By the way, here is my visitor, whom I was detailed to escort to the Academy." At this point, in intervals between toasts, the following remarks were made:

*REMARKS OF HON. FITZHUGH LEE, GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.*

The CHAIRMAN,—

“We have here to-day a gentleman whom I am glad to call my friend, though during the war he was in dangerous and unpleasant proximity to me. He once threatened the capital of this great State. I did not wish him to come in, and was very glad when he went away. He was then my enemy and I was his. But, thank God, that is past; and in the enjoyment of the rights and interests common to all as American citizens, I am his friend and he is my friend. I introduce to you Governor Fitzhugh Lee.”

Hon. FITZHUGH LEE, Governor of Virginia, responded, his remarks being accompanied by frequent outbursts of humor and assurances of appreciation. He said :

“MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HIBERNIAN SOCIETY,—I am very glad indeed to have the honor of being present in this society once more; as it was my good fortune to enjoy a most pleasant visit here and an acquaintance with the members of your society last year. My engagements were such to-day that I could not get here earlier; and just as I was coming in Governor Beaver was making his excuses because, as he said, he had to go to pick up a visitor whom he was to escort to the entertainment to be given this evening at the Academy of Music. I am the visitor whom Governor Beaver was looking for. He could not capture me during the war, but he has captured me now. I am a Virginian, and used to ride a pretty fast horse, and he could not get close enough to me. By the way, you have all heard of ‘George Washington and his little hatchet.’ The other day I heard a story that was a little variation upon the original, and I am going to take up your time for a minute by repeating it to you. It was to this effect: Old Mr. Washington and Mrs. Washington, the parents of George, found on one occasion that their supply of soap for the use of the family at Westmoreland had been exhausted, and so they decided to make some family soap. They made the necessary arrangements and gave the requisite instructions to the family servant. After an hour or so the servant returned and reported to them that he could not make that soap. ‘Why not,’ he was asked, ‘haven’t you all the materials?’ ‘Yes,’ he replied, ‘but there is something wrong.’ The old folks proceeded to inves-



tigate, when they found they had actually got the ashes of the little cherry-tree that Washington had cut down with his hatchet, and there was no *lie* in it. Now, I assure you, there is no '*lie*' in what I say to you this afternoon, and that is, that I thank God that the sun of the Union, which was once obscured, is now again in the full stage of its glory, and that its light is shining over Virginia as well as over the rest of this country. We have had our differences. I do not see, upon reading history, how they could well have been avoided, because they resulted from different constructions of the Constitution, which was the helm of the ship of the republic. Virginia construed it one way, Pennsylvania construed it in another, and they could not settle their differences; so they went to war, and Pennsylvania, I think, probably got a little the best of it. The sword, at any rate, settled the controversy. But that is behind us. We have now a great and glorious future in front of us, and it is Virginia's duty to do all that she can to promote the honor and glory of this great republic. We fought to the best of our ability for four years; and it would be a great mistake to assume that you could bring men from their cabins, from their ploughs, from their homes, and from their families to make them fight as they fought in that contest unless they were fighting for a belief. Those men believed that they had the right construction of the Constitution, and that a State that voluntarily entered the Union could voluntarily withdraw from it. They did not fight for Confederate money. It was not worth ten cents a yard. They did not fight for Confederate rations,—you would have had to curtail the demands of your appetite to make it correspond with the size and quality of those rations. They fought for what they thought was a proper construction of the Constitution. They were defeated. They acknowledged their defeat. They came back to their father's house, and there they are going to stay. But if we are to continue prosperous, if this country, stretching from the gulf to the lakes and from ocean to ocean, is to be mindful of its own best interest in the future, we will have to make concessions and compromises, we will have to bear with each other and to respect each other's opinions. Then we will find that that harmony will be secured which is as necessary for the welfare of States as it is of individuals. I have become acquainted with Governor Beaver; I met him in Richmond; you could not make me fight him now. If I had known him before the war, perhaps we would not have got at it. If all the governors



had known each other, and if all the people of different sections had been known to each other, or had been thrown together in business or social communication, the fact would have been recognized at the outset, as it is to-day, that there are just as good men in Maine as there are in Texas, and just as good men in Texas as there are in Maine. Human nature is everywhere the same; and when intestine strifes occur, we will doubtless always be able by a conservative, pacific course to pass smoothly over the rugged, rocky edges, and the old ship of State will be brought into a safe, commodious, Constitutional harbor with the flag of the Union flying over her, and there it will remain."

At this point the following additional remarks were made, in response to the call of the chair:

*REMARKS OF CHIEF-ENGINEER MELVILLE.*

Chief-Engineer GEORGE W. MELVILLE, United States Navy, after briefly observing that so many good things had been said that he realized his inability to add to their number, humorously remarked that, if his polar explorations had given color to the assumption that he was a frozen man, that assumption was an unwarranted one, as the warm Celtic blood which pulsated through his veins would attest. He had been three times around the world, twice in one direction and once in the opposite direction; three times in the Arctic regions, and once on a voyage to the South Pole,—but from all his travelling abroad he had always been glad to get back to old Philadelphia, the polar centre of his love and life and of all that he held dear upon earth.

**SIXTH TOAST.**

"THE PRESS."

The unrivalled educator of the world.

*RESPONDED TO BY COLONEL A. K. MCCLURE, OF PHILADELPHIA.*

"MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HIBERNIAN SOCIETY,—I am prouder of Philadelphia, prouder of Pennsylvania, prouder of the Constitutional republic to-day than I have ever been in the course of my sixty years of life. I am glad, indeed, to meet here a society upon the list of whose membership is enrolled the name of Washington, a society which antedates not only the event we celebrate,—the framing of our Constitution,—but which from the date of the declaration of freedom has ever been faithful

to the high mission of the republic, to liberty, and to law. We have lived in an age of the greatest events in all the world's history. No people of any nation or clime have ever witnessed achievements in the struggle of man for humanity such as we have witnessed in the generation in which we have lived. And we shall witness, in this generation, even greater achievements in behalf of human rights than were those of the past. The spectacle has been presented to us to-day of the maimed soldier, governor of Pennsylvania, side by side with Pennsylvania's great war governor, welcoming Fitzhugh Lee, the great Confederate trooper, the governor of Virginia. No men have spoken more earnestly and patriotically than have these governors, upon the one side and the other, in asserting their devotion to the Union and to the Constitution. Who could have conceived, twenty years ago, amidst the tempest of sectional passion, that the time would ever come when Curtin and Beaver would sit side by side at the same table with the governor of Virginia and interchange mutual assurances of devotion to the Union? Gentlemen of the Hibernian Society, let me make a single prediction. Those of you who may live to see the end of another quarter of a century will see the Hibernian Society and the Sons of St. George congratulating each other and themselves over 'Home Rule.' The Englishman whom God made is just as much a lover of freedom as the Irishman whom God made. Who that turns to the great events in Ireland and England within the last decade can fail to calculate that within a quarter of a century the cause of freedom and self-government abroad will have triumphed? Look at what has been achieved within a year! Look at the grandest statesman of the world to-day heading the column for free government at home! This nation, this great republic has been the tutor, the educator, under whose teaching these great events have been made possible. America has tempered the worst despotisms of the world. The influence of her example has had a restraining effect upon the monarchies of the old world, and her influence will continue to be felt until the masses of the old world, as well as of the new, shall exercise the rights of self-government. I repeat the prediction that we shall see, in our generation, the members of the Hibernian and St. George Societies interchanging congratulations upon the fact that the mother countries are as free as our own green land of America."

BANQUET  
GIVEN BY THE  
LEARNED SOCIETIES OF PHILADELPHIA  
AT THE  
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,  
SEPTEMBER 17, 1887,  
CLOSING THE CEREMONIES IN COMMEMORATION OF THE  
FRAMING AND SIGNING  
OF THE  
CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

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THE thought naturally suggested itself that on the occasion of the centennial celebration of the framing and promulgation of the Constitution of the United States the older institutions of learning, of art, and of science in Philadelphia should bear some important part. Their origin was due to the same intelligent and energetic public spirit which made Philadelphia the home of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution, and which has caused her to become the shrine of American patriotic sentiment. Their prosperous careers, beginning at the time when it was the ambition of every man of scientific attainments to become a member of the American Philosophical Society, when every physician regarded Benjamin Rush as the head of his profession, and every artist felt a pride in the recognition accorded to the talents of Benjamin West, continued down to the present, as exemplified in the activities of the University of Pennsylvania, the Franklin Institute, and The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, are a proof that under the Constitution which provides for civil government and protects religious liberty is also fostered every agency needful for the development of the highest civilization. The dignity of these institutions, and their harmonious relations towards each other, made it emi-

nently proper that, acting in concert, they should, in some suitable way, entertain the distinguished guests of Philadelphia, and close the scene of that impressive celebration.

The suggestion made in the first instance by the University of Pennsylvania met with a cordial response from the other societies interested, and resulted in the appointment of committees from the active membership of each of them. They were:

WILLIAM PEPPER, M.D.,  
Provost of the University of Pennsylvania.

FREDERICK FRALEY,  
President of the American Philosophical Society.

S. WEIR MITCHELL, M.D.,  
President of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia.

ISAAC ELWELL,  
President of the Law Academy of Philadelphia.

BRINTON COXE,  
President of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

JOSEPH M. WILSON,  
President of the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania.

GEORGE S. PEPPER,  
President of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts.

JOSEPH LEIDY, M.D.,  
President of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

CHARLES C. HARRISON,  
SAMUEL DICKSON,  
SAMUEL W. PENNYPACKER,  
CADWALADER BIDDLE,  
WHARTON BARKER,  
WILLIAM A. INGHAM,  
JOHN ASHHURST, Jr., M.D.,  
RICHARD A. CLEEMANN, M.D.,  
J. GRANVILLE LEACH,  
RICHARD C. MCMURTRIE,  
GEORGE DE B. KEIM,

WILLIAM SELLERS,  
WILLIAM P. TATHAM,  
EDWIN T. EISENBREY,  
FREDERICK D. STONE,  
CHARLES HENRY HART,  
HENRY WHELEN, Jr.,  
JOHN H. PACKARD, M.D.,  
THOMAS MEEHAN,  
JACOB BINDER,  
WILLIAM HENRY RAWLE,  
THEODORE D. RAND.

The following organization was effected:

WILLIAM PEPPER, M.D., *Chairman*.  
WHARTON BARKER, *Treasurer*.      FREDERICK D. STONE, *Secretary*.



## LIST OF COMMITTEES.

## EXECUTIVE.

SAMUEL W. PENNYPACKER,  
S. WEIR MITCHELL, M.D.,  
SAMUEL DICKSON,  
CADWALADER BIDDLE,

CHARLES HENRY HART,  
J. GRANVILLE LEACH,  
THEODORE D. RAND,  
WILLIAM P. TATHAM.

## FINANCE.

FREDERICK FRALEY,  
WHARTON BARKER,

WILLIAM SELLERS,  
GEORGE DE B. KEIM,  
CHARLES C. HARRISON.

## INVITATIONS.

J. GRANVILLE LEACH,  
S. WEIR MITCHELL, M.D.,

SAMUEL DICKSON,  
JOHN ASHHURST, Jr., M.D.,  
CHARLES HENRY HART.

## RECEPTION.

CHARLES HENRY HART,  
S. WEIR MITCHELL, M.D.,

JOHN H. PACKARD, M.D.,  
WILLIAM A. INGHAM,  
HENRY WHELEN, Jr.

## MUSIC AND DECORATION.

EDWIN T. EISENBREY,  
RICHARD A. CLEEMANN, M.D.,

THOMAS MEEHAN,  
JACOB BINDER,  
THEODORE D. RAND.

## DINNER.

RICHARD A. CLEEMANN, M.D.,  
CADWALADER BIDDLE,

EDWIN T. EISENBREY,  
HENRY WHELEN, Jr.,  
WILLIAM A. INGHAM.

## TOASTS.

SAMUEL DICKSON,  
WILLIAM PEPPER, M.D.,

RICHARD C. MCMURTRIE,  
WILLIAM P. TATHAM,  
ISAAC ELWELL.

Invitations were sent to the President of the United States and members of his cabinet; the Chief Justice and the associate justices of the Supreme Court; the leading members of Congress; the general of the army; the admiral of the navy; foreign ministers, and other persons noted for their

achievements in war and in state-craft, for their attainments in literature, art, and science, and for their social prominence.

Invitations were accepted by the following persons :

### GUESTS.

President GROVER CLEVELAND.  
 Ex-President RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.  
 Ex-Vice-President HANNIBAL HAMLIN.  
 Secretary of State THOMAS F. BAYARD.  
 Secretary of the Treasury CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD.  
 Chief-Justice MORRISON R. WAITE.  
 Justice SAMUEL F. MILLER.  
 Justice JOHN M. HARLAN.  
 Justice STANLEY MATTHEWS.  
 Justice SAMUEL BLATCHFORD.  
 Justice HORACE GRAY.  
 Ex-Justice WILLIAM STRONG, Pennsylvania.  
 General PHILIP H. SHERIDAN.  
 General J. M. SCHOFIELD.  
 Rear-Admiral S. B. LUCE.  
 CHANG YEN HOON, Minister of China.  
 SHU CHEOU PON, First Secretary.  
 LIANG SHUNG, Attaché.  
 LI JAR YEU, China.  
 CHU KAI DOI, China.  
 M. JUSANMI RIUICHI KUKI, Minister of Japan.  
 Señor DON VISCENTE G. QUESADA, Argentine Republic.  
 Señor DOMINGO GANA, Minister of Chili.  
 Count GASTON D'ARSCHOT, Belgium Legation.  
 Sir LYON PLAYFAIR, England.  
 Count CHAMBRUN, France.  
 S. P. MAKIETCHANG, Special Imperial Envoy of China.  
 Consul-General J. R. PLANTEN, Netherlands.  
 Count GALLI, Italy.  
 Hon. JOHN JAMES INGALLS, President *pro tempore* United States Senate.  
 Hon. WILLIAM M. EVARTS, New York.  
 Hon. CARL SCHURZ, New York.  
 Hon. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, Connecticut.  
 Hon. J. RANDOLPH TUCKER, Virginia.  
 Hon. SAMUEL J. RANDALL, Pennsylvania.  
 Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Massachusetts.  
 Hon. JOHN JAY, New York.

Hon. JOHN LEE CARROLL, Maryland.  
Hon. GEORGE GRAY, Delaware.  
Commodore COLBY M. CHESTER, U.S.N.  
General JOHN C. FREMONT.  
General JOHN F. HARTRANFT, Philadelphia.  
General RICHARD C. DRUM, Adjutant-General U.S.A.  
General DAVID McM. GREGG, U.S.A.  
General RICHARD H. JACKSON, U.S.A.  
Colonel DANIEL C. LAMONT, Private Secretary to the President.  
Colonel FREDERICK D. GRANT, New York.  
Colonel JOHN P. NICHOLSON, Philadelphia.  
Colonel MICHAEL V. SHERIDAN, U.S.A.  
Colonel STANHOPE BLUNT, U.S.A.  
Colonel SANFORD C. KELLOGG, U.S.A.  
Commander FRANCIS M. GREEN, U.S.N.  
Captain ROBERT BOYD, U.S.N.  
Colonel COMMYS, Netherland Navy.  
Colonel LOUIS H. CARPENTER, U.S.A.  
General DANIEL H. HASTINGS, Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania.  
General WILLIAM S. STRYKER, Adjutant-General of New Jersey.  
Hon. EDWARD M. PAXSON, Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.  
Hon. HENRY GREEN, Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.  
Hon. JAMES P. STERRETT, Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.  
Chief-Justice JOSEPH P. COMEGYS, Delaware.  
Judge HUGH L. BOND, Baltimore.  
Judge JOHN ALEXANDER JAMESON, Chicago.  
Hon. W. H. W. ALLEN, Supreme Court of New Hampshire.  
Hon. GEORGE A. BINGHAM, Supreme Court of New Hampshire.  
Hon. LEWIS W. CLARK, Supreme Court of New Hampshire.  
Hon. ISAAC W. SMITH, Supreme Court of New Hampshire.  
Hon. ANDREW D. WHITE, Ex-President of Cornell University.  
CHARLES KENDALL ADAMS, President of Cornell University.  
Rev. ISRAEL W. ANDREWS, President of Marietta College.  
Rev. HENRY MCCrackEN, President of New York University.  
CHARLES S. VENABLE, University of Virginia.  
Rev. SAMUEL M. HAMILL, D.D., President of New Jersey Historical Society.  
Rt. Rev. OZI WILLIAM WHITAKER, Bishop of Pennsylvania.  
Rt. Rev. HENRY C. POTTER, Bishop of New York.  
Most Rev. PATRICK JOHN RYAN, Archbishop of Philadelphia.  
Rev. GEORGE DANA BOARDMAN, D.D., Philadelphia.  
Rev. JOHN S. MACINTOSH, D.D., Philadelphia.  
Rev. THOMAS F. DAVIES, D.D., Philadelphia.  
MONCURE D. CONWAY, New York.  
ABRAHAM JACOBI, M.D., New York.

THOMAS ADDIS EMMET, M.D., New York.  
 CORNELIUS R. AGNEW, M.D., New York.  
 LENNOX BROWNE, M.D., F.R.S., London.  
 FORDYCE BARKER, M.D., New York.  
 T. DE VALCOURT, M.D., France.  
 SINCLAIR COGHILL, M.D., England.  
 BENJAMIN H. KIDDER, Medical Inspector, U.S.N.  
 Colonel GEORGE H. WANING, Georgia.  
 Colonel THEODORE E. WIEDERSHEIM.  
 JOSEPH R. SMITH, Surgeon U.S.A.  
 Hon. JOHN S. WISE, Virginia.  
 Hon. JAMES M. LEACH, North Carolina.  
 Hon. HENRY M. HOYT, Pennsylvania.  
 Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN, Pennsylvania.  
 Hon. LYMAN K. BASS, New York.  
 Hon. GEORGE A. JENKS, Washington, D.C.  
 Hon. JAMES P. KIMBALL, Washington, D.C.  
 Hon. BENJAMIN BUTTERWORTH, Ohio.  
 Hon. WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, Chicago.  
 Baron NICHOLAS KORFF, St. Petersburg.  
 Hon. WILLIAM S. KIRKPATRICK, Pennsylvania.  
 Hon. COURTLAND PARKER, New Jersey.  
 GEORGE H. MOORE, LL.D., New York.  
 CHARLES J. BONAPARTE, Baltimore.  
 JOHN LAFARGE, New York.  
 BERNHARD UHLE, Philadelphia.  
 PETER F. ROTHERMEL, Philadelphia.  
 THOMAS HOVENDEN, Pennsylvania.  
 Professor E. OTIS KENDALL, Philadelphia.  
 Professor FREDERICK A. GENTH, Philadelphia.  
 Professor EDWARD E. PERRY, Columbia College.  
 THOMAS M. THOMPSON, Philadelphia.  
 RICHARD W. GILDER, Editor *Century Magazine*.  
 Hon. CHARLES J. CHAPMAN, Portland, Maine.  
 CHARLES F. GUILD, Paymaster U.S.N.  
 JACKSON MCELMELL, Chief Engineer U.S.N.  
 JOHN S. ABBOTT, Lieutenant U.S.N.  
 JOSEPH PULITZER, New York.  
 R. ALONZO BROCK, Virginia.  
 Captain JAMES BELL, Yacht Thistle.  
 S. C. EASTMAN, Vice-President Historical Society of New Hampshire.



## GOVERNORS OF STATES.

Hon. SIMON P. HUGHES, Arkansas.  
 Hon. PHINEAS C. LOUNSBURY, Connecticut.  
 Hon. EDWARD A. PERRY, Florida.  
 Hon. JOHN B. GORDON, Georgia.  
 Hon. WILLIAM LARRABEE, Iowa.  
 Hon. JOSEPH R. BODWELL, Maine.  
 Hon. CHARLES H. SAWYER, New Hampshire.  
 Hon. ROBERT S. GREEN, New Jersey.  
 Hon. ALFRED M. SCALES, North Carolina.  
 Hon. SYLVESTER PENNOYER, Oregon.  
 Hon. JAMES A. BEAVER, Pennsylvania.  
 Hon. JOHN W. DAVIS, Rhode Island.  
 Hon. JOHN P. RICHARDSON, South Carolina.  
 Hon. FITZHUGH LEE, Virginia.  
 Hon. E. WILLIS WILSON, West Virginia.

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Hon. JOHN A. KASSON, *President*, Iowa.  
 Hon. AMOS R. LITTLE, *Vice-President*, Pennsylvania.  
 Hon. OSCAR R. HUNDLEY, Alabama.  
 Hon. SAMUEL A. HENSZEY, Arizona.  
 Hon. HENRY C. ROBINSON, Connecticut.  
 Hon. N. G. ORDWAY, Dakota.  
 Hon. JOHN H. RODNEY, Delaware.  
 Hon. NELSON TIFFT, Georgia.  
 Hon. CHARLES H. REEVE, Indiana.  
 Hon. CHARLES E. FENNER, Louisiana.  
 Hon. CLINTON P. PAINE, Maryland.  
 Hon. HENRY CABOT LODGE, Massachusetts.  
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 Hon. LEWIN W. BARRINGER, North Carolina.  
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 Hon. L. E. CHITTENDEN, Vermont.  
 Hon. WILLIAM WIRT HENRY, Virginia.  
 HAMPTON L. CARSON, *Secretary*, Pennsylvania.  
 F. C. BREWSTER, Jr., *Assistant Secretary*, Pennsylvania.

The following members of the societies participating, and their friends, were also present:

Adler, John M., M.D.	Brockie, William.	Da Costa, J. M., M.D.
Agnew, D. Hayes, M.D.	Brooke, Francis M.	Darrach, James, M.D.
Allen, Harrison, M.D.	Broomall, John M.	Delamater, G. W.
Allen, Robert P.	Brown, Alexander P.	Delano, Eugene.
Allinson, Edward P.	Budd, Henry.	Dick, Frank M.
Ashburner, C. A.	Bullitt, John C.	Dickson, Samuel.
Ashhurst, Richard L.	Cadwalader, Charles E., M.D.	Disston, Hamilton.
Ashman, Hon. William N.	Cadwalader, John.	Dixon, Edwin S.
Baeder, Charles B.	Caldwell, Stephen A.	Dixon, Samuel G., M.D.
Baily, Joel J.	Cassidy, Lewis C.	Dolan, Thomas.
Baird, John.	Catherwood, J. H.	Donaldson, Thomas.
Baird John E.	Catherwood, H. W.	Dougherty, James.
Baird, Thomas E.	Cattell, Henry S.	Dreer, Ferdinand J.
Baker, Alfred G.	Cattell, Rev. William C.	Drexel, Anthony J.
Baker, William de Ford.	Caven, Joseph L.	Dudley, Thomas H.
Baker, William S.	Childs, George W.	Dupont, Henry A.
Banes, Charles H.	Clapp, B. Frank.	Edelheim, Carl.
Banks, George W.	Clark, E. W.	Edmunds, Henry R.
Barker, Abraham.	Cleemann, Richard A., M.D.	Egle, William Henry, M.D.
Barker, Wharton.	Coates, Edward H.	Eisenbrey, Edwin T.
Baugh, Daniel.	Coates, George M.	Ellison, Rodman B.
Bausman, J. W. B.	Coates, William M.	Elwell, Isaac.
Beaman, Charles C.	Cochran, Thomas.	Embick, Colonel F. E.
Beasley, C. Oscar.	Cochran, William.	Emery, Titus S.
Belfield, T. Brown.	Cohen, Charles J.	Faries, Edgar D.
Bergner, C. W.	Cohen, J. Solis, M.D.	Farrelly, Stephen.
Biddle, Alexander.	Coleman, H. T.	Fell, John R.
Biddle, Cadwalader.	Comegys, B. B.	Fields, Charles J.
Biddle, Thomas A.	Cooper, Thomas V.	Fisher, Ellicott.
Binder, Jacob.	Cox, John Bellangee,	Fisher, George Harrison.
Bispham, George Tucker.	Coxe, Brinton.	Fisher, Henry M., M.D.
Blanchard, William.	Coxe, Eckley B.	Fitler, Edwin H.
Blankenburg, Rudolph.	Coxe, Edwin T.	Fotterall, Stephen B.
Bodine, Francis L.	Cramp, Charles H.	Fox, Daniel M.
Bonnaillon, F. V.	Cramp, Theodore.	Fox, George S.
Bonwill, W. G. A.	Cramp, William M.	Fraley, Frederick.
Boyé, Martin H.	Cresson, George V.	French, H. B.
Bradford, T. Hewson, M.D.	Cruice, Robert B., M.D.	Friesen, Baron, Oldenburg.
Brock, Arthur.	Cummin, H. H.	Garrison, Abraham.
Brock, Robert C. H.	Cummins, D. B.	Gibbs, W. W.

- Gibson, Henry C.  
 Gillingham, Joseph E.  
 Goodell, C. William, M.D.  
 Goodman, H. Ernst, M.D.  
 Goodwin, William W.  
 Graff, Frederick.  
 Gray, Henry W.  
 Grey, Samuel H.  
 Griscom, Clement A.  
 Griscom, W. W.  
 Gross, A. Haller.  
 Grove, J. H., M.D.  
 Haldeman, George W.  
 Hale, John Mills.  
 Hall, Augustus R.  
 Hallowell, Frederick Fraley.  
 Handy, Moses P.  
 Hargraves, W. H. C.  
 Harrah, Charles J.  
 Harris, Joseph S.  
 Harrison, Alfred C.  
 Harrison, Charles C.  
 Hart, Charles.  
 Hart, Charles Henry.  
 Haydon, James C.  
 Helme, William.  
 Hensel, W. U.  
 Hildeburn, Charles R.  
 Hill, R. H. C.  
 Hollingsworth, Samuel S.  
 Horner, Wm. Macpherson.  
 Horstman, Walter.  
 Houston, Edwin J.  
 Houston, Henry H.  
 Houston, Samuel F.  
 Houston, William C., Jr.  
 Howe, H. M., M.D.  
 Hutton, Addison.  
 Ingham, William A.  
 Jayne, Eben C.  
 Jayne, Horace.  
 Jefferis, W. W.  
 Jones, B. F.  
 Jones, Horatio Gates.  
 Jones, J. Levering.  
 Jordan, John W.  
 Kaercher, George R.  
 Keen, Gregory B.  
 Keim, George De B.  
 Keim, Henry M.  
 Kelley, William D.  
 Kennedy, Elias D.  
 King, Charles R.  
 Klotz, Robert.  
 Knight, Edward C.  
 La Lanne, Frank D.  
 Lambert, William H.  
 Leach, J. Granville.  
 Lewis, Saunders.  
 Lichtenstadter, Samuel.  
 Lippincott, J. Dundas.  
 Little, Amos R.  
 Lockwood, E. Dunbar.  
 Longstreth, Edward.  
 Ludlow, J. L., M.D.  
 McClure, Alexander K.  
 McIlhenny, John.  
 McKean, Thomas.  
 McKean, William V.  
 McMichael, Morton.  
 McMurtrie, Richard C.  
 MacAlister, James.  
 Macfarlane, John J.  
 Mackellar, Thomas.  
 Meade, George.  
 Meehan, Thomas.  
 Meigs, William M.  
 Meredith, William M.  
 Miles, Thomas J.  
 Miller, Andrew H.  
 Miller, Edgar G.  
 Miller, J. Rulon.  
 Mitchell, James T.  
 Mitchell, S. Weir, M.D.  
 Montgomery, Thomas H.  
 Morris, John T.  
 Munday, Eugene H.  
 Norris, Isaac.  
 North, H. M.  
 Oberrender, E. A.  
 Opdyke, B. P.  
 Ostheimer, Alfred J.  
 Packard, John H., M.D.  
 Page, S. Davis.  
 Pancoast, William H., M.D.  
 Parrish, Joseph.  
 Parsons, James.  
 Parvin, Theophilus, M.D.  
 Patterson, Joseph.  
 Pennypacker, Samuel W.  
 Penrose, Clement B.  
 Pepper, George S.  
 Pepper, William, M.D.  
 Perot, T. Morris.  
 Pollock, James.  
 Potter, Beverly R.  
 Potter, Thomas, Jr.  
 Potter, W. Hubley.  
 Potts, Francis L.  
 Potts, Joseph D.  
 Potts, William M.  
 Pratt, D. T.  
 Price, J. Sergeant.  
 Prichard, Frank P.  
 Rand, Theodore D.  
 Rawle, William Brooke.  
 Rawle, William Henry.  
 Reakirt, Edwin L.  
 Redner, Lewis H.  
 Reed, Henry.  
 Reeves, Francis B.  
 Remak, Stephen S.  
 Rex, Walter E.  
 Reyburn, W. S.  
 Rhawn, William H.  
 Riche, George Inman.  
 Ricketson, John H.  
 Riter, Frank M.  
 Roberts, Charles.  
 Roberts, Edward, Jr.  
 Roberts, George B.  
 Roberts, Percival.

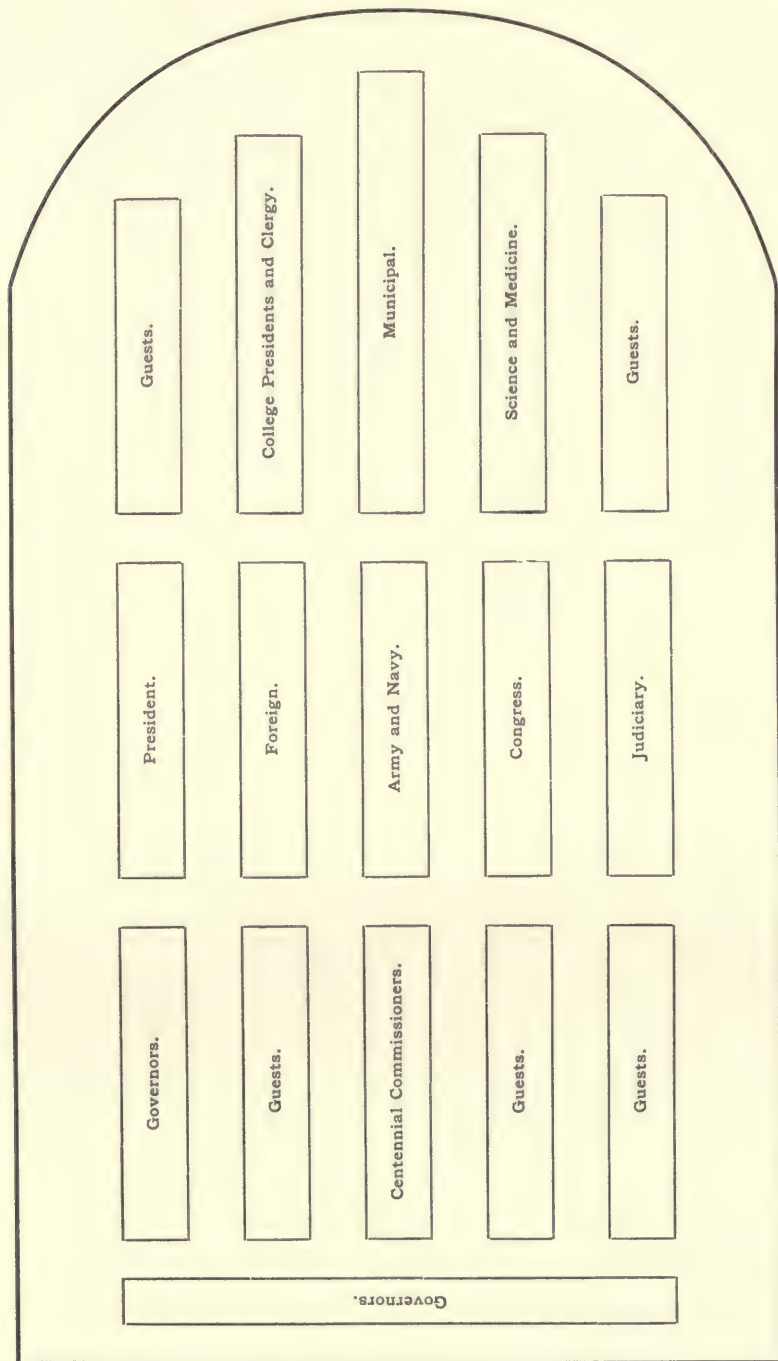
Robinson, E. R.	Staake, William H.	Wells, Calvin.
Rogers, John I.	Starr, Louis, M.D.	Welsh, Henry D.
Samuel, John.	Steel, Edward T.	Wetherill, John Price.
Santee, Charles.	Stillé, Charles J.	Wheeler, Andrew.
Sayre, Robert H.	Stokes, E. D.	Wheeler, Joseph K.
Schaffer, Charles, M.D.	Stone, Charles W.	Whelen, Edward S.
Schellenberger, J. Monroe.	Stone, Frederick D.	Whelen, Henry, Jr.
Scott, John M.	Strawbridge, William C.	Williams, Charles.
Scott, Lewis A.	Supplee, J. Wesley.	Williams, Edward H.
Sellers, William.	Sutter, Daniel.	Wilson, Albert Lapsley.
Shapley, Rufus E.	Tatham, William P.	Wilson, Elwood, M.D.
Shipley, Samuel R.	Taylor, Lewis H., Jr.	Wilson, John A.
Shippen, Edward.	Thomas, Charles H., M.D.	Wilson, Joseph M.
Shortridge, N. Parker.	Thomas, Samuel Hinds.	Winship, Richard C.
Singerly, William M.	Thomas, William G.	Wister, Aven J., M.D.
Sinnott, Joseph F.	Thompson, John J.	Wister, W. Rotch.
Smedley, Samuel L.	Thomson, William, M.D.	Wister, Owen J., M.D.
Smith, Charles.	Tobias, Joseph F.	Wood, Alan, Jr.
Smith, Charles Emory.	Trotter, Charles W.	Wood, George.
Smith, D. Wharton.	Tyler, Sidney F.	Wood, R. Francis.
Smith, Uselma C.	Valentine, John K.	Wood, Stuart.
Smyth, Lindley.	Wallace, William A.	Wood, Walter.
Snowden, A. Loudon.	Warwick, Charles F.	Yarnall, Francis C.
Snowden, George R.	Watkins, Samuel P.	Yates, David G.
Sparhawk, John, Jr.	Weidman, Grant.	Ziegler, Henry Z.

The Academy was tastefully and appropriately decorated. Over the back part of the stage was a large scroll made of flowers bearing the motto of the State of Pennsylvania,—“Virtue, Liberty, and Independence.” Suspended under the middle word was a representation in evergreens of the Liberty Bell. The seats of the parquet circle were hid from view by a thick screen of evergreens, palms, and flowers, reaching to the floor of the balcony above. Upon the stage appeared a forest scene. Tropical plants filled every available space, giving a uniform appearance to the whole surroundings. A carpeted floor one hundred and forty-two feet in length covered the parquet and stage, and on it sixteen tables were arranged as shown in the accompanying plan. An orchestra of forty pieces was placed in the parquet circle. Covers were laid for five hundred guests.

Probably never before had so distinguished a company been assembled at a banquet in America.



LOCUST STREET.



BALCONY BOX ☐ MRS. CLEVELAND AND FRIENDS.

REAR OF STAGE.

The chairman of the committee, Provost PEPPER, presided, with President CLEVELAND on his right and Ex-President HAYES on his left. At the same table places were assigned to Secretary BAYARD, GEORGE W. CHILDS, Secretary FAIRCHILD, EDWARD C. KNIGHT, Ex-Vice-President HANNIBAL HAMLIN, JOSEPH PATTERSON, HENRY M. HOYT, FREDERICK FRALEY, JOHN JAY, ALEXANDER BIDDLE, CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, WILLIAM S. BAKER, Hon. CARL SCHURZ, and WILLIAM SELLERS.

The *Judiciary Table* was presided over by RICHARD C. MCMURTRIE, with Chief-Justice WAITE on his right; the *Congressional Table*, by Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY, with Senator INGALLS on his right; the *Army and Navy Table*, by General JOHN F. HARTRANFT, with General SHERIDAN and Rear-Admiral LUCE on his right and left respectively; the *Foreign Table*, by WHARTON BARKER; the *Municipal Table*, by Hon. EDWIN H. FITLER, with Hon. CHARLES J. CHAPMAN, mayor of Portland, Me., on his right; the *Governors' Table*, by Hon. JAMES A. BEAVER, on his right Governor FITZHUGH LEE, of Virginia; the *Centennial Commission Table*, by AMOS R. LITTLE, Esq., on his right Hon. JOHN A. KASSON, president of Centennial Commission.

The *menu* was printed on six sheets of Holland and India papers ornamented with etched designs emblematic of the occasion and of the objects of the societies giving the banquet.

While the banquet was in progress a reception was being given to Mrs. CLEVELAND in the foyer by the ladies of Philadelphia. The committee in charge was composed of—

Mrs. DUNDAS LIPPINCOTT,  
Mrs. EDWIN H. FITLER,  
Mrs. CHARLES HENRY HART,  
Mrs. SAMUEL DICKSON,  
Mrs. THOMAS M. THOMPSON,  
Mrs. R. L. ASHHURST,  
Mrs. GEORGE W. CHILDS,  
Mrs. J. GRANVILLE LEACH,  
Mrs. GEORGE HARRISON FISHER,  
Mrs. AMOS R. LITTLE,  
Mrs. E. D. GILLESPIE,  
Mrs. MORTON MCMICHAEL,  
Mrs. GEORGE B. ROBERTS,

Mrs. FRANK M. DICK,  
Mrs. HENRY WHELEN, Jr.,  
Mrs. CLARENCE H. CLARK,  
Mrs. A. LOUDON SNOWDEN,  
Mrs. LOUIS STARR,  
Mrs. WILLIAM PEPPER,  
Mrs. C. H. C. BROCK,  
Mrs. GEORGE MEADE,  
Mrs. CHARLES C. HARRISON,  
Mrs. CHARLES H. BANES,  
Mrs. WILLIAM SELLERS,  
Mrs. HENRY C. GIBSON.

At half-past eight o'clock Mrs. CLEVELAND, accompanied by Mrs. WAITE, wife of the Chief Justice of the United States; Mrs. MILLER, wife of Justice MILLER of the United States Supreme Court; Mrs. SHERIDAN, wife of General SHERIDAN; Mrs. DANIEL C. LAMONT, and Mrs. J. DUNDAS LIPPINCOTT, entered the balcony box on the south side of the Academy. The doors of the balcony were then thrown open for the entrance of the ladies who had received invitations, and in a few minutes nearly every seat was occupied.

### TOASTS AND SPEECHES.

At nine o'clock Provost PEPPER arose and said,—

“In Washington's Diary, as quoted in the *Pennsylvania Magazine*, the following entry occurs for Monday, September 17, 1787: ‘Met in convention when the Constitution received the unanimous assent of eleven States and of Colonel Hamilton, of New York, the only delegate from thence in Convention, and was subscribed to by every member present except Governor Randolph and Colonel Mason from Virginia, and Mr. Gerry from Massachusetts. The business being thus closed, the members adjourned to the City Tavern, dined together, and took a cordial leave of each other. After which I returned to my lodgings, did some business and received the papers from the Secretary of the Convention, and retired to meditate on the momentous work which had been executed.’

“There is nothing but this scant record of that meeting, but of the men who sat around the table in the old tavern in that old-time Philadelphia with her forty thousand people, there is much written on the pages of history; and of the work which they had that day completed we are assembled, after the lapse of a century, to testify that, judged by its marvellous results, by the loyal and unanimous approval of America's sixty million citizens, and equally by the opinion of the wisest of other lands, it was the most remarkable work produced by the human intellect, at a single stroke, so to speak, in its application to political affairs.

“We have heard this morning a memorable account of that great document, the Constitution of the United States, from the lips of one whose place is with the very foremost of its expounders and supporters. Created by an overruling spirit of wisdom from the mutual antagonisms of conflicting interests, it has maintained an equilibrium among the mighty bodies

and forces subject to it, like that of the solar system, whose countless members pursue their allotted courses, orb within orb, under the all-pervading power of gravitation. Many of the ceremonies which one hundred years ago formed part of the celebration of the success of the Federal Convention of 1787 have been reproduced at this time. But it is not merely in imitation of the dinner to which I have alluded that a number of the literary and scientific bodies of Philadelphia have united in extending the invitation which has been so courteously accepted.

“In the name of these societies, the organization and constitutions of a number of which antedate our national existence, I extend to you all, representatives of all departments of our national and local governments, of our own and of the sister States in this Union, and of the greater sisterhood of foreign nations, with all of whom, thank God, our relations are, and bid fair ever to be, friendly and cordial,—to you all I extend a hearty greeting.

“It was much to have secured for a nation liberty,—personal, political, religious. This it is which forms the essential basis of all that renders life most precious. But scarcely less remarkable than the statesmanship and political foresight of the men who founded this government, was their appreciation of the fact that for national progress and development, for stability of government, and, most of all, for human happiness, there must be not only universal liberty but universal education, and the largest encouragement of letters, arts, and science.

“True as this was of the leading men of other States and cities, it was pre-eminently true of those of Pennsylvania and of Philadelphia, and I should fail in my loyal duty were I to omit mention of what resulted from labors of such men as Rush and Morgan and Cadwalader and Biddle and Shippen and Clymer and Morris and, above all, of Franklin. I know that our friends in Massachusetts claim Franklin as an illustrious Bostonian who passed a few years of his later life in Philadelphia. At least they were fruitful years; and those of us who doubt at times whether the individual counts for much in this crowded life may take heart on seeing what this one man did. Time does not now permit even a bare allusion to all the institutions he organized, among them to the Library Company of Philadelphia, founded in 1731, the first public library in America; to the Pennsylvania Hospital, founded in 1755, the oldest on this continent.



“Of those societies which have the honor of being your hosts this evening, the University of Pennsylvania, founded in 1749, fifth of American colleges in order of seniority, looks to him as its founder; the American Philosophical Society for Promoting Useful Knowledge, by far the earliest of its kind in this country, was organized by him in 1743, and was the direct outgrowth of the Junto, a less formal society started by him in 1727; and the Franklin Institute for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts was organized in 1824 by men thoroughly imbued with the spirit of Franklin, and by them was named in honor of the great philosopher. It may truly be added, that by its long career of constantly enlarging usefulness, and by the powerful encouragement it has given to scientific education and to the mechanic arts, it has indeed reflected honor upon him whose name it bears.

“Of the record of the work done by the American Philosophical Society during the first century of its existence, its distinguished librarian, Professor Lesley, well says, ‘It is not so much the record of the growth of an American society as a record of the growth of society in America.’ The potent ideas which make their first appearance in those pages; the first steps in far-reaching scientific paths there shown; the distinguished names from all sections which adorn it, indicate clearly the powerful and pervasive influence exerted by this venerable society, which to-day, as at all times, numbers among its members the leading men in American and European science and letters.

“In all communities where artificial conditions do not interfere, a prominent part is played in public and in social life by members of the medical and legal professions. America has been no exception to this rule, and nowhere in America has the organization of these professions been so good and their influence so potent as in Philadelphia.

“In the early part of this year was celebrated fitly the centennial anniversary of the College of Physicians of this city, the oldest medical society in America, except the State medical organizations of New Jersey and Massachusetts. Housed in a building comporting with her dignity, richly endowed with funds, and with collections surpassed only by those of our government, and, above all, with the traditions of a century of duty faithfully done, of the highest standard of private and public professional work steadily maintained, and of a hundred years without one break in the meetings of scientific work save when pestilence thrust upon her members a

more imperative service, this venerable society holds up before the medical world of to-day the example of her founders for gratitude and emulation.

"I know that not a few of those whom I have the honor of welcoming this evening were yesterday the guests of the Bar Association; and I am assured that this interesting occasion was not allowed to pass without an eloquent account of the elder sister society, the Law Academy; for whether we assume 1783, the date of the earliest steps in the direction of this organization, or 1823, the year of actual incorporation, as its starting-point, it may fairly be claimed to have exerted throughout these long years a constant and powerful influence upon the improvement of legal education, and upon the maintenance of that lofty standard of professional feeling and conduct which is the just pride of our bar.

"Has not already enough been said to establish the fact that, under our democratic form of government, institutions of the most varied kinds may develop and thrive as vigorously as though fostered by royalty's most lavish favor? Nay, will not one who looks over the length and breadth of this land and notes the growing strength and numbers of these institutions, with their magnificent endowment and equipment, be led to conclude that a consciousness that such foundations are needful for the stability as well as for the grace of the social fabric in this country is rapidly developing the deliberate purpose among those intrusted with large wealth of devoting much of it to such enduring monuments? Here in this city stand the Academy of Natural Sciences, founded in 1812, within whose walls are garnered the constantly-increasing and well-nigh priceless collections from all quarters of the globe; and the Academy of Fine Arts, founded in 1805, the first art academy in America, whose vigorous work, with that of her sister academies, is rapidly developing a genuine school of American art. For, if true art requires for its growth an impressionable and imaginative race, with an heroic and picturesque history, in contact with an environment of natural beauty marvellous in variety and perfection, and under the influence of lofty ideals of personal and national duty, it were strange if in the glorious Augustan age on which America is entering there should not develop a school of art whose splendor shall outshine the lustre of our more material achievements.

"Even now our active workers are gathering in the records of the early

life of this country. Within the stately rooms of our own Historical Society, founded in 1824, where, under the influence of the new quickening and reviving of all intellectual movements, there is marvellous activity in collection and research, are rapidly accumulating the materials for many a thrilling romance or moving ballad or impassioned canvas. Nor is it the least important feature of this grand growth that, although originating independently yet from a common thought, these various institutions, both here and elsewhere, are working in concert for the higher education of the people, and are lending their powerful aid towards the extension of the scope and influence of our great university system. The American university is the university of the people, not of a class. There is no fear of too much nor of too high education in this country. He who pursues the humblest calling will pursue it the more contentedly because he has some sources of consolation within himself. And to all with the natural ability and with the energy to use it must the road be open, clear and straight, to the highest education, which being sound and thorough will develop all that is good and great in each, and will fit him for the highest usefulness and success.

"I stand here by the accident of my official relation to the University of Pennsylvania, and it were impossible to mention the name of this institution without testifying again to the wisdom and the devotion and the self-sacrifice of those who founded her, and of those who through nearly a century and a half have labored to promote her welfare, until she stands to-day the intellectual centre of this vast community, beloved and honored on account of her earnest labors in the cause of truth and sound learning, served gladly and zealously by the wise and learned in all her departments, and supported by the generous devotion of thousands of her children who in all lands on which the sun shines are holding her in loving remembrance for the happiness and the help she gave them.

"It is by such hosts, Mr. President and gentlemen who are now the honored guests of Philadelphia and of Pennsylvania, that you are welcomed here to-night. And if in this one city, illustrious though it be, there stands such an array of organized powers co-operating as willing servants with the vast spiritual forces of our American churches, and with the great silent influence of our Constitution and our political institutions, for the diffusion of truth and the elevation of society, surely we must, when we recall that in



every centre and every corner of this continent there are similar agencies at work, look forward with confidence to the future.

“Can earth hold in store for any man greater honor than to be called—the elect of such a nation—to the post of highest authority over it? Of the dignity of this office, of the tremendous power and responsibility devolving on him who assumes it, it were impossible for me to speak adequately. And equally so were it to depict the dignified yet reverent homage which is paid by this vast people to their uncrowned king,—when seen to wear the purple robe of authority unstained by partisan or personal purpose. But we are honored to-night by the presence of him who now, and with not unequal strength, holds this lofty place, and it is from the President of the United States that we beg to hear in response to the toast to his high office.”

“THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.”

“On such a day as this,” responded President CLEVELAND, “and in the atmosphere that now surrounds him, I feel that the President of the United States should be thoughtfully modest and humble. The great office he occupies stands to-day in the presence of its maker; and it is especially fitting for this servant of the people and creature of the Constitution, amid the impressive scenes of this centennial occasion, by a rigid self-examination, to be assured concerning his loyalty and obedience to the law of his existence. He will find that the rules prescribed for his guidance require for the performance of his duty not the intellect or attainments which would raise him far above the feeling and sentiment of the plain people of the land, but rather such a knowledge of their condition and sympathy with their wants and needs as will bring him near to them. And though he may be almost appalled by the weight of his responsibility and the solemnity of his situation, he cannot fail to find comfort and encouragement in the success the fathers of the Constitution wrought from their simple patriotic devotion to the rights and interests of the people. Surely he may hope that, if reverently invoked, the spirit which gave the Constitution life will be sufficient for its successful operation and the accomplishment of its beneficent purpose.

“Because they are brought nearest to the events and scenes which marked the birth of American institutions, the people of Philadelphia



should of all our citizens be most imbued with the sentiments of the broadest patriotism. The first Continental Congress and the Constitutional Convention met here, and Philadelphia still has in her keeping Carpenters' Hall, Independence Hall and its bell, and the grave of Franklin.

"As I look about me and see here represented the societies that express so largely the culture of Philadelphia, its love of art, its devotion to science, its regard for the broadest knowledge, and its studious care for historical research,—societies some of which antedate the Constitution,—I feel that I am in a notable company. To you is given the duty of preserving and protecting for your city, for all your fellow-countrymen, and for mankind, the traditions and the incidents related to the establishment of the freest and best government ever vouchsafed to man. It is a sacred trust; and as time leads our government farther and farther from the date of its birth, may you solemnly remember that a nation expects of you that these traditions and incidents shall never be tarnished nor neglected; but that, brightly burnished, they may always be held aloft, fastening the gaze of a patriotic people and keeping alive their love and reverence for the Constitution."

#### SECOND TOAST.

In proposing the next toast, "TO THE FEDERAL JUDICIARY," Dr. PEPPER said,—

"While the eloquent and forcible words of the distinguished orator of to-day are still ringing in our ears, and while we retain fresh and unimpaired the impression of the splendid demonstration he gave us of the powers and virtues of the Constitution of the United States, it is fitting that we should pay our tribute of respect to that body of men to whom in an especial sense is intrusted the interpretation, the custody, and the maintenance of that immortal document. I am tempted to quote from a well-known speech made in 1805 by Joseph Hopkinson, a member and a vice-provost of our Law Academy, in defence of a justice of the Supreme Court on his impeachment before the Senate of the United States. In glowing sentences, which have often been repeated, he enforces the supreme necessity of a pure and upright judiciary, and adds, 'If I am called upon to declare whether the independence of judges were more essentially important in a monarchy or a republic, I should say in the latter. . . . If you have read of the death of Seneca, under the ferocity of a Nero, you have read, too, of the murder

of Socrates, under the delusions of a republic. An independent and firm judiciary, protected and protecting by the laws, would have snatched the one from the fury of a despot, and preserved the other from the madness of a people.'

"Have we not seen the immortal Marshall, while the majesty of law seemed heightened by the simple grandeur of his character, hold with true and level hand the balance, though in one scale there was but a wretched life, and in the other the fury and hatred of a nation? Have we not seen the august body of our highest court plant itself upon the side of truth and right in momentous issues, and still the raging of the people by its inflexible and incorruptible strength?

"It is with deep veneration, therefore, that I propose to you the toast of the 'FEDERAL JUDICIARY,' whether of the Supreme or Circuit Courts, illustrious for learning, integrity, and independence, and call upon Mr. Justice Matthews, of the Supreme Court of the United States, to respond."

Justice MATTHEWS said,—

"The display of national power and prosperity witnessed by the three days now fitly closing; the consciousness of the strength and fulness of our national life, now swelling in the hearts of so many millions of freemen, citizens of the United States, attest the wise frame of our civil and political institutions. A retrospect of a hundred years enables the present generation to judge how far the work of our fathers has fulfilled its hope and promise. The organization, function, and development of the judicial power of the United States under the Federal Constitution, as concerned in the growth of our national life, is the subject presented to you by the sentiment to which I respond.

"A judicial establishment was essential to the idea of a government as distinguished from a league or confederacy. A judicial establishment co-ordinate with and independent of the legislative and executive departments was essential to the idea of a government intended to establish justice and secure the blessings of liberty. For the very definition of despotism is the concentration of power in a single will.

"It was necessary that two other constituents should enter into its organization. The government of the United States was to be autonomous, self-maintaining, self-sufficient, and independent of the separate governments

of the several States, to which, however, and to the people of the States, was reserved all powers not delegated, either expressly or by reasonable implication, to the government of the United States. Hence it was declared by the Constitution that the judicial power of the United States shall extend to all cases in law or equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State (limited by the Eleventh Amendment to cases where the State is the plaintiff), between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

“It was further necessary that within the whole area of this jurisdiction the judicial power of the United States should be final, and, in the last resort, exclusive. It was therefore declared by the Constitution that ‘This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby; anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

“Thus was cast upon the Federal judiciary the burden and the duty, in the due course of judicial determination between litigant parties, of enforcing the supreme law of the land, even though it became essential, in doing so, to declare void acts of Congress and of the legislatures of the States. This is the logical necessity of liberty secured by written constitutions of government unalterable by ordinary acts of legislation. If the prohibitions and limitation of the charters of government cannot be enforced in favor of individual rights, by the judgments of the judicial tribunals, then there are and can be no barriers against the exactions and despotism of arbitrary power; then there is and can be no guarantee or security for the rights of life, liberty, or property; then everything we hold to be dear and sacred as personal right is at the mercy of a monarch or a mob.



"This function, it will be observed, is judicial as distinguished from political. The judicial power does not act as critic or censor of the legislative or executive departments of either the State governments or of the government of the United States. It adjudges only between parties within its jurisdiction by process of law, and what it declares or determines as to the validity of the acts of other departments of government is collateral and incidental only. It nevertheless binds and obliges the parties to the judgment and furnishes a precedent for subsequent decisions in like cases. And as the Constitution of the United States is the Constitution and supreme law of each State, so the courts and judges of the United States are the courts and judges of each State in and for which they may be sitting to hold pleas; they are not and ought not to be regarded as aliens and strangers, administering a foreign and hostile jurisprudence. The law they declare and administer in every case within their jurisdiction is as much the domestic law of the State in which it is applied as though it derived its authority solely from State legislation and was adjudged by State tribunals. It is not a patriotic part to encourage the feeling or inculcate the opinion that the exercise of a jurisdiction under the laws of the Union is an invasion of the sphere of local government, or to diminish the respect due to lawful authority by the prejudice or jealousy of local pride.

"Although the Federal judiciary are invested with no political power, nevertheless the exercise of judicial power has necessarily resulted in important political consequences. In the interpretation of the Constitution of the United States, and of the acts of Congress, and of the executive departments, and of the legislation of the States, while prescribing rules for the regulation of private conduct, the courts have also necessarily fixed the lines of public law along and within which official action must move so as to be effective. The Federal judiciary, therefore, has been a prime factor in the political education of the people by practical exhibition of their political institutions in actual legal operation upon their affairs, and affecting in the most important particulars their interests and their rights. The plan and system of their double government has been taught in a series of impressive object-lessons, establishing the doctrine, in the language of a late chief justice, of an indestructible Union of indestructible States, and vindicating the confidence of every individual in the protection afforded by the law of



the land against arbitrary power of government, whether State or national, seeking to deprive him of life, liberty, or property.

“With what success the courts of the United States have fulfilled the purposes of the Constitution is recorded in the annals of the century which closes to-night. It is to be found in the history of the great controversies which they have settled to the public satisfaction, and in the roll of great names made famous by the part those who bore them have taken in their decision. They are too many to be enumerated here now. Suffice it to say that the judgments in which that history is contained form a body of jurisprudence, which for originality and scientific accuracy and beauty distinguishes American constitutional and public law among all the codes and systems of civilized states, while no name of higher rank has been given to the jurisprudence of the world than that of John Marshall.

“How it may be in the future the future must be left to tell. If the judges of to-day, and those who shall come after them in the new century on whose threshold we now stand, prove not to be so greatly endowed as those who have preceded them in those days when there were giants, nevertheless their task will be easier. The foundations have been laid well and strong and deep. The plan of the building and its lines are already fixed and plain. It is our part, and the part of those who come after, to build on this foundation according to this plan and within these lines. We have but to follow where others have led and pursue the ancient ways.

“Mistakes doubtless will be made. Errors cannot always be avoided. But fortunately they are not irremediable even when committed by judicial tribunals of last resort. There is after all always a remaining appeal. For it is only what is just and right and true that will abide. The judgments of the Supreme Court are constantly reviewed by itself after further enlightenment, and are subject always to the ultimate consensus of professional public opinion which sooner or later takes away the authority of every bad precedent. The law, as embodied in judicial decision, is a progressive and not a fixed science. It takes part in the general social growth and keeps even step with the march of improvement in every department of life.

“It thus vindicates its divine origin and quality by meeting and providing for every human need.”

## THIRD TOAST.

Dr. PEPPER then proposed the next toast in the following words :

“ In proposing the next toast,—to the legislative branch of our government,—I may well leave to the honorable and eloquent senator who will reply all allusion to the functions, powers, and privileges of this enviable body. Truly our forefathers builded even better than they knew in devising our unique system of representation. Examples in abundance they had before them of leagues and confederations. But at the touch of time and practical experience they had all fallen asunder. Never had this supreme problem of statesmanship—the mode of securing the permanent union of many separate and independent States of unequal power—been solved until the Federal Convention of 1787 devised the American plan by which the strong is strengthened, but its power of aggression is curbed, while the weak is made strong to maintain its equal rights. The final proof of the success of this plan is that despite changes and vicissitudes, greater than have befallen any nation known to history in an equal period, our Constitution stands practically unchanged, with but sixteen amendments in one hundred years.

“ Point me to a single system of government, unless we go so far off as Russia or as China, in which it can be said that more serious and radical changes have not been made during the past century than have been found necessary in what must have seemed a wild and utopian scheme. For its share in this grand result too much praise cannot be awarded to Congress for the self-controlled and law-abiding manner in which have been discharged its mighty functions. So that while few of us seem to doubt our ability to become, on short notice, competent members of that august body, yet all will unite in a hearty recognition of the high standard of efficiency and practical wisdom maintained by it, and in approving the toast of ‘THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,’ to which I shall beg the Hon. J. J. INGALLS, of Kansas, the president of the Senate, to respond.”

Mr. INGALLS said,—

“ MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE PHILADELPHIA SOCIETIES,—I rise to respond to this sentiment with serious and unaffected embarrassment, from the fact that the honorable provost of the University in his invitation informed me that, in consequence of the great number of speakers

and the length of the programme, my reply should be limited to eight or ten minutes. Those who are familiar—as I presume most of you are—with the somewhat prolix and loquacious verbosity of the debates in Congress will appreciate the difficulty under which I labor on account of this restriction and limitation.

“And I may say further, at the outset, that I should fail in the discharge of my duty to that great body of which you have designated me as the representative, were I not to call the attention of the learned and distinguished societies of which we are the guests to the fact that the first article of the Constitution defines the powers and duties of Congress. The second article describes the prerogatives of the executive, and the third the functions of the judiciary. Our hosts in the order of precedence have declared that the first shall be last. I protest against this violation of the great charter of our liberties, and serve notice upon the Committee of Arrangements that, should I be present at the next centennial, I shall insist upon reversal of this order, and demand for Congress its constitutional priority in the festivities of the day. But for the next century I waive the question of etiquette.

“I cannot suffer this fortunate occasion to pass without an expression of my pride and gratification at the unique and unapproachable completeness and perfection of the ceremonies of which this splendid hour is the fitting crown and close. There has been no defect in design or detail. Even the heavens have seemed to smile upon the patriotic undertaking, and earth and sky have conspired with man to make the occasion auspicious and memorable among the events of the century. Every guest will depart with a deeper sense of the superb hospitality of Philadelphia,—already proverbial,—and with a profounder appreciation of the glory and strength and grandeur of the republic of which we are all proud to claim that we are citizens.

“Sir, the proceedings we have witnessed in commemoration of the first centennial of the Constitution have not been merely a painted pageant or dramatic spectacle. Far more than that. Though the pomp and splendor of the stately procession have charmed the senses with music and color, with rhythmic movement and picturesque tableaux, contrasting the present and the past, beneath it all has appeared a profound intellectual conception of the history and destiny of the republic; of the ideas which are the basis and foundation of civil liberty and constitutional government; a con-



ception wrought out with singular strength and effectiveness, which reflect great honor upon those who have been charged with the accomplishment of this great design. What might have degenerated into a mercenary advertisement or an empty and senseless parade has been a majestic and instructive lesson of history, an inspiring and irresistible prophecy of our coming destiny.

"We could not fail to learn, from the demonstration of the results of our experiment in popular government, that the Constitution was made for the people and not the people for the Constitution; and that there is no rigid and fixed formula that can be applied to the changing processes of the daily life of a nation. Much as I revere the Constitution and the wisdom of the great men who framed it, I feel that there is something more sacred than charters, more venerable than the Constitution, and that is the rights and prerogatives of the people which it was ordained to establish and maintain.

"The Constitution of 1787, under the constructions of Congress and the decisions of the courts, is widely different from the Constitution of 1887. It is perhaps not too much to say that we could not have survived the first century of our existence under a strict application of the written letter of the Constitution. Its most remarkable feature is its elastic flexibility and its latent power through which it has been enabled to conform to the necessities, the passions, and the aspirations of the people.

"Without entering into the domain of politics, I doubt whether the Constitution contains any definite affirmative declaration of the power of Congress to enact a protective tariff. But the great lesson of the display on Thursday was that the people of the United States have determined to achieve for themselves, and those who come after them, absolute industrial independence. They have resolved that they will make for themselves whatever they eat or drink and use and wear, building up and fortifying the nation with intelligent and loyal wage-workers, whose compensation shall be ample and adequate to secure for themselves and their families the blessings of education and the opportunities for happiness.

"I am not sure that the Constitution has delegated to Congress the power to acquire and annex territory or to enlarge the boundaries of the republic; but in addition to the determination to secure industrial independence has been that kindred and companion passion for continental unity.



"And therefore, although the Constitution was silent, the people purchased Louisiana, admitted Texas, and have extended, through the diplomacy of the predecessors of my distinguished friend from New York, who sits near me, our boundaries to the Northwest so far that while the light of the morning sun gilds the rocky headlands of Maine its parting rays still linger upon the snowy summits of the mountains of Alaska. And this peaceful conquest will proceed; this purpose will prevail. I doubt not that when the next centennial of the Constitution is celebrated, in this place and at this anniversary, it will be celebrated by the representatives of a mighty, indissoluble, continental republic, whose shores will extend from the waters of the frozen zone to the warm waves of the tropic sea.

"The next century will witness a growth in glory, wealth, and prosperity in this republic which the imagination cannot conceive, and to which the annals of nations afford no precedent or parallel. Perils there may be without and dangers within, but the rolling drums and the martial tread of the armed hosts that yesterday saluted the flag are an assurance of the determination of the people to make this a government of laws and not of men, and against Anarchist or Nihilist or foreign foe to preserve unimpaired those sacred objects for which the Constitution was ordained,—union, justice, tranquillity, liberty for ourselves and for our posterity."

#### FOURTH TOAST.

"When we try to picture to ourselves," said Dr. PEPPER, "the sessions of the Federal Convention of 1787, as the long and doubtful debates wore on, a few men and a few groups of men stand out conspicuously clear. Though it might seem invidious to discriminate, yet surely none can doubt that the foremost place should be given to that State which was the first to appoint delegates, whose representatives were the earliest to suggest and the most strenuous to support the plan adopted finally, and, above all, which sent to the Convention the man who, more than all others, commanded the confidence and the attachment of the people,—the immortal Washington. It is peculiarly appropriate, therefore, that in proposing the next toast, 'TO THE UNITED STATES OF 1787,' I should call upon the Hon. FITZHUGH LEE, Governor of Virginia, for a response on behalf of the original thirteen States, who own the proud heritage of those early struggles."

Hon. FITZHUGH LEE said,—

“YOUR EXCELLENCY, THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, MR. CHAIRMAN, AND GENTLEMEN,—In selecting a speaker to respond to the toast just read, I recognize a compliment to the great commonwealth of Virginia, tendered not only for the prominent part she took in the events we celebrate, but also because she furnished one of her citizens to be the president of the Convention which framed the Federal Constitution. Oh, if the eyes of the great Washington, looking from everlasting realms, could rest upon this scene, or could his vision, sweeping infinity, across the crystal seas whose waters wash eternal shores, behold this great celebration in this historic city, he would indeed rejoice that the architects of the Constitution had erected an edifice which had not only withstood the sunshine of peace, but the rude blasts of war; and to-day is stronger, greater, and grander—ay, more assured of perpetuity—than at any hour of its existence.

“The common sufferings of thirteen British colonies were transferred into the common glory of thirteen American States when, on the 4th of July, 1776, the declaration of their independence was passed. Previous to that, however, good old Benjamin Franklin had sketched the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union between the States; and the year after the declaration of independence, in 1777, Congress passed these Articles of Confederation. Weak from the beginning, it nevertheless represented the federal power for nearly twelve years. Then a change came. Anarchy crept into the federal system. It was found that the federal power was not great enough in some respects. The ship of the republic flying the flag of the confederation was sinking. It would have to be brought back to the shore for repairs lest it go down, and in going down bury in the boundless sea the experiment of a free government founded upon human liberty.

“The crisis was at hand. It was now an impending catastrophe. The hour for its dissolution had almost arrived, and Old England’s lap was being prepared for her truant colonies again. The man, oh, where was he? the patriot who could come forward and rescue his country and save the union of the States? And now, may I be pardoned if I say that old Virginia, who had cast into the common lot the sword of a Washington, the pen of a Jefferson, and the eloquence of a Henry, who, with more than Demosthenic power, kept burning so brightly the fires of the Revolution, was equal to this emergency, and produced a James Madison?

“This citizen, seeing the impending danger, offered for the legislature of his county, was elected, and it was due to his efforts that Virginia passed the resolution requesting the meeting of delegates from the States to be held at Annapolis. But four States responded. New York was there, Delaware was there, New Jersey was there, Pennsylvania was there. And these representatives, owing largely to the efforts of Madison, there passed the resolutions, drawn up by Alexander Hamilton, requesting the legislatures of the States to send deputies from all the States to meet in this city of Philadelphia. And so the Constitutional Convention was born; so the framers met here on the 25th of May, 1787.

“But what a time that was when big-hearted Robert Morris, of Pennsylvania, arose and nominated for the president of that Convention George Washington, Esq., late commander-in-chief of the colonial forces and a deputy from Virginia! It came with peculiar grace, we are told, from the Pennsylvania delegation because she had in her delegation the only member that could possibly be a competitor with Washington for that position. Dr. Franklin, the gentleman to whom I refer, intended to place Washington in nomination himself, but the state of the weather and his own health prevented him from being present. Under these auspices this Convention met, and for four months they labored to perfect a scheme for human government. Oh, my friends, what an anxious period that was! We have seen divisions charging the fiery heights, while both armies waited and wondered. And we have read of the charge of the six hundred at Balaklava, while both sides stood trembling and looking on. But here these patriots were engaged in their work, and the whole world wondered whether they would succeed. Think of it! Forty-nine delegates were present making a form of government for four millions of people. Here were great mountains, whose swelling sides hid the wealth of centuries underneath; here were broad rivers, whose currents were inviting the sails of commerce; here were huge forests, whose trees were waving for the saw; here were cities—great cities—waiting for the magic touch of the workman; here were waters waiting idle for the wheel of the manufacturer. Ay, these patriots were equal to their task, and they produced what Mr. Gladstone but yesterday again repeated as the greatest work yet struck off with a single stroke of the brain and purpose of man. There were, however, gentlemen, two disturbing influences left unsettled. It is hard at this hour to imagine how those patriotic



framers of the Constitution could have settled them then and there. They were left. I refer to the slavery question, and to that question of the right of the withdrawal of a State from the Union they were then forming. Brilliant, bright John Randolph, who was a boy when he witnessed the inauguration of Washington, said: 'I see what but two other men in the country see. I see the poison under the wing of the American eagle, now being plumed for his flight, and it should be extracted lest it shed pestilence and death over the country, whose destiny it is to protect.' This disturbing influence, I say, was left. But the sword, I have reason to know, stepped in from 1861 to 1865 and destroyed the disturbing influences, and the poison has dropped from under the wing of the eagle.

"What then, gentlemen, is to prevent this great country from going on and fulfilling its destiny? The strings of the patriotic hearts of the founders of the republic were touched by the hand of compromise and mutual concession, and fraternal music floated over the land. And so, if we, the men of 1887, should be guided by the examples of moderation and concession and compromise of the men of 1787, in 1987 the celebration to which my learned friend from Kansas has referred, will take place. And I pray to God that every footstep in the life of the republic from this period to that may be marked by blessed peace, union, fraternity, progress, and prosperity. We are told that behind the chair of President Washington, when he presided over the Convention, was the representation of a sun near the horizon, and good old Dr. Franklin said, as he sat there, that he had always understood it was difficult for the painter to so paint the sun close to the horizon so as to tell whether the sun was rising or setting. 'But,' said he, after the Constitution had been passed and the last members were signing, 'I looked at the sun behind President Washington, and I saw for the first time that it was a rising sun.' Oh, Dr. Franklin, it was indeed a rising sun! It has been obscured temporarily since, but now it is shining in all the splendor of an unclouded majesty, bearing peace and happiness into the hearts and homes of sixty millions of people."

#### FIFTH TOAST.

"You have heard," said Dr. PEPPER, "one of the many anecdotes of Franklin in connection with the Federal Convention, and I am reminded of the quaint use he makes of an observation that some flies apparently



drowned in a bottle of Madeira were revived by exposure to the rays of the sun. 'I wish it were possible,' said he, 'from this instance to invent a method of embalming drowned persons in such a manner that they may be recalled to life at any period, however distant; for, having a very ardent desire to see and observe the state of America a hundred years hence, I should prefer to any ordinary death the being immersed in a cask of Madeira wine with a few friends till that time, to be then recalled to life by the solar warmth of my dear country.' With the glorious vision to which he would awake of sixty millions of people, happy, prosperous, and united, we are too familiar to be mindful of its real significance. Certainly, had he stood with us this morning while in the clear air there rang out that fine refrain,—

'While the stars in heaven shall burn,  
While the ocean tides return,  
Ever shall the circling sun  
Find the many still are one,'—

he would have gratefully recognized the completion of his old prophecy in the glowing words of our centennial poet.

"Our triumphs of this past century have not been wholly material ones, but moral and political and intellectual and artistic as well. And he who is to respond to the toast of 'THE UNITED STATES OF 1887' must keep touch at many points with this new world. Difficult as the task, you will agree it is assigned to most worthy hands when I call on Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, of Massachusetts, for a response."

"You have called upon me, Mr. Chairman," responded Mr. ADAMS, "to say a word for the present, as contradistinguished from the past; the year that now is, is set face to face with the year a century gone. I must seek to compress the significance of an hundred years into a sentence. Looking back over that century,—gathering up in one confused glance all the revolutions, material, intellectual, and political, which have been crowded into it (for from 1789 to the day that now is it has been replete with revolutions),—gathering all this in, I say, at a glance, at first it does not seem that any written form of government possible to be devised by man could contain within itself the elements of strength, vitality, and elasticity to enable it to

meet successfully the trials to which our national Constitution has perforce been subjected.

“During that century—almost wholly during it—man has obtained his scientific mastery over material forces. When the Convention of 1787 met in this city, those composing it came hither on the back of the wind or the back of the horse, neither so rapidly nor so conveniently as the conclaves of the Church had gathered at Rome through a thousand years. Franklin had indeed, half a century before, and within the limits of this city, drawn down the lightning from heaven; but another half-century was to elapse before it was to be rendered docile and subjected to the uses of man. This has been the era of the steam-engine and the telegraph; and in presence of powers like these, men, and constitutions made by man, become like play-things of an hour.

“Consider for an instant the influence these material forces have had on the development of that which the Constitution of the United States was intended to control. Strange as it may sound, I do not hesitate to say that these forces of steam and electricity have within the century not only saved the Constitution, making its perpetuity possible, but they have actually made the wrong construction of it the right construction, and the right construction wrong.

“But let me explain. From the very beginning there have been two views of the Constitution,—the liberal view and the strict view. In the first cabinet of Washington, Hamilton represented one side of the great debate which has gone on from that day to this, and Jefferson the other. Both parties to this debate have, I submit, been for a part of the time right; both have been for a part of the time wrong. The unexpected occurred: steam and electricity have in these days converted each thoughtful Hamiltonian into a believer in the construction theories of Jefferson; while, none the less, events have at the same time conclusively shown that in his own day Jefferson was wrong and Hamilton was right.

“This, as Hamlet says, ‘was sometime a paradox, but now the time gives it proof;’ in other words, an equally thoughtful and observant man, looking before and after, understanding the physical conditions of his country, and desirous only of its good,—such a man, in the light of all subsequent events, could not but have felt that a strong central government—such a government as could only be secured through a liberal con-

struction of the Constitution—was for the United States of the time anterior to 1830 a political necessity. Without it the country must fall to pieces. So Hamilton was right and Jefferson was wrong. Then the railroad and the telegraph came upon the stage, and under the new conditions they created and imposed the shield was reversed,—Jefferson became right and Hamilton wrong.

“Why, consider for a moment the kaleidoscopic changes of the problem. During the first half of its constitutional century the United States was a vast and sparsely-settled country, devoid of means of communication, and with little diversity of industries; its parts recognized no centres of thought or of business, and teemed with sectional pride and local jealousies; it was a country always on the verge of dissolution from mere lack of the very elements of cohesiveness; in other words, the centrifugal tendency continually threatened to overcome the centripetal force. Unless it was doomed to destruction, it was for the government to hold such a country together. This was Hamilton’s political faith, and in his day and generation Hamilton was right. But ours is another day and a different generation. Science has supplied that cohesive element which then it was the study of the statesman to provide. It is from the other side of the circle that danger is now to be anticipated; everything to-day centralizes itself; gravitation is the law. The centripetal force, unaided by government, working only through scientific sinews and nerves of steel and steam and lightning,—this centripetal force is daily overcoming all centrifugal action. The ultimate result can by thoughtful men no longer be ignored. Jefferson is right, and Hamilton is wrong.

“And thus, as the political error of yesterday becomes the truth of to-day, it is the thoroughly consistent man only who is hopelessly in error. The destinies of nations are much more frequently decided in the workshops of mechanics than in the cabinets of statesmen. When thus regarded, how small and immaterial appear the wrangling debates of the Senate and the clamor of the hustings! We turn from them to watch the genius of Franklin as from yonder hill it soars with his kite to the cloud, or to think of Watt patiently bending in thought over the steam that jets from the nozzle of a tea-kettle. It is these men who within the century have saved for us the Constitution and shaped it to our needs.

“But to-day, Mr. Chairman, and in this presence, I cannot speak only



of the present or of the influence of its science on the constitutional theories of the past. I remember that I am speaking for Massachusetts as well as for the year that is, and so my mind insensibly reverts to other times and other men, and to another member of the Old Thirteen.

"We have heard somewhat of late of the originators of what is called 'the written Constitution,' and of the framers of that particular instrument, the centennial of which we celebrate. I would in no degree detract from the credit which is theirs by right, nor from the encomiums which have here been lavished upon them. Honor to whom honor is due; and much honor from us, at least, is due to them. Verily, as of old, so also now, is that saying true,—'One soweth and another reapeth; . . . other men labored, and ye are entered into their labors.'

"But it was Pope, I believe, who wrote, fifty years before the Constitution was passed,—

'For forms of government let fools contest;  
Whate'er is best administered is best.'

While no one would, I suppose, give unqualified assent to this epigrammatic couplet, yet few will deny that it is a far less difficult task to devise and frame a paper constitution than to put a constitution, fresh from the hands of its framers, in practical and successful operation. Indeed, the world during the last hundred years and more has swarmed with constitution-makers,—or constitution-mongers, as they are sometimes irreverently called. Nearly a century ago, Burke contemptuously described them, with their 'whole nests of pigeon-holes full of constitutions ready-made, ticketed, sorted, and numbered, suited to every season and every fancy; some with the top of the pattern at the bottom, and some with the bottom at the top; some plain, some flowered, some distinguished for their simplicity, others for their complexity; some in long coats, and some in short cloaks; some in pantaloons, some without breeches; some with five-shilling qualifications, some totally unqualified.'

"In a world thus full of governmental contrivance, it has been, as Pope truly put it, less a question of ingenuity on paper than of administrative skill. Many nations on both continents have before and since the year 1800 framed cunningly-devised charters and forms of fundamental laws; the difficulty has almost invariably been that, when set upon its feet, the



constitution, as Carlyle phrased it, 'would not walk;' it is our boast that in America alone has the miracle been accomplished. Our Constitution has now 'walked' for an hundred years, and that is why we are here.

"Why has this Constitution 'walked' when so many others fell? That it did so was, I hold, due to two men more than to all other men and all other circumstances, save one, combined,—those two men were not sons of Massachusetts, but of Virginia,—and to these two, more, far more, than to the framers, are the honors of this occasion due.

"The aged historian of the United States, whose gathered years well-nigh cover the whole life of the nation, has recently recorded that the immediate successor of Washington, when in doubt as to whom the people would choose to the high office soon to be made vacant, declared that the Constitution was, even then, already so perfectly established that the system of government could not be departed from by any one, no matter who might be chosen President. 'Even Jefferson,' he wrote, 'could not stir a step in any other system than that which was begun. . . . There is no more danger in a change [of the President] than there would be in changing a member of the Senate, and whoever lives to see it will own me a prophet.' Thus, in 1796 the miracle had already been performed,—the Constitution 'walked;' for eight years it had been administered by Washington, who during these years proved himself greater—far greater—in peace than before he had proved himself in war.

"Still the Constitution, even as late as 1800, was, as it were, but in the gristle and not yet hardened into the bone. The work of administration had been done; that of construction remained to do. Nations change, grow, expand; new and unforeseen conditions are developed; science, as I have already shown, works its results in the body politic much as the strong sap works in the young tree,—it is the unanticipated which occurs. Would the Constitution adapt itself as a garment to growing limbs, or would it bind them in swaddling-clothes of iron? This was the momentous question in the early years of the century. Again it was a son of Virginia who proved to be the right man in the right place; and for more than thirty years John Marshall presided over the tribunal which during that eventful period gave strength and consistence, elasticity and permanence, power to resist and capacity to receive,—steel and India-rubber, gutta-percha and adamant,—to that Constitution which Washington had taken from the

hands of its framers and first made to 'walk.' The result we see to-day; and to these two men that result in greatest part is due.

"And in lauding them we laud ourselves. It has well been said that for the ordinary man it is enough of honor to speak great Shakespeare's tongue; and so we Americans may well take pride that we are descended from those who made Washington and Marshall possible. No individual can move far in advance of the people and of the age in which his lot is cast. I hold, therefore, that it is praise enough for the average citizen of the United States, during the century which has now come to a close, to say that he was one of the supporting column at the head of which walked George Washington and John Marshall; for how shall even wise and valiant captains prevail unless they be followed by soldiers brave and intelligent, and what availeth a prophet unless he speaks to those who, having ears, are no less capable of understanding than of hearing? What volumes, then, does it speak of the political capacity and moral worth of a whole people when history records that in the hour of trial men like Washington and Marshall came forth from the ranks; that the whole people put those men in their high places, followed and sustained them while they lived, and now, when only their work survives, honor and revere them and give ear unto their precepts. As it was with our fathers so may it be with us; let us put our feet in their tracks, in which we can neither wander nor stumble."

#### SIXTH TOAST.

The CHAIRMAN then said,—

"Emblem of our sovereign power, and itself of mighty force, because the sword now borne sheathed would, if drawn in a righteous cause by an united America, become wellnigh irresistible, I give you the toast of 'THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,' and call on that most gallant of soldiers and truest-hearted of comrades, Lieutenant-General PHILIP H. SHERIDAN, for a response."

General SHERIDAN said,—

"MR. CHAIRMAN,—I never discussed the Constitution very much, nor made many speeches upon it, but I have done a good deal of fighting for it. But I cannot let this occasion pass without expressing my thanks, my grateful acknowledgments, and my sincere gratitude to the Centennial Commis-

sion and to the citizens of Philadelphia for inviting me to be present on this occasion. It has been a delightful occasion to me, and it is one which will always be dear to my memory. It is the first centennial of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, and I have no doubt that every soldier in the army entertains the sentiments I feel, because the old regular army has a representation here. As you know, for many years we have been cut off from all these occasions where there was a chance for a little patriotic feeling, and we have been as it were forgotten. Now, I hope, we are to come in and will be able to participate in these celebrations the same as other citizens.

"The so-called army of the United States, gentlemen, is very small, I am sorry to say, but it is the army of sixty millions of people, and if they are satisfied with it nobody has any right to complain. The officers of that army are a highly-educated body of gentlemen. There is none more so in any profession. The soldiers are well disciplined, subordinate, and obedient to all demands made upon them.

"We see the time coming when we will not be so much engaged in Indian hostilities. Then we will be willing to come and join with the State forces and cordially co-operate with them, so that, in the event of any necessity, we can mobilize a good strong army in this country. The regular army of the United States is a mere fiction. The real army of the United States is all the able-bodied citizens of the United States capable of bearing arms. Mobilized it would amount to four or five million good soldiers.

"Now, if all the shipping in Europe were allowed to come over here carrying men and materials of war, and the navy under Admiral Luce was to let them come over, without interfering with them in any way, they could not carry men and war-material enough to make one campaign. So that the army of the United States, in that sense, would be about the largest army in the world; but, as it is found to-day, it is about the smallest.

"I am rather on the side of Senator Ingalls in what he said to-night. He wants to make a continental republic of this country. But there is one thing that you should appreciate, and that is that the improvement in guns and in the material of war, in dynamite and other explosives, and in breech-loading guns, is rapidly bringing us to a period when war will eliminate

itself, when we can no longer stand up and fight each other in battle, and when we will have to resort to something else. Now, what will that 'something else' be? It will be arbitration. I mean what I say when I express the belief that if any one now present here could live until the next centennial he would find that arbitration will rule the world."

#### SEVENTH TOAST.

The CHAIRMAN said,—

"Peace is most sure when war is least to be feared. The glorious annals of our navy remain among our proudest possessions. Our gallant officers and men are now, we know, as brave as ever were the bravest. But proud recollections and present security may dull the ear to calls of future needs. And in giving you the toast of 'THE NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES,' I would couple with it the prayer that a wisely liberal policy on the part of successive governments may ever maintain it as befits the dignity and the position of this great wave-washed land.

"I would beg to call on Rear-Admiral STEPHEN B. LUCE to respond."

Admiral LUCE replied as follows:

"In behalf of my brother officers of the naval profession and myself, I return our cordial thanks for the honor conferred upon the navy upon this momentous occasion. And, in doing so, it is with a feeling of exultation that I find myself able to announce that, in the grand march of events which has distinguished the centennial year just closed, the navy has not fallen in the rear. Small in mere numerical force, it has yet kept pace with the intellectual progress of the age. In that respect, at least, it may safely challenge a comparison with any of the navies of the Old World.

"While the century was still young, the school of the naval officer was on the quarter-deck. It was there that the 'young gentlemen' learned their first lessons in that art of seamanship which formed one of the distinguishing features of our early navy, and contributed so largely to our successes in the War of 1812.

"In 1838 the first attempt to furnish our midshipmen with something like educational facilities was made here in the city of Philadelphia, at the Naval Asylum, then under the governorship of the gallant Commodore James Biddle, of this city. It was at the Naval Asylum that the distin-



guished admiral of the navy and the vice-admiral passed their examinations for promotion.

“But a longing on the part of our officers for wider fields of knowledge soon developed itself. The Naval Lyceum, established at the navy-yard, New York, in 1833, was organized for the express purpose of ‘promoting a diffusion of useful knowledge.’ It published a *Naval Magazine*, at that time the only one, and for many years the best, that had appeared in this country. This was followed in 1838 by the exploring expedition under Lieutenant (the late Rear-Admiral) Charles Wilkes. A depot of charts and instruments had already been established in the Navy Department as early as 1830, and astronomical observations had been made by Lieutenant Wilkes, the first, it is believed, undertaken in this country. On the departure of the exploring expedition, commanded by the officer just named, these observations, conducted by Lieutenant James M. Gillis, were continued, by order of the Secretary of the Navy, for the purpose of determining differences of longitude with the stations which might be occupied by the expedition.

“Such was the origin of the Naval Observatory at Washington, an institution which, besides its valuable contributions to the science of astronomy, has done so much towards the more thorough instruction of our officers in nautical astronomy and the cultivation of their taste for the science itself.

“Astronomical observations, originally undertaken in an unpretending manner by our naval officers, carried on in conjunction with the great naval expedition, undertaken in the interests of science, and continued for the better part of the century under the superintendency of naval officers, it is only natural that we have always claimed, and always will claim, the outgrowth of these early endeavors, the Naval Observatory at Washington, as our peculiar property. It is the living witness of the progressive spirit of the navy. And it is a high tribute, indeed, to the success of the naval administration of the observatory that the French government, profiting by our example, has placed a naval officer, Rear-Admiral Mouchez, in charge of the National Observatory in France.

“The coast survey had already begun its great work, employing many naval officers on the hydrography of our rivers and harbors, and on the in-shore and deep-sea soundings. This special branch of the public service has expanded with the rest. The hydrographic office, with its extensive

fields of research, is rendering good service to our navigation interests, as all our seaport towns will attest, and the labors of Commander C. D. Sigsbee and Lieutenant J. E. Pillsbury, United States Navy, with ingeniously-contrived instruments, of their own invention, in examining the origin, extent, phenomenon, and influence of the Gulf Stream, will doubtless prove among the most valuable contributions of the day to the physical geography of the sea. The deep-sea soundings and surveys in distant parts of the world, the correction of longitude by telegraphic comparisons of time, the light-house service, all give employment to a body of officers who, while rendering good service to the country, are obtaining more extended knowledge and experience in those special branches of their profession.

“That our naval officers are found qualified for so much scientific work is due, mainly, to the Naval Academy.

“The Naval Academy rendered possible, or rather has resulted in, the Naval Institute, which was established ‘for the advancement of professional and scientific knowledge in the navy.’ Its publications have already enriched our professional literature.

“The Naval Academy rendered possible the office of naval intelligence, which, though of recent origin, has, by its rapid growth and extensive researches, become one of the most important adjuncts of the Navy Department. And by a natural law of development the Naval Academy has produced the Torpedo School and that crowning glory of our educational system, the Naval War College, the like of which, for the breadth and comprehensiveness of its scheme of lectures on the science and art of war and on international law, is not to be found in any other country in the world.

“This is a record of which the navy may be justly proud.

“Nor have our seamen been neglected. Our training squadron is bringing out a class of young sailors, who for their loyalty, habits of discipline, intelligence, and their remarkable aptitude for acquiring a knowledge of the use of modern arms and the various naval appliances to be found on board the later types of ships of war will compare favorably with any body of seamen in the world.

“Thus much for the *personnel* of the navy.

“With regard to ships of war we certainly enjoy an enviable reputation. In numerical force alone have we been found wanting.

“From the frigates built in 1797 to those launched in 1855 we have ex-

celled other nations in the beauty, strength, and fighting qualities of our men-of-war.

"Those magnificent specimens of naval architecture known as the Minnesota class, carrying batteries until then unthought of, were for years the objects of universal admiration.

"Will any one have the hardihood to say that this bright chapter in our history shall suddenly and forever close?

"The history of every navy shows that each in its turn has had its flood-tide of prosperity, as well as its periods of depression. Our own forms no exception to the rule. But the extremes with us have never been excessive.

"In the early days of the century ship-building flourished most generously where ship-timber abounded, and during long years ship-building formed one of the principal industries of our eastern coasts. But now the naval architect, abandoning the timber-lands, looks for his materials in the iron- and coal-regions, and the banks of the Delaware have now become the birthplace and cradle of the new navy.

"The city of Philadelphia has been associated with the history of the navy in a peculiar manner.

"The remains of the Alliance, the last ship of the Continental navy, and consort of the Bonhomme Richard during her celebrated fight under Paul Jones, in 1779, now lies upon her shores.

"During an interval of twelve years we had no navy. But the Continental navy died only as the fruitful seed dies, to germinate and bring forth more abundantly; and not long after the adoption of the Constitution measures were taken to build a navy, and the frigate United States, launched in Philadelphia in 1797, was the first ship afloat of the navy under our government as at present organized.

"And now we have the beautiful Dolphin, the first ship of the navy of steel.

"The navy is small indeed, and if sixty millions of people deem that it shall remain so, we, of the profession, cheerfully acquiesce in their decision.

"But when, in the fulness of time and the wisdom of Congress, the burdens which now embarrass our mercantile marine shall be removed, and our ocean commerce shall once more spread over every sea, then will the



navy attain its full and natural growth, not in numbers, perhaps, but in the perfection of its organization and means and capacity of expansion.

"A change in the colors or device of a flag generally indicates a change in the political conditions of the country it represents.

"But our beautiful flag, during the century just closing, has changed only in the lustre and abundance of the stars in its canton. Let us pray that those stars—symbols of our States—may never be subject to perturbation nor occultation; but that each one may, like the celestial spheres, silently and steadfastly follow its appointed course in perfect harmony with law and order, and in humble submission to the will of the Great Ruler of all."

#### **EIGHTH TOAST.**

"In rising to propose the next toast," said the CHAIRMAN, "I confess I feel myself almost unable to confine within the limits of a few formal phrases the thoughts and emotions which are suggested by the theme. Deep in the very constitution of our natures, stamped ineradicably in the structure of our frames, the qualities of race assert themselves. The force of heredity cannot be evaded. Temporary dissensions may alienate, fierce passions may throw into deadly conflict, the members of a family, the sections of a race. Wide separation, divergent interests, may wellnigh efface all apparent kinship for a time. But the fundamental and germinal principles still persist in common; and, though evolution permits variety, it will never break the links which bind the distant descendants to the ancestral type. Here in America we have welcomed millions from many lands. Our race is no longer of simple strain, but the manifold currents have crossed and blended, and have flowed through such new environment of climate and social conditions, that out of this it might seem as though there would come a new type,—a new race. Yet we may be sure that forever there will be stamped on its character those grand prominent traits which mark the Anglo-Saxon; that as our people become more thoroughly acclimated there will be a tendency to revert to the parent type; and that there will remain an abiding and it may well be an ever-deepening and strengthening sense of true kinship with the older portions of the race. The Greater Britain and the Greater America must have many—very many—things in common in their future. And surely the time will never come, no matter what temporary differences of policy may arise, when the very magnitude of our



common interests; when the interests and aspirations of our common race; when the glorious heritage of our common possessions—our language, our history, our heroes, our law, our liberty, civil and religious—will not make us Americans ready as now to gladly pledge ‘England, our Mother Country.’

“We had hoped to have with us to-night one who through a long career has devoted his splendid powers and his inexhaustible energy to the sacred cause of liberty, political and religious. But although Mr. Gladstone is unavoidably absent, we are favored with the presence of one who embodies in himself in a peculiar sense all that could entitle him to reply to this toast on this historic occasion,—a profound scholar and scientist; eminent as an educator, liberal and progressive as a statesman; endeared to all by his services in the cause of truth and liberty, and yet further allied to America by the closest ties a man can form.

“I call on Rt. Hon. Sir LYON PLAYFAIR to respond to this toast of ‘ENGLAND, OUR MOTHER COUNTRY.’”

Sir LYON PLAYFAIR said,—

“MR. CHAIRMAN,—It is impossible for an Englishman to reply without emotion to a toast such as this, or without mingled feelings of pride, humiliation, and confidence. With pride, because this celebration is the triumph of the principles of political liberty and of constitutional government of a people by the people, in entire accord with the great traditions which have made England the cradle of political liberty. With humiliation, because England, in the reaction which followed the Cromwellian revolution and which lasted until the close of the reign of George III., forgot many of its old traditions, and in its relation with the American colonies tried to suppress instead of foster the growth of government by the people. With confidence, because England and the United States now know that they are the chief guardians of political liberty and constitutional government throughout the world, and that they ought to be linked for evermore by the bonds of friendship and kinsmanship.

“On such an occasion as this you will not desire that I should refer to the political blunders of England which led to the wars of the independence and of 1812. In our present mood you would rather acknowledge the benefits which you have received from the mother country in laying the

foundations of constitutional government. Your ancestors brought with them, as their most precious birthright, the principles of constitutional liberty. The Magna Charta, the Habeas Corpus Act, the Bill of Rights, and the common law are your safeguards for liberty as they are our safeguards in England.

"Cromwell was the political father of Washington, because both were champions of individual and constitutional liberty, and they both taught kings that government can only secure permanent obedience when it consults the safety and happiness of the people. The acts which led to the outbreak at Lexington and the battle of Bunker Hill were in themselves not very oppressive, but they were a continuation of slow and constant interference with the natural growth of constitutional liberty. The whole country uprose after the final tea-party, which was given to the British at Griffin's Wharf, in Boston, because the people knew, though they had scarcely felt the tyranny, that the mere exposure to it was the destruction of freedom.

" 'For what avail the plough or sail  
Or land or life, if freedom fail?'

"How I wish that either of those whom I am proud to call my friends, William E. Gladstone or John Bright, were here to-day to reply to the toast now given. I am only an humble Englishman, half scientist, half politician, with no other claim to address you than the fact that while I ardently love my own country, I warmly love yours also.

"I speak in a city which framed the Declaration of Independence and built the Constitution. If Boston may claim the credit of infusing fresh blood into the young commonwealth, it was in Philadelphia that its brain was nurtured and matured.

"The occasion of this celebration, the place and all its environments, inspire thoughts, but do not fit them for condensation into an after-dinner speech. I shall say nothing more as to your War of Independence beyond this, that without it you would never have become a great nation. Great nations must have a history, and that war created history for you and gave you illustrious traditions and ancestors of your own to whom you can point with pride as the founders of your fatherland.

"This day we are celebrating your second, though peaceful, revolution.

It is true that the thirteen States had become a nation by a loose confederation. But that nation, though of one promise, had thirteen performances, and no nation has ever preserved its unity with even two executives. It was, therefore, a veritable revolution when the Convention of 1787 framed that marvellous production of human genius, political foresight, and practical sagacity,—the Constitution of the United States. Its first words, ‘We, the people of the United States,’ not ‘We, the States,’ show the greatness of the revolution. It was as if the people had instructed the Convention in the words of Shakespeare, ‘We must have liberty withal, as large a Charter as the wind.’ The Anglo-Saxon spirit breathes through every word of the Constitution. Notwithstanding your boundless and continuous territory, its framers recollected that great free nations only succeed when they are composed of smaller States, because there is a longing among men of our race for local independence as opposed to centralization. With what skill and wisdom were the executive powers given to the nation while all the essentials of local government were reserved for the States. Ah, there were intellectual giants in those days. When will you, or the lovers of liberty throughout the world, ever forget the names of the master builders of the Constitution,—Washington, Hamilton, Sherman, Madison, Pinckney, and the aged Franklin? It does not lessen but enhances the value of the Constitution that the best parts of English constitutional law are preserved in it set like jewels in a golden casket. Hamilton gloried in this fact at a later time. And so the Constitution, both in its inception and execution, even in your last terrible struggle for unity, has remained the bright polar star of liberty. When I think of it I feel inclined to exclaim, in the words of Shakespeare, ‘How beauteous mankind is: O, brave new world that has such people in’t.’

“But in speaking of the object of this celebration I have left but a few moments to reply to the sentiment of the toast, ‘Our Mother Country.’ The people of the United States as well as the people of the United Kingdom are the joint and common possessor of their respective glories and traditions.

“Shakespeare, Milton, Bacon, and Locke, Burns, Scott, and Moore, are your great authors as they are ours. When I see their statues in your parks or museums I think it quite as natural as when I see the monument of Longfellow in Westminster Cathedral. As you grow older in history



our great Walhalla in London will claim its right to possess a record and share in the illustrious men born on this side of the Atlantic. Even now Emerson, Longfellow, Wendell Holmes, and Whittier are the cherished inmates of every cultivated English home. Hume and Macaulay teach history to your schools just as Prescott, Motley, and Parkman extend historical knowledge in England. Science has no country, though its investigators have birthplaces. In Philadelphia I, as an ex-professor, cannot forget that one man to whom all my life I have given hero-worship lived and labored in this city. In his old age he co-operated with Washington to humble King George III. But before that he had actually swept out of the universe a much more powerful prince. When Benjamin Franklin drew down lightning from the clouds he freed religion from a degrading superstition. Till then the 'Prince of the Power of the Air' troubled the world with thunderstorms, and Popes blessed bells and set them ringing to frighten the turbulent prince. Franklin was more powerful than the Popes, for he knocked the prince on the head,—

*“Eripuit cælo fulmen sceptrumque tyrannis.”*

“Another of your great Americans, Benjamin Thompson (Count Rumford), taught mankind the correlation of forces and founded the Royal Institution in London, which has produced a Davy, a Faraday, and a Tyndall. It was right that an Englishman should found your great Smithsonian Institution at Washington.

“Long may we cherish our common possessions and national sympathies. When America rejoices England is glad. When you mourn a great national calamity we join in your grief. When Lincoln and Garfield fell by the acts of assassins the colors of English ships all over the world were lowered ‘half-mast’ in honor of their great names. At the death of your great general, Grant, I felt I was with you in body and spirit when I attended the solemn services at Westminster Cathedral in commemoration of his services to your country and to the cause of liberty throughout the world. When Ireland, unhappy Ireland, suffered from famine, we do not forget that the United States sent over a frigate laden with provisions for the starving people. Your acts of sympathy with us in our joys and sorrows have been many. Let us continue to cherish our common



glories and past traditions, and never cease to aim at a community of interests and pride in our national prosperity.

"It is no insignificant evidence of the friendly feeling now existing between England and the United States that a memorial, signed by more than two hundred members of Parliament, is about to be presented to the President, urging that any political differences which may from time to time arise between the two countries should in the last resort be settled by arbitration. This memorial is the actual outcome of the workingmen of England, who have pressed it upon their representatives.

"I know that I have been far too long, but you will forgive me because the toast unites two great nations in one sentiment. The small islands in the northern seas from which your ancestors came to found this great nation even now contain only thirty-six millions of people, while already you have sixty millions, and have in your vast continent an immense potentiality of growth. We know that you must become our big brother, and we ask you to cherish in the future that feeling of pride in our common ancestry and that sympathy for an allied people which we now possess. If we do so the great Anglo-Saxon race throughout the world will become a security for peace and a surety for the continued growth of constitutional liberty."

#### NINTH TOAST.

Provost PEPPER,—

"If time permitted, it would be pleasant to have placed, instead of the toast which is now to be offered, a series embracing all of the foreign powers which, by their friendly attitude during and after the Revolution, did so much to cheer the courage and strengthen the hands of the struggling nation. It indicates no lack of grateful remembrance of each and all of them that we have felt ourselves restricted to a special mention of that one power which, by her enthusiastic sympathy, by the prestige of her powerful friendship, by her repeated and liberal advances of money, by the services of her gallant sons, contributed so influentially to our success. It would, indeed, be strange if, on such an occasion as this, we should not give voice to the deep feelings of gratitude which we have ever continued to entertain for her,—a gratitude heightened by the enthusiastic attachment long felt for the chivalrous and high-minded Lafayette, the beloved friend of our great leader. As late as 1824, Everett could say, addressing Lafayette at Harvard

College, 'that he had returned in his age to receive the gratitude of the nation to which he devoted his youth,' and could bid him 'enjoy a triumph such as never conqueror or monarch enjoyed, the assurance that throughout America there is not a bosom which does not beat with joy and gratitude at the sound of his name.' Deeply as Philadelphia has been stirred at this historic time, the arrival of Lafayette in this city evoked an almost equal enthusiasm. Nor was this excessive or unwarranted, because it was universally felt that in him were symbolized not only personal heroism and devotion to the cause of human liberty, but the generous and almost fraternal sentiments and conduct of France towards us at the most critical moment in our history. It is a most felicitous coincidence that we are favored to-night by the presence of one who has kindly consented to respond to the toast I am about to offer, and who not only appears as a most fitting representative of France, but, through family ties, of Lafayette also. I would pledge, therefore, 'FRANCE,—OUR OLD ALLY,' and request the MARQUIS DE CHAMBRUN to reply to this toast."

The MARQUIS DE CHAMBRUN said,—

"MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN,—The history of the alliance between the United States and France is in some respects a very curious one. A solemn treaty was signed in 1778 between the Court of Versailles and the government of the insurgent colonies; according to the stipulations contained therein, France sent her army and her fleet to assist the thirteen colonies in the Revolutionary War, and history has recorded with what success this determined action was attended. But, a few years later, when the government of France called upon the United States to execute in turn its obligations under the same treaty, President Washington, supported by the most prominent, the most patriotic men of his time, declined to comply with such a demand; he asserted the international independence of the United States, enforced a policy of absolute neutrality, and in his farewell address warned his countrymen against a policy of 'entangling alliances.' At first blush what strange contrast this change of faith seems to disclose. Nevertheless, France so well appreciated the wisdom of Washington that, in 1800, the First Consul, Bonaparte, assented to the abrogation of the Treaty of Alliance. And I may say that to-day an examination of the statute books show that there are fewer treaty stipulations in force between the United

States and France than between the United States and Belgium, for instance.

“Nevertheless, I claim that there is, as there always has been, a feeling of friendship existing between the two countries which is above and beyond the scope of treaty stipulations and of ‘entangling alliances.’ What is the cause of it? The cause is the same that a celebrated moralist, Pascal, ascribed to love. Pascal said that love could not exist without a ‘linking of thoughts;’ and I claim that as between France and the United States there is a linking of thoughts. The French mind was the first in Europe which foresaw what this continent would become; it was also the first which came forward to assist in its growth. Here let me quote to you an anecdote which I do not believe has ever been printed. In 1800, or a little later, General Lafayette was invited to a state dinner given by General Bonaparte, then First Consul. At that state dinner were Moreau, Massena, and nearly all those generals who had fought in Europe for about eight years, and who had conquered part of it. During the dinner the conversation turned upon the victories of each of those men. General Lafayette remained perfectly silent until Bonaparte turned to him and said, ‘Why, General Lafayette, you do not say anything about your campaigns in America? Please speak to us on them.’ The general, noticing a little smile of derision on the lips of the generals who had just spoken, said, ‘I will not allude, Citizen First Consul, to such skirmishes, though these skirmishes have decided the fate of a continent.’

“I say, again, that no European thinkers and writers have understood American institutions so well as the French have done. I ask the gentlemen of great learning who are here to-night whether there is a more philosophical book, a more graphic description of the United States than that written by Alexis de Tocqueville under the title of ‘Democracy in America?’ Far from contradicting what a distinguished Englishman has said to-night, I agreed with him when he stated that as between you and England there is the tie of the Magna Charta, of the Habeas Corpus, the ‘linking of thoughts,’ binding together both countries, the writings of Shakespeare that have prepared and maintained the intellectual unity of all the English-speaking people, and this still greater fact that England has produced America.

“But, on the other hand, I contend on behalf of France that as between the United States and France there exist these very ‘linking of thoughts’



that resulted in both countries from the application of such democratic principles, of such ideas of intellectual freedom, which in many respects unite to-day both nations in the work of securing the moral, the intellectual, and the material progress of the people.

"My friend, if he will allow me to call him such, General Sheridan, spoke of the army of the United States and of the possible creation of an army of millions of soldiers. If he will allow me I will suggest to him that besides these millions of armed men there are still other millions of soldiers who are continually on duty in this country,—I refer to those immense armies of pioneers that have opened the West and created new countries. They have done this not by war, not at the cost of human lives, but by the most legitimate, the most honest, and the most peaceful means. They have conquered the wilderness and appropriated it to the uses of Christian communities, so that to-day millions of human beings are thanking God for the home and the freedom that was secured, and for the civilization that was bestowed upon them under the Constitution and under the laws of the United States.

"I think that the Constitution of the United States is the most perfectly-written Constitution in the history of the world. To test it, it must be compared with three other Constitutions: with the constitution of Rome, with that of Venice, and with that of England. So long as Rome maintained her liberty she never succeeded in casting aside the privileges of a few families, and when the idea of a certain equality among classes and to a certain extent among men began to prevail the despotism of the emperors had suppressed the liberty of the Roman world.

"Venice was governed for five hundred years by a close aristocracy.

"England alone has transformed her institutions by the slow process of reform which political freedom has secured, so that she is nearing every day the very principles the enforcement of which the constitutions of the various States of America and the Constitution of the United States secured one hundred years ago on this continent; and let me express this sentiment that I do heartily wish that these very principles that America has first asserted, that England is tending to recognize, that France proclaimed in turn ninety-eight years ago, may be maintained where they are in full vigor, may be developed where they are asserting themselves, and grow where they are hardly in existence."



## TENTH TOAST.

In proposing the next toast Dr. PEPPER said,—

“I trust that all here would have felt this centennial celebration to have been somewhat incomplete without this closing event which emphasizes not so much the material progress we have made, nor yet the material forces which we hold in reserve, as the vast power which education exerts among us, and the rapid development which has been effected, under the influence of our free institutions, by our societies for the promotion of letters, arts, and sciences. It is the wide diffusion of education in America which, more than anything else, has made possible the successful adaptation of the Constitution to every phase of our national life. It is to the continued extension of education, conjoined with the holy teachings of religion, that we look with confidence as the means by which all threatened dangers to our system of government shall be averted. I beg, therefore, to propose the toast of ‘AMERICAN EDUCATION,’ and to call for a response from Hon. ANDREW D. WHITE, ex-president of Cornell University and formerly minister to the Court of Berlin, one of our most distinguished educators, and an admirable example of the value of the scholar in public life.”

Mr. WHITE said,—

“MR. PROVOST,—Nothing could seem at first sight more remote from the Constitution of the United States than the present growth of American education.

“A vast growth it is, indeed, with its schools numbered by hundreds of thousands, from the log cabin of our frontiers to the stately edifices of our universities, with millions on millions of scholars of every grade, with hundreds of millions of money lavished upon it by the nation, the States, the municipalities, the rural hamlets, and with a growth of private munificence such as the world has never before seen; and yet not a word in the Constitution provides for this growth or even foreshadows it. And still it would not be hard to prove, first, that when the Constitution had been framed a vast educational development must follow normally and logically; and it would be still more easy to prove, next, that this great growth of education must take substantially its present form and no other.

“For, sir, what is the central and germinating force in this great edu-

cational evolution? Inherited ideas, the zeal of sects, the ambition of localities, the pride or patriotism of individuals, have doubtless contributed much, yet they explain but a small part of it. What is the cause underlying a growth so deep, so broad, so vigorous?

"My answer is that it is an instinct—an instinct developed out of a conviction—an instinct and conviction growing ever more and more—that, without adequate provision for the education and enlightenment of the great majority of our citizens, we have no security for the maintenance of this vast complex of institutions, and especially of the Constitution of the United States, which is their radiant centre.

"The thoughtful observer of human history knows that this instinct is well founded; he knows that all the great republics of antiquity and of the mediæval period failed for want of that enlightenment which could enable their citizens to appreciate free institutions and maintain them. He knows, too, that most of the great efforts for republican institutions in modern times have been drowned in unreason, fanaticism, anarchy, and blood,—nay, he knows, even as to republics which are to-day successful, that unenlightened political conduct subjects them to the greatest dangers at home, and gives force and point to the arguments of their enemies abroad.

"I am aware that many have claimed that a special divine illumination or inspiration is possessed by political aggregations of the human species; that there is in such great bodies, when they come to discuss political subjects, an inerrancy, an infallibility, which prevents their going far wrong. This doctrine takes shape in the famous declaration that the 'voice of the people is the voice of God.' In one sense history shows this statement to be true, for the voice of any people, whose God-given powers of mind, heart, and soul have not been properly developed, has ever been the voice of an avenging God against human unreason. The voice of an illiterate people made Marcus Aurelius and Philip II. more popular than Charles V.; Ferdinand, of Austria, more popular than Joseph II.; Henry VIII. and Charles II., of England, more popular than William III.;—nay, does not every child know that Barabbas was more popular than Jesus? An illiterate mass of men, large or small, is a mob. If such a mob has a hundred million of heads, if it extends from ice to coral, it is none the less a mob, and the voice of a mob has been in all time evil, for it has ever been the voice of a tyrant, conscious of power, unconscious of responsibility.

“There are many, also, who attribute to a Constitution so revered as ours a sort of magic force to restrain the wilder elements of liberty; but, after all, what constitution shall curb the despotism of a mob? The despotism of an individual may be, and has been, tempered by assassins, by epigrams, by historians, by a sense of responsibility; but how shall any such forces, how shall any sense of responsibility, be brought to bear upon a mob? It passes at one bound from extreme credulity towards demagogues to extreme scepticism towards statesmen; from mawkish sympathy for criminals to blood-thirsty ferocity against the innocent; from the wildest rashness to the most abject fear. To rely upon a constitution to control such a mob would be like relying upon a cathedral organ to still the fury of a tornado. Build your Constitution as lordly as you may, let its ground tone of justice be the most profound, let its utterances of human right be trumpet-tongued, let its combinations of checks and balances be the most subtle; yet what statesman shall so play upon its mighty keys as to still the howling tempest of party spirit, or sectional prejudice, or race hatreds, sweeping through an illiterate mob crowding a continent?

“And, finally, it is said that a nation is educated to freedom by events and institutions. That is largely true; but the question is a question of price. The price of political education in a nation without intellectual and moral training is large indeed. It is generally centuries of time and oceans of blood and treasure. Think of the price paid for religious liberty in Germany, for civil liberty in England, for political liberty in France, for national unity everywhere.

“The great masses of our people may not be able to give all the elaborate reasons for their conviction that widespread education is a necessity, but these reasons have filtered down through them, and in the conviction and instinct thus created resides the strength of American education.

“So much, sir, for the indirect relation of the Constitution to education. I come now to its direct effect in giving to American education its present form. It was the boast of a minister of public instruction in one of the greatest European states that, at whatever hour in the day he opened his watch, he knew exactly what study was at that time occupying the attention of every scholar in that empire. Under the political system established by the Constitution of the United States no such boast can ever be possible.



No autocrat or bureaucrat or mandarin can ever thus confiscate the developing thought of the nation to the ambition of any sect, party, or individual.

“Among the most profound remarks ever made by that great thinker, John Stuart Mill, is his statement that one of the greatest misfortunes in the education of a nation would be the establishment of uniformity under the name of unity; that in the best national education there will be freedom to many systems, thus preventing mandarinism and stagnation, thus insuring that attrition between the minds of men educated to approach truth from various sides, and to state truth in various ways, which is the best guarantee for the healthful and perpetual development of the national thought.

“This ideal of a national education the Constitution has insured to us. In the whole system there is substantial unity but no uniformity. Each State, each municipality, every individual has the largest freedom to work out the best results. Especially true is this of the higher education, and, though to a superficial observer the whole system is chaotic, the closer thinker will see a great cosmic force shaping the whole and developing a complete well-grounded system, growing with the growth and strengthening with the strength of the republic. Of good omen is it, too, that the higher education throughout our country is occupying itself with the study of social and political problems as never before, and that more and more are coming from our universities men who, in the light of the best modern thought, can discuss the most important problems arising in this second century of the Constitution,—through the press, from the pulpit and professor’s chair, and in the halls of legislation. Especially noteworthy is the noble example set in the development of these studies by the University of Pennsylvania.

“At the centre of the whole, Congress has established a bureau of education. This would seem the logical outcome of our system,—not its lord, but its servant, keeping as it were the standard time of the whole, recording the best results of experiments here and there, enabling all to profit by the example of each and each to profit by the example of all, but without a particle of power to impose a central will. It may, indeed, be said that in the whole growth of American education there is much boastful immaturity. This is true, but immaturity in a living organism means growth, and whatever boastfulness there may be is but a sign of growth, robust, luxuriant—not exotic, but prophetic of strength and long service.



"It is true, also, that this growth is not what many good men would have it. Some would have a vast system of primary schools and nothing more; some would stop with high-schools and intermediate colleges; some would care for nothing save the universities.

"But the very laws of growth in the whole system bring all such narrow views to naught. For in this whole living growth of American education the public schools are the roots, pushing deeply and broadly among the whole people and drawing in life from them; the academies and high-schools are the stalwart trunk, rising strong from the roots and binding the whole growth in unity; and the universities, now beginning to spread broadly forth, are its boughs and branches bearing its foliage and bloom and fruitage, gathering in light and life and aspiration from what is best in the whole atmosphere of the world's science and literature and art, bringing it to circulate back through trunk and root, repaying what it has drawn from the people by new currents of ennobling and strengthening thought and endeavor.

"As well try, then, to cultivate a vast oak in hope of having it all root or all trunk or all foliage as to create a worthy system of American education without these three divisions of the organic whole.

"In the atmosphere diffused by this growth of American education we may have confidence that the Constitution will go on as a blessing to century after century; that it will enable us to regard this ever-growing mass of citizens with assured hope of prosperity and to look into the faces of its soldiers without fear for liberty. We may have confidence that the foundations of the Constitution will grow ever firmer in the right reason of the people; that its mighty buttresses will grow ever stronger in enlightened patriotism; that the mists of faction which ignorance would throw around it shall be more and more dispelled until it shall stand in splendor unobscured, raying forth justice and freedom to all the nations of the earth."

#### ELEVENTH TOAST.

The CHAIRMAN,—

"I am sure that all who have enjoyed the splendid ceremonies of these three days will gladly join in the toast I am about to propose. But did all know—as we do who have been able to watch closely—the long and anxious and skilful labor needed to secure the wellnigh perfect result, they

would pledge, in the fullest bumpers of the evening, 'THE CENTENNIAL COMMISSION AND THEIR ASSOCIATES,' to whose devoted and self-sacrificing exertions the country owes the success of this great celebration. I beg to call on Hon. JOHN A. KASSON, of Iowa, the president of the Commission, for a response.

He said,—

"MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,—There is little need to interpret the purpose of the Commission in the celebration which has just closed. All who have listened to the speeches here to-night must be convinced that the demonstration of the three days has made one impression upon the hearts of every lover of our country from the North and South, East and West.

"We had, indeed, a moral object in this celebration. At the end of a century of enormously augmented riches the time had come, in our judgment, to remind each true son of America—

" 'Thou wast not made for lucre,  
For pleasure nor for rest,  
Thou that art sprung from Freedom's loins  
And lipped thy milk from War's stern breast.'

On no previous occasion had there been a special effort to assemble representatives of all orders and classes, and from all parts of the country, with a view to harmony of feeling and purpose. And we thought on this occasion that the North and East, the South and West, the common people, the rich and poor, the religious and secular, scientific and artistic, politicians of all loyal colors, in a word, that every element of national progress, should be put upon one footing, one common ground, where all loyal people of this country could stand; which ground was the very foundation of their liberties and their prosperity. To emphasize their constitutional devotion we summoned also the descendants of the fathers of our country, of the great names of the Revolution, and invited them to come and witness the popular devotion to the chartered liberties which their ancestors had established. Many of them came, and recalled with fitting pride the memories of their fathers.

"God grant that our efforts may not have resulted in a vain show. You

have heard the sentiments which have been expressed by the representatives of the South, the North, the East, and the West to-night; and I hear it of one representative from the distant South, that before he came to Philadelphia he had doubted whether this Constitution would stand another hundred years. He should return feeling that its existence would not be limited by the year 1987, but that centennials of its creation might be celebrated upon their recurrence hereafter from century to century. Mr. President, we feel gratified at this and other like testimony to the morals inspired by our national festivities. Interpreting the sentiments of the Commission, I need only say that we acknowledge, with gratitude, the sympathetic and important aid which we have received from all the country, and especially from the people of your city. We heartily express our wish that Philadelphia may find at the centennial one hundred years hence all parts of the continent joyously represented, and all animated by increased fervor and devotion to the interests of the Union and the Constitution."

#### TWELFTH TOAST.

The CHAIRMAN,—

"It is unnecessary to preface by any words of mine the last toast of this evening, since it was offered one hundred years ago at that memorable dinner to which allusion has already been made more than once. I beg you to join with me in the sentiment, 'HONOR AND IMMORTALITY TO THE MEMBERS OF THE FEDERAL CONVENTION OF 1787,' to which Hon. HENRY M. HOYT, of Pennsylvania, will respond."

He said,—

"MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN,—The last act of the week's pageant has been performed. The last blare of the trumpet has been silenced and the tread of freemen is no longer heard on our streets. The issues of a century of political and social life have been displayed in your presence.

"The time has come for the last word to be spoken. The hour admonishes us that this word should be short. Yet the pious gravity of the sentiment you propose demands more than the momentary consideration we can give it,—

"'Honor and immortality to the members of the Federal Convention of 1787.'"

"These were the large and stately words with which the verdict of futurity was invoked upon the actors in the work just then completed and accepted by a body of citizens assembled, as you are, in thoughtful and patriotic festivities.

"This solemn appeal to the judgment of mankind has now been in the air for a hundred years. This prophetic submission of the fame of these men to the coming ages has reverberated through the ears of all men everywhere, and now, at the end of a century, returns to us as no empty echo. This brave challenge of their historical fate, in the final summary which posterity will make, then reverently risked in the terms of hope, we now accept in the terms of accomplished fact.

"Who were these men?

"Taken individually they were large-minded, sincere, and brave men, who led honorable and honored lives among their fellows and at the end descended into modest and, in some instances, obscure graves. The whole earth is now their sepulchre. We need not follow their personal fortunes. Our reverent duty to them is as 'members of the Convention of 1787.'

"What, gentlemen, did this group of men, less than half a hundred in number,—what did they do which had not been done by their predecessors in the aforetime? What was the precise work which they wrought, upon which we now, in the year of grace, 1887, predicate, with such absoluteness, 'honor and immortality.'

"Surely the idea of civil liberty was not a new one in their day. An older group of Englishmen, who, five hundred years before, had put the clamps on King John, their feudal overlord, had not escaped the sweep of their historic survey. This group had asserted and defined forever the fundamental personal rights of life, liberty, and property. 'Magna Charta and all our statutes,' says Sir Edward Coke, 'are absolute and without any saving of sovereign power. Magna Charta is such a fellow that he will have no sovereign.'

"A hundred years before, in 1688, these same English forbearers had taught the final lesson of *constitutional government*,—the institution built on the supremacy of certain fixed principles,—'the true, ancient, and indubitable rights of Englishmen.'

"Precedents already existed of a government of the people by the people. Perhaps its solution did not stand out clear and distinct, but this



problem had already been partly solved. It is to be reckoned among the beatitudes which have descended upon the authors of the Constitution of 1787 that their constituencies—the husbandmen strung along the Atlantic coast—were a free, proud, self-respecting people who rightly conceived their rights. In their profound consciousness of the infinite destiny of humanity they had already, in their daily lives, exercised the *political power* necessary to protect their *personal rights* against any merely human authority which they themselves had not set up. Their corporate thought, definitely apprehended, only needed the wise and skilful formulation in clear-cut phrase which it received at the hands of these faithful trustees of human interests.

“Human interests were presented in new aspects and with new possibilities to the group of men of whom we speak. They had not ignorantly generalized the facts of history. The career of Athens under its democracy will always fill some of the brightest and freshest pages in the annals of the race. Yet that was a government by the citizens of a single city. The pride and passion of mere citizenship has, perhaps, never reached the height attained in the democracy of Kleisthenes and Pericles. Students of constitutional history lament the failure of the Greek to have enlarged his idea of nationality so as to include the fortunes of all Hellenes. The Macedonian soldier made an easy conquest of the splendid but warring cities whose statesmen had never reached the conception of a federal union of free cities having the same ideals and aspirations. The group of philosophers and orators who moved the *Ekklesia*, and whose words still move us, did not, at last, present an object-lesson from which the members of the Convention of 1787 could gather many maxims of practical conduct.

“But, after the Macedonian conquest, another group of men did arise in Greece, who did reach the Federal idea and undertook to appropriate it. The Achaian League furnishes us with the first and most instructive lesson in the form of confederated States. This league is the great exemplar of our own Union of republics, and its analogies were widely sought and discussed in its formation. The idea of a federal union is a subtle and artificial one, and has only been attained three or four times in the history of the human family. Markos, Aratos, and their group, the authors of the Achaian League, missed the point of sovereignty, divided in balanced and harmonious measure between the separate States and the league. It was

reserved to the members of the Convention of 1787 to disentangle the refinements of the dual sovereignty, and devise, for the first time, a frame of government which, while conceding the absolute municipal freedom and sovereignty of the States, should, at the same time, lead *the people*—the people of the whole nation—up to the exercise and performance of acts of *sovereignty, original, and, in certain spheres, unlimited.*

“This sounds commonplace to us. It is, however, of the essence of the work of the members of the Convention of 1787. It would unworthily become us to forget that our fathers borrowed something from the confederation of the Swiss cantons, upon which the Alpine heights have for ages shed the light of freedom, whose organizing power and unifying inspiration found their centre at Geneva. Nevertheless, it remains true that the Constitution of 1787 is the most complete compact between free and equal States which has yet issued from the hand of man. Whether consciously wrought or not, it has stood the practical test of two foreign wars. Our civil war has served to renew and energize the sense of *nationality* which that Constitution, as it left the hands of its framers, brought into existence. We now know that the continent is not broad enough to hold the warring legions, nor the free air expansive enough to contain the hostile banners of a race, one in lineage, one in aspirations, and one in destiny.

“Everything which came down to these men out of the past, in any way touched with human interest, underwent a clarifying and perfecting process at their hands. They reduced to plain and easy propositions the wild speculations and the vague and rhetorical declamation over the rights of man with which that other group of propagandists—the Encyclopedists—were, during the eighteenth century, inflaming the minds of France. These Saxons handed back to their Latin brethren their problem—solved.

“Our own great group—the group of 1787, bearing the names of Washington and Hamilton in their front—now take their places at the head of the column of immortals. *These men made a government, self-poised, self-preserving, everlasting,* we may believe.

“A great nation has more than the mere legal or political side of its life. There is the mighty congeries of activities which constitute its entire civic and social life. The Constitution of 1787 does something more than define the relation of the States to the sovereignty which that Constitution

creates. Our fathers did not intend to state a mere metaphysical puzzle, over which we were to go on forever chopping our vicious logic. That Constitution lays down and secures the entire body of rights under which all individuals unite in the pursuit of their happiness, and of those common aims of society which constitute what we call our civilization. Under it we exercise the vast energies, and by virtue of its shield we organize the vast industries and conduct the vast enterprises which make us a nation,—one people,—something very different from the simple sum of units, whether individuals or States, composing it. In this aspect of the Constitution of 1787 we may contemplate it as containing the final form of a human compact under which all nations may unite in a common federal bond.

“Thus, after the voices of the orators in the Pnyx had for twenty centuries been silenced by the imperialism of the Cæsars, and strangled by the sacerdotal absolutism of the Vatican,—‘the ghost of the old Roman empire sitting on the grave thereof,’—the voices of these men recalled awakened humanity to their rightful possessions and dignity. *Demos* again became king, to remain enthroned forever.

“Thus, after a struggle, which for two thousand years had thwarted the efforts of Europe to find out how to reverse the edicts of tyrants, the rescripts of emperors, and the decretals of pontiffs, this group of plain statesmen and philosophers in America stripped these bonds from their limbs, and, emerging into the welcome sunlight of liberty and toleration, from the supreme heights they had gained, defined to the right reason and wrote into the literature of the race the forms and limitations of organic law which freemen may be willing to impose on themselves.

“Thus, at last, the long reign of sterile scholasticism and infertile dogma was broken. The oppressive and degrading parenthesis of the dark ages, in which all intellect had been locked up, was at an end. The basis of human thought was transformed. One of the great forward movements of the world was started.

“And, thus, the Philadelphia of 1787 became the climax of the Runnymede of 1215,—the one as the definition and assertion of the essential rights of man, as man; the other, as the mechanism for their security and the Ark of the preservation of free institutions.

“But, gentlemen, before parting with you, and remanding you to the fate which must overtake us all in the course of the next hundred years, I



plead a moment in which I may speak to you from my stand-point, as a citizen of Pennsylvania and its metropolis, the city of Philadelphia.

"We have always held ourselves ready to extend such hospitalities to the friends of the republic as our resources permitted. We have dedicated our halls and our streets, our hearthstones and our hearts, to the service of the friends of constitutional liberty. From the days which really tried men's souls, out of which emerged in 1776 the Declaration of Independence,—through the uncertain crisis when the delegates of the people were here in 1787 endeavoring to formulate their thoughts; in the glad centennial exhibition in 1876 of the fruits of a first century's progress,—up to this crowning display in 1887 of a people's power and happiness, we have endeavored to respond to every impulse which embodied the national purpose. When, a hundred years hence, our successors come here, as they will, let them read the memorial we now set up, of our homage to the men who framed our Constitution. Let them find the pledges, which we now renew, of our eternal constancy and fidelity to the work of our fathers and to the principles which they made immortal. When, a hundred years hence, our children place a mightier pageant on these streets, as they will, let them find that we have dedicated to their uses, for their glory and happiness, all the resources of science and industry, literature and art, culture and conscience which may illustrate the power of a free people and adorn the annals of a State whose escutcheon bears the words, 'Virtue, Liberty, and Independence.' May they find the people everywhere seated on the throne of true power. May they solve the social problems yet outstanding on the lines laid down by the single-minded men whom we now commemorate.

"They left a Constitution capable of taking up all human interests so long as the people possess *constitutional morality* enough to defend and preserve it. Pennsylvania contributed eight signers to that instrument. The people behind them promptly ratified their work. They have had no misgivings about it since. We desire no separate existence as a State. We never had a scheme or a purpose which we could not execute to the full, in virtue of our membership in this Union. So long as our mountain peaks point to the heavens, and so long as our rivers flow to the sea, we shall render our supreme allegiance to the United States of America. God help us so to do."



## REMARKS OF EX-PRESIDENT HAYES.

Continuous calls being made for Ex-President RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, he was introduced by the Chairman, and spoke as follows:

"MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,—It has been my preference and I suppose my duty to remain to the end of the programme, not expecting to be called upon to add to it. The hour is too late to discuss any of these topics, and it seems to me if I were to say anything it would be simply to try to make, from what we have heard to-night, a short catalogue of results, for it is these which at last determine the value of every human effort.

"The truth is that, as to this frame of government that began one hundred years ago, the time has not come for deciding finally upon its value. One hundred years is not a lifetime in the history of a nation; it is hardly long enough for judging of the governmental framework; and yet already this Constitution has borne great fruit. First, it found us a weak confederation of States, loosely bound together by a rope of sand, and now, after one hundred years, as we hear from the South and the North and from all directions, ours is a nation bound together for good and bound together forever, and is such a nation that we can say of it what can be said of no other nation of the globe. It can do without a great army because it needs none. It can do without a splendid navy, because it needs none. It can do without extensive fortifications, because it has no use for them. The prestige, the credit, the wealth, the future of this country, under the Constitution, are such that the country needs none of these things.

"We hear of such a nation being the great war power of a continent, and of such another as the great naval power of the world. It is the glory of America, under the Constitution, to be the great pacific power of the globe,—able without an army or navy to keep peace at home, and to command respect and consideration abroad. I thank the general of the army, that gallant soldier whom we all admire so much, for the remarks he has made. He has foreseen the position which this country is to occupy in the future in favor of arbitration as a means of settling international difficulties. Our position is such that we can command a hearing by the world.

"Statesmen abroad expend all their powers in financial management to preserve their national credit; and yet, as all men can see, with their great debts growing larger and larger, all nations other than our own find their

credit growing weaker and weaker and poorer and poorer, while we, in spite of perennial financial blunders, find our credit growing better and better. The task of statesmanship abroad is to avoid a deficiency in revenue; our concern is how to get rid of our surplus. So it goes through the whole story.

“ Mr. Chairman, it seems that I have got into a speech at the end of the programme, but I will finish with a sentence or two. To Washington, more than to any other man, we are indebted for the Constitution made by the fathers. He was attached to it with a devotion that was the master-passion of his soul. We call him ‘the father of his country,’ because he led it through the War of the Revolution. That was title enough. But he doubly earned that title by giving us, with his compatriots, our matchless Constitution which is now one hundred years old. That Constitution was the work also of Adams, Hamilton, Madison, Sherman, Franklin, and the immortal patriots associated with them. It challenges the admiration and praise of the great statesmen of Europe. Lincoln, a name that ne’er shall sink while there is an echo left in the air, upheld it in the most anxious period in all our country’s history, living for the Constitution and at last dying for the Constitution.

“ Finally, my friends, it is the best and the highest aspiration that I can utter for America and America’s children in the ages that are to come, that they may be always, and altogether, worthy of the Constitution that their fathers bequeathed to them.”

The CHAIRMAN then brought the banquet to a close with the following words :

“ With these few heartfelt words of farewell we close the ceremonies of the first centennial celebration of the framing of the Constitution. We have striven to express, as best we might, our admiration for the men who founded this government. Let us all enter the coming century with the resolution to so cherish the Constitution they gave to us, and to so serve the institutions which have grown up under its influence, that they who shall meet here one hundred years from to-night shall look back to us as to men who, at whatever distance, followed faithfully in the footsteps of the immortal members of the Federal Convention of 1787.”

DINNER  
GIVEN BY THE CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA  
TO THE  
HON. JOHN A. KASSON,  
PRESIDENT OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CENTENNIAL COMMISSION,

OCTOBER 13, 1887.

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"He has done nobly, and cannot go without any honest man's voice."—CORIOLANUS.

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AFTER the close of the ceremonies to celebrate the Centennial Anniversary of the Promulgation of the Constitution of the United States, a number of citizens of Philadelphia were desirous of expressing to the Honorable JOHN A. KASSON their appreciation of the services he had rendered as president of the Commission that had the celebration in charge, and to congratulate him upon the successful termination of his labor.

To accomplish this, the following letter, signed by GEORGE W. CHILDS, A. J. DREXEL, JOEL J. BAILY, A. K. MCCLURE, CHARLES EMORY SMITH, and CLAYTON McMICHAEL, was addressed to Mr. KASSON:

"DEAR SIR,—As president of the Centennial Commission you were the head of the official organization charged with the preparation and direction of the centennial celebration of the Constitution, and to your intelligent, earnest, and unselfish labors its success was largely due. The citizens of Philadelphia desire to express their appreciation of your patriotic and devoted service, and on behalf of the gentlemen whose names appear on the opposite page we beg you to accept a public dinner at such time as may best suit your convenience."

The following are the names alluded to in the above letter :

FREDERICK FRALEY.	CHARLES J. HARRAH.	JOHN PRICE WETHERILL.
H. H. HOUSTON.	JOSEPH D. POTTS.	N. PENROSE ALLEN.
A. J. DREXEL.	DAVID G. YATES.	A. K. MCCLURE.
EDWARD T. STEEL.	WM. H. RHAWN.	ANDREW H. MILLER.
R. C. MCMURTRIE.	J. E. GILLINGHAM.	GEORGE WOOD.
N. PARKER SHORTRIDGE.	JOSEPH L. CAVEN.	GEO. R. KAERCHER.
GEORGE DE B. KEIM.	EBEN C. JAYNE.	WM. BROCKIE.
CHAS. C. HARRISON.	JOSEPH F. SINNOTT.	JOHN W. JORDAN.
JAS. T. MITCHELL.	THOMAS COCHRAN.	STEPHEN FARRELLY.
GEORGE W. CHILDS.	E. DUNBAR LOCKWOOD.	THOS. DONALDSON.
JOHN W. WOODSIDE.	E. W. CLARK.	HENRY C. GIBSON.
WM. J. LATTA.	JOEL J. BAILY.	ISAAC H. CLOTHIER.
WM. HENRY LEX.	MORTON MCMICHAEL.	GEO. D. KRUMBHAAR.
ALEX. P. BROWN.	CLAYTON MCMICHAEL.	FRANCIS W. KENNEDY.
EDWIN T. EISENBREY.	ALEXANDER BIDDLE.	JOSEPH F. TOBIAS.
L. CLARK DAVIS.	ANDREW WHEELER.	FRANK B. EVANS.
WM. G. THOMAS.	WHARTON BARKER.	WALTER LIPPINCOTT.
P. F. GODDARD.	MOSES P. HANDY.	P. P. BOLLES.
EDWARD SHIPPEN.	THOMAS H. DUDLEY.	P. A. B. WIDENER.
SAMUEL DICKSON.	HAMILTON DISSTON.	WM. L. ELKINS.
WM. PEPPER, M.D.	GEO. S. FOX.	F. D. STONE.
EDWARD LONGSTRETH.	GEO. D. MCCREARY.	CHARLES EMORY SMITH.

To this Mr. KASSON replied as follows :

"WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 8, 1887.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to acknowledge your note under date of the 16th inst. inviting me to accept a public dinner tendered by you in token of your appreciation of my services as president of the Constitutional Commission.

"Were it not for the assurance given that this proposed honor to me involves no lack of appreciation of the services of my colleagues, without whom the splendid results of our efforts could not have been attained, I should have felt great embarrassment in accepting your invitation. Indeed, as I read the names attached to your invitation, I feel it would be more fitting that I, representing the non-resident members of the Commission, should tender a feast to you, the resident and generous promoters of the great demonstration, the success of which was as gratifying to the whole country as it was to the citizens of Philadelphia.



"Thursday, the 13th inst., is the latest day at my disposal before my departure for Iowa. If that day shall prove acceptable to you, I will have the honor then of renewing my agreeable association, as proposed in your very complimentary invitation, with my fellow-workers in the celebration of the birthday of our Constitution and Union.

"I am, gentlemen, your very faithful and obedient servant,

"JOHN A. KASSON."

The banquet was served in the hall of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, on the evening of October 13, at seven o'clock. In addition to the books and portraits of distinguished men that adorn the walls, there was a profusion of floral decorations that added to the general effect.

Mr. CHARLES EMORY SMITH presided, with Mr. KASSON on his right hand and Mr. AMOS R. LITTLE, chairman of the Executive Committee, on his left. At the same table or near to it were HAMPTON L. CARSON, Esq., secretary of the Commission; Colonel A. LOUDON SNOWDEN, chief marshal of the Industrial Parade; THOMAS M. THOMPSON, chairman of the Reception Committee; General JOHN F. HARTRANFT, of the Military Committee; Colonel THEODORE E. WIEDERSHEIM, secretary of the Military Committee; Colonel JOHN P. NICHOLSON, and others who had been active during the celebration.

On the *menu* was emblazoned the arms of Philadelphia, with the following inscription:

"THE CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA TO THE HON. JOHN A. KASSON.

"'He has done nobly, and cannot go without any honest man's voice.'—CORTOLANUS."

At the conclusion of the dinner President SMITH rose and said,—

"I am here in the chair, not by my own choice, but in obedience to the command of your committee. I am here on this occasion, as you all are, not merely as a matter of choice and earnest desire, but through a deep sense of the grateful tribute we owe to a distinguished man who has rendered great and signal service to our city and our country.

"Mr. Lincoln used to tell a story of a droll friend who was custodian of the State capitol at Springfield, and to whom an itinerant lecturer applied for the use of the hall of the House of Representatives to deliver a course of lectures. 'May I ask the subject?' inquired Mr. Lincoln's friend.

'Certainly, the subject is "The second coming of the Lord."' 'No use,' rejoined Mr. Lincoln's friend; 'take my advice and don't waste any time, for I tell you that if the Lord has ever been in Springfield once you'll never get Him here a second time.'

"That is not true of Philadelphia and of centennials. We trust it is not true of those who come here to do the Lord's good work, whether it be in the direct name of the Lord or—what is much the same thing—in the name of the American Constitution and liberty. We have already had the second coming of the centennial, and we are even now looking forward to the third. It may not come till 1976, but we are so well pleased with both of the others that we have all resolved to be there, including our young friend, Frederick Fraley, whom we are glad to see here.

"Walt Whitman begins one of his poems with these words: 'I sing myself.' Gentlemen, after the glories of our two great centennials I think we of Philadelphia may be pardoned if we sing ourselves and chant our own works. Possibly we must add, with the late lamented Artemus Ward, 'We are saddest when we sing,—and so are those who hear us,' especially if they live in New York or Boston.' But all the same, when New York undertakes to celebrate the inauguration of George Washington, whom we kindly loaned to Wall Street, as we do some other things, for that purpose, and when Boston attempts again to celebrate Bunker Hill, if they will only come to us we will take great pleasure in showing them how.

"In fact, gentlemen, we are so well satisfied that we feel as liberal as Daniel Webster did at the dinner in Buffalo, when, in his boundless generosity and exuberant patriotism, he offered to pay off the entire national debt himself. We have reached just about the same happy stage of the dinner.

"Philadelphia could not do less than she has done. Here our freedom had its birth. Here the old Liberty Bell rang out the inspiring music of independence. Here was framed the Constitution which for a century has been the unchanging and unfailing chart of our ship of state in its splendid progress. Here Washington and Franklin, Hamilton and Adams, Jefferson and Madison, Sherman and Lee—immortal and unequalled company of the world's elect—walked the same streets which we now daily tread, and shaped the destiny of mankind in the same sacred hall where we may go and bow with reverence. If it was the glory of the fathers that they gave constitutional liberty to America and to mankind, let it be the proudest

boast of the children here in this one pre-eminent American city that they have shown themselves not unworthy of the richest heritage of historic inspiration possessed by any people on earth.

"But we would not, and we cannot if we would, dwarf the celebration of the Constitutional Centennial to a local event or claim exclusive credit. Far from it. It was a great national occasion, and its significance and honor belong to the whole country. The splendid demonstration which for three days filled our streets and focused the eye of the world was no mere idle pageant and no empty ceremonial. On the contrary, it was a practical, vivid, magnificent object-lesson for all mankind in the achievements and the blessings of constitutional government. Fisher Ames described monarchy as a stately ship which rode in beautiful proportions and courtly sweep when the seas were calm, but which was tossed and rocked and riven when the tempest came, while he pictured the democracy as a raft less sightly to the eye, but which no tumult of the waves could shatter. That was a hundred years ago, when our American experiment was still in embryo. The development of a century has improved the figure. The American republic, in its full glory, unites the strength and endurance of the raft with the splendor and power of the full-rigged ship. It is, indeed, the peerless American 'Volunteer,' with all sails set, with its broad canvas catching every breeze, sailing closer to the adverse wind than any rival, speeding before the favoring wind beyond all competition, unequaled for any trial whether in calm or in storm, with the glorious Constitution as its steadying and saving centre-board, and it beats the world!

"Gentlemen, I have said that our celebration of the adoption of this Constitution was no local event, and that we can claim no exclusive credit. On the contrary, we have a profound sense of the national and patriotic spirit with which the whole country shared in the commemoration. We were soldiers in the ranks; the Constitutional Centennial Commission was the general in command. That board was worthy of the occasion. It had representatives from every State. Massachusetts sent a scholar and statesman who traces his honored lineage from Plymouth Rock. Connecticut sent a distinguished son who embodies the dignity and the spirit of the land of Roger Sherman and Jonathan Trumbull. Virginia sent one who blends the two names of Wirt and Henry. Pennsylvania was fortunately and nobly represented by an eminent citizen of Philadelphia, Mr. Amos R.



Little, who as the chairman of the Executive Committee was the wheel-horse of the Commission, and to whom the people of this city owe a debt of gratitude for his long and arduous labors which they can never repay. And other States were equally well represented.

"This Commission, when it met in Philadelphia a year ago, chose as its president the man of highest and broadest public career among all its members. He had served with great distinction for many terms in Congress. He had been the successful ambassador of his country at the courts both of Vienna and Berlin. He had been the fourth and the only other man present at the memorable meeting between the Emperor William and Prince Bismarck on the one hand and General Ulysses S. Grant on the other, when the crowned sovereign of Germany and the uncrowned leader of America clasped hands on the friendship of the two nations. To his work as president of the Commission he brought large public experience, ripe knowledge, and great ability, and though residing in a distant State, one thousand miles away, he has for months given his time and energy without stint and without reward to this labor of love and duty, and with a spirit and success which place the people of the country, and especially of Philadelphia, under lasting obligations to him.

"Mr. Kasson, we have invited you to this dinner as a slight evidence of our deep appreciation of your great and invaluable service as president of the Constitutional Centennial Commission. You have taught us all new reverence for the sacred charter of our liberty. You have exemplified in your own action that devotion to the Constitution spans the whole continent. To your wise guidance and earnest labor is due in large degree the success of this great commemorative celebration, which has commanded the admiration of the world. And in the name of all the gentlemen around this board,—nay, more, I do not presume too much in speaking on this subject, in the name of all the people of Philadelphia,—I beg you to accept our heartfelt acknowledgments.

"Gentlemen, I now propose the health of our guest, the president of the Constitutional Centennial Commission, Hon. JOHN A. KASSON."

Mr. Kasson's health was drunk as proposed, and it was followed with an outburst of welcoming applause as he began to speak.

In a conversational voice, only raised a little now and then for some



special emphasis, but distinctly heard throughout the hall, Mr. KASSON held the perfect attention of his hearers. He said :

“MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMISSION,—It can no longer be said, as was said by the chairman a moment ago, that the president of the Commission gave his services without reward. No man who appreciates the kind regards and opinions of his fellow-men can fail to accept this testimonial here to-night—even aside from the eloquent language in which your chairman has expressed your sentiments—as one of the highest rewards which any public service can receive.

“It is useless for me,—I wish I had the eloquence of my friend, the chairman, to express it, but I have not,—it is useless for me to attempt to express to you how very sincerely and profoundly I appreciate a testimonial of this nature from the citizens of Philadelphia. In the course of my career no occasion has presented itself which has been so gratifying to me as the present, and upon which I shall look back with so much pleasure, as this meeting with the gentlemen of Philadelphia, whose reputation is not confined to this city, but extends over the country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

“One town is called the Crescent City, another the Garden City, another the Empire City ; but there is but one city in the country that can claim one title by eminence above all others, and that is Philadelphia, as the city of patriotism and of generosity. If, gentlemen, there is one cause which has contributed more than anything else to the success which you have chosen to celebrate to-night, it is that spirit of unity, of harmony, of concord, of united action, which characterizes now, as it has characterized heretofore, the citizens of Philadelphia. When it comes to questions which appeal to the patriotism of the country, I find that here, as nowhere else in the country, all elements of faction or of partisanship, all elements of disunion, are laid aside, and the citizens of Philadelphia work shoulder to shoulder and hand to hand. It is by that energy of your city, by that union of your citizens, that the reputation of Philadelphia has been acquired throughout the nation as the greatest city of the Union for all patriotic effort and public-spirited enterprise. It is deserved, in my opinion. I am not here to bandy compliments ; it is not the place for them, nor are you the people to whom they should be addressed. I only express to you not merely my opinion,

but the opinion that exists throughout the country, that Philadelphia can do more when she wills to do it than any city of America, irrespective of its wealth or its population.

"There was a matron of old who was asked to display her jewels, but her only answer, as she stood in the midst of her children, was 'Circumspice.' If you ask me to point out the men who secured the success of the celebration so recently passed, I answer, gentlemen, as I stand in your midst, 'Circumspice.' Here, at every table, are the men who made the success of your celebration by their union, harmony, and generous spirit. It is to that you owe the very eminent success which has attended the celebration of the centennial of the Constitution's birth. Now, gentlemen, enough of that.

"Let me add another to the thoughts which may be as gratifying to you as they are to me. This Constitution of ours had become a sort of dead letter, an ancient document, filed away in the archives of the State Department at Washington, and principally used as an incentive to and an occasion for much political wrangling. Like a text of Scripture, it had become overloaded with commentaries and burdened with speeches by partisans of theories of all sorts. The people of the country had lost sight of the Constitution itself and its practical living forces as applied to our institutions in the presence of these disputatious theories. Our great success was not in what met the eyes of the people of Philadelphia on the three days of the celebration. The real moral success began with and followed the close of the celebration itself. It is found in the revival of interest in the history of the Constitution and of the self-denying labors of its founders. All the distinguished representatives of the various States and Territories who were present here have carried away with them increased reverence for that great instrument which organized American liberty and initiated principles of government which have resulted in a prosperity so unparalleled as that of the United States. The study of the Constitution itself has been stimulated, the patriotism of its founders is now better appreciated, and the force of the example left by the fathers of the republic will be more surely impressed upon our children. There has been a revival of the love for that instrument which created and which perpetuates for our posterity the union of the States.

"I am led to believe that a revival of the study of the Constitution

will have as beneficial an effect upon the patriotic spirit of the country as would a church revival upon a congregation which had lapsed into negligence of the spirit of the gospel and of the history of its founder.

"It has been an earnest faith with me that the 17th of September should be established as an additional holiday of equal importance with the Fourth of July. When it is considered that the Declaration of Independence was simply a noble intellectual composition, a declaration of general principles, we appreciate the difference between an act of that character and the achievement of organizing a great and perpetual government in all its branches. One man could write a declaration of independence. The organization of the Union and its government required grave consideration, great organizing statesmanship, and a heroic spirit of self-sacrifice in respect to the local and political sentiments of the various States. This great work of organizing a republic in the face of all monarchical institutions, and with vital forces sufficient for its defence against them in all the future, was of such vast magnitude and historic importance that it deserves to be commemorated annually, with even greater merit than the event which has distinguished the Fourth of July. We have not too many national holidays.

"I venture to call your attention, gentlemen, to this consideration, as you have the means of arousing the attention of the country and so securing for our people an annual celebration which shall keep alive the interest in our great charter, and be the means of educating our children in love and reverence for it.

"Gentlemen, we have one more work to consummate which, we hope, will contribute to the moral effect of the great celebration. It is the preparation of a volume which, while commemorating the great historical event of the late celebration, will also contain elements of instruction and of interest for our people in connection with the Constitution and its history. This, in permanent form, we hope will go far to perpetuate and enlarge the interest to which the celebration itself gave rise. If our efforts to this end shall meet your approbation and that of the country, we shall be still more convinced that our labor in the recent splendid commemoration of our Constitution and of its great founders will not have been in vain.

"Allow me to renew the expression of my deep and grateful sense of your appreciation of the services of my colleagues and myself, and to hope



that this will not be the last occasion upon which we may happily meet in remembrance of our common services to the cause of the Constitution and the Union."

## SECOND TOAST.

"THE CENTENNIAL COMMISSION."

*RESPONDED TO BY HAMPTON L. CARSON, SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSION.*

"MR. CHAIRMAN,—Knowing as I do the sentiments entertained by the gentlemen who were intrusted with the work assigned by the Commission to its various committees, I feel that I would be unjust to them if I failed to express their high appreciation of the extraordinary value of the services of our honored guest, in promoting the success of the great enterprise which they had so much at heart. To kindle national enthusiasm, to weld into harmonious action the separate exertions of more than thirty-five States and Territories, to obtain the co-operation of the heads of the Federal government, to secure the presence of the army and navy, to allay local jealousies and sectional prejudice, to awaken patriotism, to touch the cord of sympathy which binds far distant communities together, and cause an electric thrill to run from one end to the other of this vast country, required the hand of a master. It required a leader of acknowledged eminence, of liberal views and exalted aims, of public spirit and diplomatic skill, of tact and judgment, of ripe experience, of ample knowledge of men and affairs, of literary ability and persuasive eloquence, of unflagging industry, one possessed of the unselfish determination to devote himself, at every hour of the day and night, through months of weary labor, to the promotion of the cause. In you, sir, Mr. Kasson, the Constitutional Centennial Commission found that man. Although well known to all of us as a statesman whose services in the cabinet, upon the floor of Congress, and in the courts of Europe entitled you to the respect and esteem of your fellow-countrymen, you came to us personally as a stranger. We part with you as a friend; and to our sense of profound obligation for what you have accomplished we add the sentiment of affectionate regard. Long may you be spared in health and strength to the service of the country which you have so greatly honored.

"The task assigned to the Commission was both delicate and difficult. Few men, except those who had studied the subject, appreciated the magnitude and sublimity of the then approaching anniversary. Every one knew



of the Fourth of July, and in a general way understood its significance. But few knew of the 17th of September, or cared to consider its claims to national recognition. It became necessary to educate public sentiment. The movement originated in certain resolutions introduced upon the 18th of June, 1886, into the Legislature of New Jersey at the instance of that venerable patriot, Colonel Jesse E. Peyton, of Haddonfield, whose name will always be honorably associated with our national centennial celebrations. In pursuance of these resolutions, the governors of six of the original thirteen States met in Philadelphia on the 17th of September, 1886, in the historic hall of the Carpenters' Company, and with appropriate ceremonies formally inaugurated the movement. As a result of this conference a correspondence was conducted with the governors of all the States and Territories of the Union and with the Federal authorities, which led to the appointment of commissioners, who organized, in December last, the Constitutional Centennial Commission. From that hour the work went forward in a way known only to those on whom the burden fell of conducting its infinite details. An application for a Congressional appropriation failed of success, and what should have been undertaken by the nation was left to the action of the States. Pennsylvania, always foremost in good deeds and keenly alive to the importance of reviving the recollection of our great historical events, responded nobly to the request of the Commission by an appropriation of seventy-five thousand dollars. Philadelphia, the Mecca of America, the city of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution, through the liberality of her citizens to whom no appeal has ever been made in vain, responded with an alacrity and a splendor of preparation and hospitality which astonished even those most familiar with her spirit, and which baffled the utmost power of descriptive skill. Massachusetts followed with a more than ample provision, while Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Delaware did the same. New Jersey, New York, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, Ohio, Georgia, North Carolina, Maine, Iowa, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia sent representations of their militia, from companies of well-equipped men to splendid regiments. The North Atlantic Squadron appeared in the waters of the Delaware, while the army was represented under the command of General Sheridan. The President of the United States and the members of his cabinet, the only living ex-President and ex-Vice-President of the United States, the Chief Justice and associate justices of the

Supreme Court of the United States, senators and representatives, governors of States and Territories, with the members of their staffs, distinguished jurists, physicians, and divines, men prominent in every walk and relation in life, gave dignity to the occasion, while the fair daughters of America added by their presence an indescribable charm. I need not recount the ceremonies of each day. They are fresh in the recollection of you all; nor could I allude to the great work accomplished by the chief marshal of the civic and industrial procession without trespassing upon the ground of the gentleman who is to follow. Let me say, however, that to his faithful and laborious exertions, under the direction of his executive skill and genius for organization, we owe the grandest trades display ever witnessed in America; one which taught the people to appreciate how much had been accomplished by the arts of peace in the course of one hundred years under the protection of the Constitution and the laws: an exhibition which taught lessons of industrial independence, of unconquerable determination to win, of marvellous inventive skill, and indomitable perseverance. In describing the scenes of military day, the modern Plutarch will commemorate a far different spectacle from that witnessed by him who wrote two thousand years ago. No Paulus Æmilius crowned with Delphic laurel, nor ambitious Pompey decked with the spoils of plundered provinces, appeared in that procession. No wailing victims of the fate of war were there to grace in captive bonds the chariot-wheels of the conqueror; no bullocks were led out to slaughter; no savage games were thrown open to the people, where tigers, famished into madness, tore the flesh of men but little less ferocious than themselves; but the *IO TRIUMPHE* of the American people rang out above the heads of the marching squadrons, as they wound their glittering length through our great highways, to bow in reverence at the shrine of the Constitution, of liberty, of order, and of law.

"The third day witnessed ceremonies far more impressive than those ever known to the Field of the Cloth of Gold, the Champs de Mars, Westminster Abbey, or even to our Independence Square. All classes and conditions of persons, of all sects and creeds, of all nationalities, of all ranks and stations, met under the shadow of the clock-tower of the State House, in the presence of a vast concourse of people controlled not by bayonets but by the civil authorities, to testify their allegiance to the Constitution and to the flag of the United States; and in the mute yet expressive eloquence of their

unbroken silence to assert the truth of their belief that in the Constitution of the United States there was vouchsafed to man the greatest, the grandest, and the freest chart of government on the face of the earth.

"From the ceremonies of these three days impressive lessons may be drawn for ourselves, as well as for our children. Let us, rising above the petty jealousies and partisan strife of the present, above all sordid ambitions and grovelling aims, all trafficking in the spoils of office and betrayals of public trust, climb to altitudes as yet unscaled by statesmanship. Thus standing on the summit of exalted principle, and gazing on the sea of centuries to come, well may we exclaim, in the words of our prophetic bard,—

"Thy sun is risen, and shall not set  
Upon thy day divine!  
Ages of unborn ages yet,  
America, are thine!"

### THIRD TOAST.

"THE INDUSTRIES OF PHILADELPHIA."

*RESPONDED TO BY COLONEL A. LOUDON SNOWDEN.*

"MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,—I sincerely regret that a very severe cold, which has nearly deprived me of voice, will prevent my making such a response to your toast as it deserves. The excessive labor that has devolved upon me for the last three months, although borne with good health during that period, seems at last to have produced its legitimate result in a general relaxation of the system, which has rendered me an easy victim to a slight imprudent exposure. I may, however, be permitted to say in an imperfect manner that the honor of this occasion fitly falls upon my friend, whom I have known for the last quarter of a century. My acquaintance with him began when he was assistant postmaster-general of the United States. Subsequently, as chairman of the Committee on Coinage in the House of Representatives, I was brought in close relations with him, and from my earliest acquaintance to the present time I have at all times found him earnest, capable, and patriotic in the discharge of every trust committed to his care. The public is to be congratulated on his selection as president of the Commission which has rendered such valuable service.

"In so far as I have been personally identified with the work of the



Commission, I may say that it was to me a work of love. I undertook it knowing full well the exactions, responsibility, and labor that would attend the duty assigned to me. I was, however, sustained throughout by a knowledge of the value a creditable result would confer not only on Philadelphia but on the country at large, and if the demonstration of the 15th of September met the expectation of the public, as I believe it did, I am more than repaid for all the labor and anxiety bestowed in its creation.

“That it was not what I hoped it to be, those closest to me know. The time was so very short, and the means at my disposal so limited, that it was impossible, perhaps, to accomplish all that I expected. My desire was to make it a great object-lesson that would illustrate the progress of a century in all departments of life, all branches of enterprise, and in all that goes to make up the life of a great people. This was a comprehensive scope to fill. That it was not filled to my entire satisfaction is to me a great source of regret. What we did do was enough, however, to satisfy the doubting and discontented that the government under the Constitution has brought peace, plenty, prosperity, and power such as has not been vouchsafed to any other people within the same period of time.

“That our school system was not illustrated in the demonstration was a great sorrow to me. I labored to have it fully presented, as we all appreciate that our educational system is the foundation upon which alone the republic can rest in safety. If the advance in the modes of transportation so grandly represented by the Pennsylvania Railroad was instructive and startling; if the development of Indian civilization from savagery to culture was suggestive and remarkable, how much more striking, indeed overwhelming, would have been the presentation of our educational system by a representation of its various branches, from the common school to the university, with intellectual and manual training exhibited, and with the statistics presented on floats indicating the condition of culture one hundred years ago, with the number of colleges, schools, professors, and pupils as contrasted with those of 1887. The marvellous increase in the educational facilities of the continent, as well as the methods of education, would have been a lesson of incalculable value to the hundreds of thousands of our own citizens and the strangers who were ‘within our gates.’ That I failed to present it was no fault of mine. I trusted to others, who promised, perhaps without due consideration, and whose promises were not fulfilled.



"The great difficulty I encountered on the threshold of my labors was the entire absence of any public interest in the celebration. My first effort, and, indeed, the great effort I had to make, was the creation of a public sentiment in Philadelphia that would culminate in a demonstration worthy of the occasion and of our people. To effect this purpose I opened correspondence with the executives of every State and Territory, inviting co-operation, although I knew full well that the industrial display must depend almost exclusively for its success upon the generous support and interest of the citizens of Philadelphia. To awaken this interest was my main object and effort. The correspondence with the different governors, when published, was a great lever in attaining the desired end. The correspondence was not only published in all our own papers, but was printed and editorially commented upon in nearly every newspaper in the whole country. These and many other means were employed, and gradually, but surely, after a month's constant effort, the result began to manifest itself, so that within a few weeks, or rather days, of the demonstration, our whole people were thoroughly aroused to a profound appreciation of the importance of the occasion and the duty that devolved upon them. The result was such a demonstration as was never before witnessed in this country, or, perhaps, in any other.\* It was not a demonstration made up of unmeaning exhibits, advertisements, or societies, but one illustrating, from the first division to its close, the progress of a century under constitutional government.

"We may, I think, congratulate ourselves that this second grand centennial celebration of Revolutionary events in our city was a great and unqualified success. If the great World Exhibition in honor of the Declaration of Independence was valuable to the country, so we may say with equal truth that the brief but suggestive programme under which was celebrated the centennial of the Constitution of the United States was instructive, illustrative, and valuable, not alone to the city of Philadelphia, but to our common country. Statesmen who visited us have gone away with an enlarged conception of the marvellous power and physical resources of the republic. They left us with a higher sense of their obligations to their country, and with, I trust, a broader and more patriotic love for the institutions under which such marvellous prosperity can alone exist. This lesson to the statesmen of the land was worth much more than the cost of the whole celebration; besides, the youth of the city and country have taken

away impressions that will never die out. Each one will widen this influence by telling what he saw in this great city that indicated the marvellous growth of the republic. Thus each individual will become the centre of a circle of influence that will widen to the outer limits of the republic. Who can tell the mighty conservative power that will be exercised through the far-reaching influence of this great celebration, which was intended to express the rejoicings of the people over a hundred years of constitutional government, but which, in addition to that, illustrated in the most striking manner a century's progress in the arts of peace that has placed the republic in absolute independence of all the world."

#### FOURTH TOAST.

"THE CELEBRATIONS OF 1876 AND 1887."

*RESPONDED TO BY MR. MORTON MCMICHAEL.*

"MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,—To dwell upon the material glories of the Centennial Celebrations of '76 and '87 would, I feel, be repeating a thrice-told tale to our honored guest; so, in this hall, redolent with the spirit of history, it may not be amiss to recall some results of the events then fitly commemorated which have affected all Christendom.

"The birth-time of the nation was a period of storm and stress, and long after the soldier had sheathed his victorious sword the statesmen struggled on in bitter and often discouraging effort before the young republic could be made to stand firmly and take the first step in that magnificent march of progress which is our honest pride and the world's object-lesson. The long-burning camp-fires of our war of independence shone far afield, and sparks from those fires carried across the wide Atlantic, falling on the decaying edifice of the French monarchy, kindled a conflagration which swept into indiscriminate and sudden ruin institutions the growth of ages.

"In that fierce and cruel outbreak much happened which humanity must ever deplore, but no informed mind can doubt that mankind has been the gainer. For example, take the condition of the peasant proprietor of France, a very numerous class even a century ago. So severe were the taxes, restrictions, and obligation of service under which he labored that in some provinces sixty and seventy per cent. of the gross product of the soil represented the sum of the exactions, a burden which

made life impossible except under conditions of unspeakable toil and misery. If by some happy chance he found himself with better means, such was his well-grounded fear of further extortion that he dared not re-roof his miserable cottage or—save with such precaution as the Huguenot used in holding family worship—treat himself or his guest to any but the coarsest food and drink. By contrast, in 1871 that same class of peasant farmers subscribed milliards of francs to the war indemnity; and though they still exercise a frugality unknown with us, it is rather from choice than necessity.

“France, rising Phoenix-like from the ashes of a dead past, sent forth her armies to spread the fires of liberty. Those armies were republican even after they seated their Emperor on a throne, for remember that although before 1789 none but a noble whose grandfather had been a noble as well could hold a commission as an officer, after '93 it was no figure of speech but a demonstrated fact that the common soldier carried a marshal's bâton in his knapsack. From the Mediterranean to the North Sea, from the rock of Gibraltar to the hostile plains of Russia, the republican armies carried the idea of liberty and equality; wherever they marched they found people under the iron heel of despotic government, without education, without hope, torture a common adjunct of jurisprudence, and serfdom, but little modified from that which existed in the darkest ages, the lot of the peasant.

“Much blood was shed, many tears flowed, but seed was planted which has been and yet is bearing fruit,—in larger or smaller portion as the ground of intelligence was rich or sterile, but always something. Two events of surpassing importance to modern Europe, the unification of Germany and of Italy, are directly traceable to the lessons of that time.

“A century ago the idea of bringing under one homogeneous government the two hundred and odd principalities and powers which are now fused into the empire over which Kaiser William holds undisputed sway would have seemed a hopeless aspiration to the most patriotic soul in the Fatherland; but when the grand army advanced on Russia, and men from each of those states, from great kingdoms to petty bishoprics, found themselves following in one array the eagles of Napoleon at his sole command, who could fail to learn that given the soul to dare and power to do Germany might be one? Years passed, but at last Bismarck came;



and our children shall see the German people as free as they are mighty. Bonaparte taught his native land the same lesson he did the hardy Guelph, and Italy, under the wise rule of a true king, to-day rejoices in a unity which she never before enjoyed, save when imperial Rome at the very apex of her power held at bay the ever threatening barbarians and enforced obedience to one law from Alps to Adriatic.

"Time forbids further illustration save one vital to ourselves. The beacon fire of freedom, builded strong and high and steadily maintained through peace and war for a century, has shone from this western shore across the 'multitudinous seas incarnadine,' until 'the people who sat in darkness have seen a great light,' and to that light have pressed millions of men to find homes and happiness. If among the multitude there are many unfitted by brutish vices, sad inheritance of centuries of oppression, to enjoy the freedom we offer, let us trust that in the providence of God this great republic can and will control them until such time as they learn the better way."

#### FIFTH TOAST.

"THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, WHERE THE CONSTITUTION WAS FRAMED."

*RESPONDED TO BY SAMUEL W. PENNYPACKER, ESQ.*

"MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN,—Although the old French proverb has it that it is the first step that costs, it is the end that crowns the work. We are told that when the worthies of a century ago had satisfactorily completed the task which gathered them in convention and had signed the immortal paper which among its other great results led up to this celebration, the last thing they did together was to go around to the City Tavern and have something to eat and to drink. It gives me pleasure to see this evening that the distinguished president of the Centennial Commission, and his no less distinguished compeers, followed so readily in the footsteps of their illustrious predecessors.

"I was given to understand for the first time this morning that I must come to this dinner and make a speech. It seems that Governor Beaver, who it had been expected would respond to the toast of Pennsylvania, had been unavoidably detained, and it is certainly extremely uncomplimentary to the rest of you that the committee, in looking over the list of those here, could find no one better fitted than myself to take his place. My friend, Mr.



Smith, has just said, in referring to some of the honorable events in the remarkable career of our guest, that at one time he was sitting beside General Grant and at another beside the emperor of Germany. While I can claim for myself no such great distinction, it is certain that during the whole of this lifelong day I have been going over papers with Mr. Ma-Kie-Chang, the Mandarin who represents in his person the dignity of the empire of China, and however instructive and interesting the interview, it was not conducive to the preparation of an after-dinner speech. Still, I were an unworthy son of Pennsylvania if, upon this occasion and in this presence, I could not recall to your recollection some of the achievements of the people of this commonwealth. Many pleasing and complimentary characterizations have been uttered and repeated about Pennsylvania by persons whose misfortune it has been that they were not born within her borders. A very celebrated New England author has written that Pennsylvania is 'an agreeable residence for average people,' and that it 'is the neutral centre of the continent where the fiery enthusiasms of the South and the keen fanaticisms of the North meet in their outer limits, resulting in a compound which turns neither litmus red nor turmeric brown.' We were told long ago that the two most noted citizens of Pennsylvania in public life were 'Benjamin Franklin, of Massachusetts, and Albert Gallatin, of Switzerland.' It is the meed of Pennsylvania not simply that within the halls of her metropolis the colonies were declared independent and the Constitution which bound them together into one government was framed, but that her people, better than those of any other of the provinces, represented the principles involved in that Declaration, and more than any others had to do with the inception and promulgation of that Constitution. It is a fact, well established by historical investigation, that the very earliest suggestion of the union of the colonies was made by her founder, the illustrious Quaker, William Penn. When Benjamin Franklin, 'of Massachusetts,' went to the Albany Convention of 1754, he carried with him a plan of union substantially the same as that prepared and published in 1722, years before he had shaken the Boston dust from his feet, by Daniel Coxe, a Philadelphia lawyer, and later one of the judges of the Supreme Court of New Jersey. The scheme adopted at Albany is but an elaboration of that of Coxe.

"Much was said during the progress of the late celebration of the part taken in the Convention of 1787 by George Washington, who presided over

its sessions. Much was said of the part borne by Franklin, though his participation consisted mainly in pointing to a picture of the sun, and suggesting the witticism that it was not setting but rising; but if you will take the trouble to examine the records and proceedings of that Convention you will find that James Wilson, a Pennsylvania lawyer, who was afterwards a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, had far more to do with its deliberations and conclusions than either of them. And when the work had been completed, when the papers had been drafted and signed, and the plan was submitted to the people of the different States for their approval or disapproval, the earliest to adopt it were the three lower counties of Pennsylvania,—I refer to the State of Delaware. The next was the great State of Pennsylvania herself; and Mr. Bancroft is authority for the statement of the belief that the final success, after much delay and opposition, of the efforts to secure its adoption was largely due to the vigorous and prompt action of this influential commonwealth. But when and where and under what circumstances did the colonies, planted at various times along the shore of the Atlantic, separate in autonomy and sovereignty, differing in origin, traditions, laws, and interests, become welded together into a nation? It was not when the Constitution of the United States was framed and promulgated. After the execution of the agreement came the interpretation and the action under it. Never in the history of human affairs has the mere underwriting of a paper made a government. Governments are the results of germination and growth, of development from conditions, of the working out of consequents from existing cause. It was not in the debates in Congress, not upon the floor of the Senate when Webster overthrew the fallacies of Hayne, important as were the effects of that great effort in teaching American citizens to appreciate the value of the Union into which they had entered. Nor was it in the decisions of that august tribunal, the Supreme Court of the United States, amid the conflicting opinions of John Marshall and Roger B. Taney. I opine that the philosophical historian of the future, carefully analyzing our institutions and reading events from the safe stand-point of distance, secure in the certainty of results attained, will tell the generations yet to be that the American people never became a nation until George G. Meade, of Pennsylvania, wrote with his sword the final interpretation of the Constitution of his country upon the crests of Kulp's Hill and Round Top. Surely it was no accident that all through

the records of that tremendous struggle of which Gettysburg was the culmination are inscribed the names of Meade, McClellan, Reynolds, Franklin, Gibbon, Hancock, Humphreys, Gregg, Hartranft, Geary, and Beaver; of Curtin, Cameron, Stanton, and Jay Cooke. Surely it was no accident that in the supreme moment, when the acme was reached, when Pickett made that charge at Cemetery Hill which fastened the attention of the world and marked the farthest surge of the rebellion, the men who met his forces and overthrew them were a brigade of the sons of Pennsylvania. It was the outcome of the laws which govern the universe, it was the providence of God."

With Mr. Pennypacker's speech the toasts closed, and Colonel SNOWDEN, rising, said that he would like to pay a tribute to AMOS R. LITTLE, chairman of the Executive Committee. The guests at the table rose and drank to Mr. Little, who responded in a few brief words.

JOHN W. WOODSIDE then made a motion that the company resolve themselves into a centennial association, to celebrate each year the anniversary of the event by a banquet similar to that of the evening. The motion was carried, and it was then suggested to appoint a committee of five to consider the matter, which was agreed to. President SMITH said he would do this at his leisure, and then formally announced the conclusion of the banquet.





## APPENDIX.



PLANS FOR THE UNION  
OF THE  
BRITISH COLONIES OF NORTH AMERICA,  
1643-1776.

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COMPILED BY  
FREDERICK D. STONE.

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[The following plans for the united government of the colonies that formed the United States were proposed between 1643 and 1776. Others may have been suggested, but what are here printed, together with such documents as were given forth by inter-colonial congresses are sufficient to show the development of concerted action.

During the civil war that preceded the establishment of the commonwealth, England was unable to furnish assistance to her American colonies, and those of New England found it necessary to unite their strength to protect themselves against the Dutch and the Indians. For this purpose the following compact was entered into in 1643.]

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

Betweene the plantations vnder the Gouernment of the Massachusetts, the Plantacons vnder the Gouernment of New Plymouth, the Plantacons vnder the Gouernment of Connectacutt, and the Gouernment of New Haven with the Plantacons in combinacon therewith.

WHEREAS wee all came into these parts of America with one and the same end and ayme, namely, to aduance the kingdome of our Lord Jesus Christ, and to enjoy the liberties of the Gospell in puritie with peace. And whereas in our settleinge (by a wise Providence God) we are further

dispersed vpon the Sea Coasts and Riuers then was at first intended, so that we cannot according to our desire, with convenience communicate in one Gouernment and Jurisdiccon. And whereas we live encompassed with people of seuerall Nations and strang languages which heareafter may proue injurious to vs or our posteritie. And forasmuch as the Natives have formerly committed sondry insolences and outrages vpon seuerall Plantacons of the English and have of late combined themselues against vs. And seing by reason of those sad Distraccons in England, which they have heard of, and by which they know we are hindred from that humble way of seekinge advise or reapeing those comfortable fruits of protection which at other tymes we might well expecte. Wee therefore doe conceiue it our bounden Dutye without delay to enter into a present consotiation amongst our selues for mutual help and strength in all our future concernements: That as in Nation and Religion, so in other Respects we bee and continue one according to the tenor and true meaninge of the ensuing Articles: Wherefore it is fully agreed and concluded by and betweene the parties or Jurisdiccons aboue named, and they joyntly and seuerally doe by these presents agreed and concluded that they all bee, and henceforth bee called by the Name of the United Colonies of New-England.

II. The said United Colonies, for themselues and their posterities, do joyntly and seuerally, hereby enter into a firme and perpetuall league of friendship and amytie, for offence and defence, mutuall advise and succour, vpon all just occations, both for preserueing and propagating the truth and liberties of the Gospel, and for their owne mutuall safety and wellfare.

III. It is further agreed That the Plantacons which at present are or hereafter shalbe settled within the limmetts of the Massachusetts, shalbe forever vnder the Massachusetts, and shall have peculiar Jurisdiccon among themselues in all cases as an entire Body, and that Plymouth, Connecktacutt, and New Haven shall eich of them haue like peculiar Jurisdiccon and Gouernment within their limmetts and in reference to the Plantacons which already are settled or shall hereafter be erected or shall settle within their limmetts respectiue; provided that no other Jurisdiccon shall hereafter be taken in as a distinct head or member of this Confederacon, nor shall any other Plantacon or Jurisdiccon in present being and not already in comby-nacon or vnder the Jurisdiccon of any of these Confederats be received by



any of them, nor shall any two of the Confederats joyne in one Jurisdiccon without consent of the rest, which consent to be interpreted as is expressed in the sixth Article ensuinge.

IV. It is by these Confederats agreed that the charge of all just warrs, whether offensiue or defensiuē, upon what part or member of this Confederacon soever they fall, shall both in men and provisions, and all other Disbursements, be borne by all the parts of this Confederacon, in different proporcons according to their different abilitie, in manner following, namely, that the Commissioners for eich Jurisdiccon from tyme to tyme, as there shalbe occation, bring a true account and number of all the males in every Plantacon, or any way belonging to, or under their seuerall Jurisdiccons, of what quality or condicion soeuer they bee, from sixteene yeares old to three-score, being Inhabitants there. And That according to the different numbers which from tyme to tyme shalbe found in each Jurisdiccon, upon a true and just account, the service of men and all charges of the warr be borne by the Poll: Eich Jurisdiccon, or Plantacon, being left to their owne just course and custome of rating themselues and people according to their different estates, with due respects to their qualities and exemptions among themselues, though the Confederacon take no notice of any such priuiledg: And that according to their different charge of eich Jurisdiccon and Plantacon, the whole advantage of the warr (if it please God to bless their Endeavours) whether it be in lands, goods or persons, shall be proportionably deuided among the said Confederats.

V. It is further agreed That if any one of these Jurisdiccons, or any Plantacons vnder it, or in any combynacon with them be envaded by any enemie whomsoever, vpon notice and request of any three majestrats of that Jurisdiccon so invaded, the rest of the Confederates, without any further meeting or expostulacon, shall forthwith send ayde to the Confederate in danger, but in different proporcons; namely, the Massachusetts an hundred men sufficiently armed and provided for such a service and jorney, and eich of the rest forty-fue so armed and provided, or any lesse number, if lesse be required, according to this proporcon. But if such Confederate in danger may be supplied by their next Confederate, not exceeding the number hereby agreed, they may craue help there, and seeke no further for the present. The charge to be borne as in this Article is exprest: And, at the returne, to be victualled and supplied with poder and shott for their journey

(if there be neede) by that Jurisdiccon which employed or sent for them: But none of the Jurisdiccons to exceed these numbers till by a meeting of the Commissioners for this Confederacon a greater ayd appeare necessary. And this proporcon to continue, till upon knowledge of greater numbers in eich Jurisdiccon which shall be brought to the next meeting some other proporcon be ordered. But in any such case of sending men for present ayd whether before or after such order or alteracon, it is agreed that at the meeting of the Commissioners for this Confederacon, the cause of such warr or invasion be duly considered: And if it appeare that the fault lay in the parties so invaded, that then that Jurisdiccon or Plantacon make just Satisfaccon, both to the Invaders whom they have injured, and beare all the charges of the warr themselves without requiring any allowance from the rest of the Confederats towards the same. And further, that if any Jurisdiccon see any danger of any Invasion approaching, and there be tyme for a meeting, that in such case three majestrats of that Jurisdiccon may summon a meeting at such convenyent place as themselues shall think meete, to consider and provide against the threatned danger, Provided when they are met they may remoue to what place they please, Onely whilst any of these foure Confederats have but three majestrats in their Jurisdiccon, their request or summons from any two of them shalbe accounted of equall force with the three mentoned in both the clauses of this Article, till there be an increase of majestrats there.

VI. It is also agreed that for the mannaging and concluding of all affairs proper and concerneing the whole Confederacon, two Commissioners shalbe chosen by and out of eich of these foure Jurisdiccons, namely, two for the Mattachusetts, two for Plymouth, two for Connectacutt and two for New Haven; being all in Church fellowship with us, which shall bring full power from their seuerall generall Courts respectively to heare, examine, weigh and determine all affaires of our warr or peace, leagues, ayds, charges and numbers of men for warr, divission and spoyles and whatsoever is gotten by conquest, receiueing of more Confederats for plantacons into combinacon with any of the Confederates, and all things of like nature which are the proper concomitants or consequence of such a confederacon, for amytie, offence and defence, not intermeddling with the gouernment of any of the Jurisdiccons which by the third Article is preserued entirely to themselves. But if these eight Commissioners, when they meete, shall not all agree, yet

it is concluded that any six of the eight agreeing shall have power to settle and determine the business in question: But if six do not agree, that then such proposicons with their reasons, so farr as they have beene debated, be sent and referred to the foure generall Courts, vizt. the Mattachusetts, Plymouth, Connectacutt, and New Haven: And if at all the said Generall Courts the businesse so referred be concluded, then to bee prosecuted by the Confederates and all their members. It is further agreed that these eight Commissioners shall meete once every yeare, besides extraordinary meetings (according to the fift Article) to consider, treat and conclude of all affaires belonging to this Confederacon, which meeting shall ever be the first Thursday in September. And that the next meeting after the date of these presents, which shalbe accounted the second meeting, shalbe at Bostone in the Massachusetts, the third at Hartford, the fourth at New Haven, the fift at Plymouth, the sixth and seaventh at Bostone. And then Hartford, New Haven and Plymouth, and so in course successiue, if in the meane tyme some middle place be not found out and agreed on which may be commodious for all the jurisdiccons.

VII. It is further agreed that at eich meeting of these eight Commissioners, whether ordinary or extraordinary, they, or six of them agreeing, as before, may choose their President out of themselues, whose office and worke shalbe to take care and direct for order and a comely carrying on of all proceedings in the present meeting. But he shalbe invested with no such power or respect as by which he shall hinder the propounding or progresse of any businesse, or any way cast the Scales, otherwise then in the precedent Article is agreed.

VIII. It is also agreed that the Commissioners for this Confederacon hereafter at their meetings, whether ordinary or extraordinary, as they may have commission or oportunitie, do endeavoure to frame and establish agreements and orders in generall cases of a civill nature wherein all the plantacons are interested for preserving peace among themselues, and preventing as much as may bee all occations of warr or difference with others, as about the free and speedy passage of Justice in every Jurisdiccon, to all the Confederats equally as their own, receiving those that remoue from one plantacon to another without due certefycats; how all the Jurisdiccons may carry it towards the Indians, that they neither grow insolent nor be injured without due satisfaccion, lest warr break in vpon the Confederates through such



miscarryage. It also agreed that if any servant runn away from his master into any other of these confederated Jurisdiccons, That in such Case, vpon the Certyficate of one Majistrate in the Jurisdiccon out of which the said servant fled, or upon other due prooffe, the said servant shalbe deliuered either to his Master or any other that pursues and brings such Certificate or prooffe. And that vpon the escape of any prisoner whatsoever or fugitiue for any criminal cause, whether breaking prison or getting from the officer or otherwise escaping, upon the certificate of two Majistrats of the Jurisdiccon out of which the escape is made that he was a prisoner or such an offender at the tyme of the escape. The Majestrates or some of them of that Jurisdiccon where for the present the said prisoner or fugitive abideth shall forthwith graunt such a warrant as the case will beare for the apprehending of any such person, and the delivery of him into the hands of the officer or other person that pursues him. And if there be help required for the safe returneing of such offender, then it shalbe graunted to him that craves the same, he paying the charges thereof.

IX. And for that the justest warrs may be of dangerous consequence, espetially to the smaler plantacons in these vnited Colonies, It is agreed that neither the Massachusetts, Plymouth, Connectacutt nor New-Haven, nor any of the members of any of them shall at any tyme hereafter begin, undertake, or engage themselues or this Confederacon, or any part thereof in any warr whatsoever (sudden exegents with the necessary consequents thereof excepted) which are also to be moderated as much as the case will permit) without the consent and agreement of the forenamed eight Commissioners, or at least six of them, as in the sixt Article is provided: And that no charge be required of any of the Confederats in case of a defensiuie warr till the said Commissioners haue mett and approued the justice of the warr, and have agreed vpon the sum of money to be levyed, which sum is then to be payd by the severall Confederates in proporcon according to the fourth Article.

X. That in extraordinary occations when meetings are summoned by three Majistrats of any Jurisdiccon, or two as in the fift Article, If any of the Commissioners come not, due warneing being given or sent, It is agreed that foure of the Commissioners shall have power to direct a warr which cannot be delayed and to send for due proporcons of men out of eich Jurisdiccon, as well as six might doe if all mett; but not less than six shall deter-



mine the justice of the warr or allow the demanude of bills of charges or cause any levies to be made for the same.

XI. It is further agreed that if any of the Confederates shall hereafter break any of these present Articles, or be any other wayes injurious to any one of thother Jurisdiccons, such breach of Agreement, or injurie, shalbe duly considered and ordered by the Commissioners for thother Jurisdiccons, that both peace and this present Confederacon may be entirely preserued without violation.

XII. Lastly, this perpetuall Confederacon and the several Articles and Agreements thereof being read and seriously considered, both by the Generall Court for the Massachusetts, and by the Commissioners for Plymouth, Connectacutt and New Haven, were fully allowed and confirmed by three of the forenamed Confederates, namely, the Massachusetts, Connectacutt and New-Haven, Onely the Commissioners for Plymouth, having no Commission to conclude, desired respite till they might advise with their Generall Court, wherevpon it was agreed and concluded by the said court of the Massachusetts, and the Commissioners for the other two Confederates, That if Plymouth Consent, then the whole treaty as it stands in these present articles is and shall continue firme and stable without alteracon: But if Plymouth come not in, yet the other three Confederates doe by these presents confirme the whole Confederacon and all the Articles thereof, onely, in September next, when the second meeting of the Commissioners is to be at Bostone, new consideracon may be taken of the sixt Article, which concernes number of Commissioners for meeting and concluding the affaires of this Confederacon to the satisfaccon of the Court of the Massachusetts, and the Commissioners for thother two Confederates, but the rest to stand vnquestioned.

In testimony whereof, the Generall Court of the Massachusetts by their Secretary, and the Commissioners for Connectacutt and New-Haven haue subscribed these presente articles, this xixth of the third month, commonly called May, Anno Domini, 1643.

At a meeting of the Commissioners for the Confederacon, held at Boston, the Seaventh of September. It appeareing that the Generall Court of New Plymouth, and the severall Townships thereof have read, considered and approoued these articles of Confederacon, as appeareth by Commission from their Generall Court beareing Date the xxixth of August, 1643, to Mr.

Edward Winslowe and Mr. Will Collyer, to ratifye and confirme the same on their behalf, wee therefore, the Commissioners for the Mattachusetts, Conecktacutt and New Haven, doe also for our seuerall Gouvernments, subscribe vnto them.\*

JOHN WINTHROP,  
*Governor of Massachusetts.*  
 THO. DUDLEY,  
 GEO. FENWICK,  
 THOMAS GREGSON,  
 THEOPH. EATON,  
 EDWA. HOPKINS.

[Immediately after the restoration, Charles II. created a Council for Foreign Plantations. From its Commission, which is dated July 4, 1660, we extract the following:]

We have judged it meete and necessary that soe many remote Colonies and Governments, soe many ways considerable to our crowne and dignitie and to w<sup>ch</sup> wee do beare soe good an esteeme and affection, should now longer remaine in a loose and scattered but should be collected and brought under such an uniforme inspeccôn and conduct that Wee may the better apply our royale counsell to their future regulaçon securitie and improvement.†

[It was the duty of this body to correspond with the governors of the colonies, and to devise means to bring them into "a more certain civil and uniform government."‡ For some time after the conquest of the New Netherlands by the English the colonies had little to fear of a hostile character, except from the Indians, who continued to furnish cause of alarm. "In 1677, Maryland invited Virginia to join with itself and with New York in a treaty of peace with the Seneca Indians, and in the month of August a conference was held with that tribe at Albany.§ In 1682, Culpepper of Virginia proposed that no colony should make war without the concurrence

\* "Preston's Documents," p. 87.

† "New York Colonial Documents," vol. iii., p. 33.

‡ Frothingham's "Rise of the Republic," p. 50.

§ Bancroft, "Centenary Edition," vol. ii., p. 17.

of Virginia, and Nicholson, eight or ten years later, advocated a federation.\* In 1684 a conference with the Five Nations was held at Albany under the auspices of Governor Dongan, at which Virginia, Maryland, Massachusetts, and New York were represented. "In this conference," Mr. Frotheringham writes, "the North and the South met for the first time, and deliberated for the attainment of a common object,"† but he appears to have overlooked the treaty made with the Senecas by Virginia, Maryland, and New York, in 1677.

Between 1685 and 1688 James II., by the exercise of the prerogative, endeavored to bring the colonies directly under the crown by vacating all colonial patents, and to unite under one vigorous government the various plantations between the rivers Delaware and St. Lawrence. This territory was to be governed by a legislative council composed of the chief inhabitants of the different colonies, who were to be chosen by the king,‡ and a captain-general. This last office was conferred upon Sir Edmund Andross, but the downfall of James put an end to the scheme.

The war caused by the accession of William and Mary, in 1689, awakened fears of an attack from Canada, and in New England it was proposed to renew the confederation of 1643 that had received a crushing blow from the royal commission under Nichols, in 1665. This, however, was not accomplished. The massacre of Schenectady, in 1690, prompted the General Court of Massachusetts to invite New York, Virginia, Maryland, and the parts adjacent to meet the New England colonies in a conference to be held in New York in April. Delegates from Massachusetts, Plymouth, Connecticut, and New York attended, and on May 1 agreed to raise eight hundred and fifty-five men for the strengthening of Albany, and "by the help of Almighty God, subduing the French and Indian enemies."§ Mr. Bancroft and Mr. Frotheringham agree in calling this THE FIRST AMERICAN CONGRESS.

In 1693 Governor Fletcher, by order of the king, called a meeting of

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\* "Narrative and Critical History of America," by Justin Winson, vol. v., p. 611.

† "Rise of the Republic," pp. 86, 87.

‡ Introduction to the "History of the Revolt of the American Colonies," by George Chalmers, vol. i., pp. 179, 184.

§ Frotheringham's "Rise of the Republic," pp. 88, 92.

representatives of the colonies at New York, but, as only a portion of the colonies sent delegates, nothing was done.

In 1694 the number of troops furnished by each colony was settled by the home government, and Fletcher was appointed commander of these forces.

This proved unsatisfactory to several of the colonies, whose agents laid their complaint before the proper authorities.\* The matter was referred to the attorney-general, who gave the following opinion]:

APRIL 2, 1694.

We are humbly of opinion that the Char<sup>rs</sup> and Grants of those Colonies do give the Ordinary Powers of the Militia to the respective Governments thereof. But do also conceive that their Majesties may constitute a Chief Commander, who may have authority at all times to Command or order such portions of the Forces of each Colony or Plantation as their Maj<sup>ties</sup> shall think fit, And forther in times of Invasion and approach of the Enemy with ye advice and assistance of the Governors of the Colonies to Conduct and Command the rest of the Forces for the preservation and defence of such of those Colonies as shall most stand in need thereof not leaving the rest unprovided of a competent force for their defence and safety, But in time of peace and when the danger is over, the Militia within each of the said Provinces ought as we humbly conceive to be under the Government and disposition of the respective Governors of the Colonies according to their Charters.†

[But the plan failed to be effective, and the importance of a union of some kind was urged on all sides. In 1695 William Penn received a letter from P. D. La Noy, dated New York, June 13. After complaining of Fletcher, he wrote],—

I wish his Maj<sup>ty</sup> would place a Generall Govern<sup>r</sup> over New England, New York and the Jerseys, so as the Assemblys, Courts of Judicature and Laws of the respective colonys may remaine and be kept separate and entire as they now are; for our laws & manner of trade are different from one another and the distance betwixt us would make very uneasie for the

\* "New York Colonial Documents," vol. iv., p. 103.

† Ibid., p. 105.



rest of the Provinces to resort to any one for comon justice But a Union under one Govern<sup>r</sup> would be very convenient and particularly in time of war, and be a terrour to the French of Canada who assume a boldness purely from our divisions into separate bodyes and the piques that are to comon amongst the several govern<sup>rs</sup> of which the French don't want a constant intelligence.\*

[The Council for Foreign Plantations, established by Charles II., was abolished in 1674, and colonial business intrusted to a committee of the Privy Council. In 1696 a new body was created, entitled The Lords of Trade and Plantations. To it all matters relating to American affairs were addressed. On September 30, 1696, that body reported to the Lords Justices: "We humbly conceive that the strength of the English there [in America] cannot be made use of with that advantage it ought for the preservation of those Colonies unless they be united."

On December 11, 1696, William Penn appeared before the Lords of Trade as a Proprietor of East Jersey. After protesting against the collection of customs by New York on goods sent to Jersey, "he spoke also of the Quota required from the neighboring Colonies for the defence of New York And said that he conceived the best way of regulating it would be, by stated Deputies from each Province, to meet in one common Assembly: The effecting of which was observed to require one Captain General or Vice Roy to preside. But upon these heads he was desired and he promised to draw up a scheme more fully in writing."†

In conformity with this promise, on February, 1697 he submitted the following:]

WILLIAM PENN'S PLANS FOR A UNION OF THE COLONIES, 8TH FEBRUARY,  
1697.

A Briefe and Plaine Scheam how the English Colonies in the North parts of America Viz: Boston Connecticut Road Island New York New Jersey, Pensilvania, Maryland, Virginia and Carolina may be made more usefull to the Crowne, and one anothers peace and safety with an universall concurrence.

\* "New York Colonial Documents," vol. iv., p. 224.

† Ibid., p. 246.

1st. That the severall Colonies before mentioned do meet once a year, and oftener if need be, during the war, and at least once in two years in times of peace, by their stated and appointed Deputies, to debate and resolve of such measures as are most adviseable for their better understanding, and the publick tranquillity and safety.

2. That in order to it two persons well qualified for sence sobriety and substance be appointed by each Province as their Representatives or Deputies, which in the whole make the Congress to consist of twenty persons.

3. That the King's Commissioners for that purpose specially appointed shall have the Chaire and preside in the said Congress.

4. That they shall meet as near as conveniently may be to the most centrall Colony for ease of the Deputies.

5. Since that may in all probability, be New York both because it is near the Center of the Colonies and for that it is a Frontier and in the Kings nomination, the Gov<sup>r</sup> of that Colony may therefore also be the Kings High Commissioner during the Session after the manner of Scotland.

6. That their business shall be to hear and adjust all matters of Complaint or differences between Province and Province, As 1<sup>st</sup> where persons quit their own Province and goe to another, that they may avoid their just debts tho they be able to pay them, 2<sup>d</sup> where offenders fly Justice, or Justice cannot well be had upon such offenders in the Provinces that entertaine them, 3<sup>dly</sup> to prevent or cure injuries in point of commerce, 4<sup>th</sup>, to consider of ways and means to support the union and safety of these Provinces against the publick enemies. In which Congresse the Quotas of men and Charges will be much Easier, and more equally sett, then it is possible for any establishment made here to do; for the Provinces, knowing their own condition and one anothers, can debate that matter with more freedome and satisfaction and better adjust and ballance their affairs in all respects for their common safty.

7<sup>ly</sup> That in times of war the Kings High Commissioner shall be generall or Chief Commander of the severall Quotas upon service against the Common Enemy as he shall be advised, for the good and benefit of the whole.\*

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\* "New York Colonial Documents," vol. iv., p. 296. There is no date given in that collection to the paper, but it is supplied in "Memoirs of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania," vol. iv., part ii., p. 265. The plan is also printed in "Preston's Documents," p. 146.

[On February 25, 169~~7~~<sup>8</sup>, the following was presented to the king by the Lords of Trade:]

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE ON THE UNION OF NEW YORK WITH  
OTHER COLONIES.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty

May it please your Majesty

In obedience to your Majesty's Order in Council dated the 10<sup>th</sup> of December last we having taken into consideration the Representation of your Majesty's Lieutenant Governor, Council and Assembly of the Massachusetts Bay in New England thereunto annexed, humbly praying that your Majesty's severall governments within those territories may be jointly concerned in the prosecution of the war and supporting the charges thereof; and having at the same time received several memorialls from the Agents of that Province here, and from other persons concerned both in that and the neighbouring colonies relating to an Union proposed to be made amongst them for common defence; we humbly beg leave to lay before Your Majesty the state of what has been offered to us upon that subject.

The importance and advantages of an Union for mutual defence and common security are by all sides agreed on; but the objections against the methods proposed for putting it in execution are various, according to the different interests of those by whom they are made.

The proposition chiefly insisted on in the forementioned Memorials is that the person whom Your Majesty shall be pleased to send Governour of the Massachusetts Colony may also be the Civil Governour of New York and New Hampshire and Generall of all the forces of the Massachusetts New York and New Hampshire Connecticut, Rhode Island and the Jerseys.

But to this the agent of Connecticut here (in the name of the Governour and Company of that Colony) has objected, that the imposing even a Military Governor over them, with the power to demand men ammuniton and provisions, and to lead and carry their men at the pleasure of the said General out of the said Colony, without consent and advice of the said Governour and Company, will be hard on the inhabitants, and (as they conceive) contrary to their charter.

The proprietor of New Hampshire (who by your Majesties appointment is the present Governour thereof) has also objected to us his reasons against



the subjecting of that Province to the Government of the Massachusetts; as tending to increase a charge upon the inhabitants there, without any addition to their security, and without any appearance (as he argues) of assurance to Your Majesty that the government of the said Province will be better administered by strangers than by the said Proprietor and the inhabitants themselves.

The Agents of New York have more particularly than others opposed the Union of that Province and the Massachusetts under one Civill Governor by the following considerations:—The nearest limits of those Provinces (say they) are two hundred miles distant from one another, Connecticut and Rhode Island lye between them, New York being the less both in bounds and strength & being most exposed to the enemy is incapable of giving any assistance to the Massachusetts in time of danger, the towns of New York & Boston having been always rivalls in trade this Union would (in that respect) be very prejudiciall to the former. The residence of the Governour of New Yorke at Boston would oblige the inhabitants of New Yorke to repaire thither, upon many occasions relating to the Civill Administration and be very grievous and burdensome to them. The Sallary of the Governor of New York being paid out of certain funds raised by the General Assembly of that Province for a limited time, and expended by him amongst them, it would seem a hardship to them if that money should be issued out of the Province for the support of the Governour residing at Boston.

To which the forementioned Agents of the Massachusetts have answered:—that the distance between the territories of New York and the Massachusetts is much less than the Agents of New York here represented it, and that the inconveniences by them said to be consequential of the residence of a Governor at Boston may be avoided by his removall sometimes (as occasion shall require) to New Yorke, and at other times by having constantly a Deputy there. But what they finally pray is, that the advantages of a Military Head or Captain Generall being agreed to, Your Majesty would therefore be pleased to appoint one accordingly, and the support of such a Captain Generall requiring necessarily a much greater expence than any other particular Governour, they submit the proposition of uniting the Governments of the Massachusetts, New York and New Hampshire (in order to the better defraying of that charge) unto Your Majesty's Royall pleasure.



This being the state of that matter as it hath been sett forth to us the forementioned Memorials ; and we having also humbly laid before their Excellencies the late Lords Justices (by our Representation dated the 30<sup>th</sup> of September last) our opinion that it is hardly possible Your Majesty's Colonies on the Northerne Continent of America can be preserved unlesse Your Majesty shall be pleased to constitute during this war, some active vigilant and able man to be Captain Generall of all Your Majesty's forces and of all the Militias of those Colonies ; which opinion we then grounded upon a report of Your Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor Generall dated the 2<sup>d</sup> of April 1694 declaring it Your Majesty's right to constitute a Chief Commander with such authority, especially during the war ; and further also we having more particularly proposed to Your Majesty (by our Representation dated the 25<sup>th</sup> of November last) that the Governour whom Your Majesty shall please to constitute over the Province of the Massachusetts Bay may likewise have the superior command throughout all New England for the security and defence thereof during the war : We now humbly crave leave to add that the distinct Proprieties, Charters and different forms of Government in several of those neighbouring Colonies, make all other Union except under such a Military Head (in our opinion) at present impracticable, and that what hath yet been done towards such a Military Union for Common defence (by the appointment of a Quota in the year 1694) hath been so little complied with, that it requires the exertion of a more vigorous power than hath hitherto been practised, to make it produce the desired effect.

But upon the whole, it being evident that notwithstanding the different constitutions of the Governments of the Massachusetts, New Hampshire and New York, yet Your Majesty hath the right of appointing Governours in all those places, and also (according to the forementioned opinion of Your Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor Generall) the right of constituting a Military Head both over them and all other Your Majesty's Provinces, Colonies and Plantations in America during the time of war : We are humbly of opinion that Your Majesty be graciously pleased to constitute a fit person to be Governor over the Provinces of New York, Massachusetts Bay and New Hampshire and that the same person be also Captaine Generall of all Your Majesty's forces both there and in Connecticut, Rhode Island and the Jerseys, and that the chief residence of such Governor or Captain Generall during the war be appointed to be at New York, that the Province being

most in danger to be attacked by the enemy, and the inhabitants not one fourth part of the number that are in Massachusetts, and also, because the sallary of £600 now paid to that Governor arises (as has been alleged) out of subsidies granted by the Assembly there. But neverthelesse that the said Governor or Captaine Generall may have liberty to remove from thence to Boston and back againe from time to time leaving Lieutenants in either place respectively as occasion shall require.

And in the last place we are also humbly of the opinion that the Generall Assemblies of all those neighbouring Colonies by the prudent conduct of such a Captaine Generall may be made to understand their own true interests and thereby induced to enact such laws in their respective governments as shall be necessary to enable the said Captaine Generall to execute Your Majesty's Commissions, so as shall be most for Your Majesty's service, their own defence and generall advantage.

All of which neverthelesse is most humbly submitted.

Signed

WHITEHALL  
February the 25  
1698

J BRIDGEWATER  
TANKERVILLE  
PH MEADOWS  
JNO. POLLEXFEN  
ABR HILL \*

[Acting on this advice the king appointed Richard, Earl of Bellomont, captain-general and governor of the province of New York and the territories depending thereon in America. Frothingham says his authority extended over New Jersey, New York, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts. In 1698, Charles D'Avenant, in "Discourses on the Public Revenues and of the Trade of England," proposed the establishment of a Council of Trade for the general management of the commerce of the country. He then adds:]

#### D'AVENANT'S PLAN, 1698.

If such a scheme of a council of trade . . . be not thought advisable, it is submitted to public consideration, whether the Plantations are not of importance enough to deserve a particular council to be established by

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\* "New York Colonial Documents," iv. 259.

the King, for the inspection of affairs thereunto relating, in the following, or some such like method.

1<sup>st</sup> That the care of America be made the province of a select number of lords and gentlemen of reputation, both for parts and fortunes, and in such a number as will admit of two committees, that so business may be better despatched,

2<sup>dly</sup>, That they be authorized under the great seal of England, by the name and stile of Lords Commissioners for the English Plantations in America, to consider and inspect all affairs relating to the Government, Trade, Revenues, Plantations, and further improvement of those countries.

3<sup>dly</sup> And no business being well done in this kingdom, where attendance is not recompensed with some advantage, that every commissioner have a salary of 1000*l* pr ann.

4<sup>thly</sup> That the respective Colonies be required to send a true state of their case to these Lords; as for example, of their situation, extent of territory, numbers of people, produce, revenue, civil policy, with proposals which way to improve every country, to their own and the nation's profit; and all to be registered in the Plantation Office.

[He prints, also, the heads of Penn's plan, which he approved of, and says: "This constitution has some resemblance with the court of the Amphictiones, which was a kind of council where the general affairs of Greece were debated; which if they could have preserved in its original purity, and to the first design of it, that country had not been so easy a conquest to the Romans." He also adds:]

A model has been offered in this Discourse, to public consideration, for erecting the ten provinces or places that lie Northward into one national assembly, where all things relating to their better government may be transacted. And it is submitted to better judgments, Whether it would not greatly tend to the welfare and safety of those places, that laws not contrary to the law of England, enacted in such an assembly should remain in force, till altered by the legislative power of this kingdom.\*

[The plans of Penn and D'Avenant were criticised by a Virginian (in a pamphlet entitled "An Essay upon the Government of the English Planta-

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\* "Works of Charles D'Avenant," vol. ii., pp. 29, 41.

tions on the Continent of America." By an American. London, 1701. Pages 68-86), who writes:]

A VIRGINIAN'S PLAN, 1701.

And here I must beg leave to take notice of a Scheme, for the General good Government of these Northern Plantations, set down in the aforementioned Discourses of the Publick Revenues, &c. Part 2d. Page 259. which Scheme with some little Alteration [the Government of the Colonies being rightly constituted] will perhaps prove the most effectual Remedy for all Grievances of this Nature, that can be proposed; but under the present Management, or whilst so many Colonies are governed by Proprietors, perhaps nothing can be proposed more prejudicial to the Interest of *England*.

The first Contriver of that Scheme was a Person not well acquainted with the State of every particular Colony here, and therefore no wonder if he hath committed an Error, in proposing an equal number of Deputies for the several Provinces, when they are so vastly different, for numbers of People, extent of Territory, and of the Value of them in their Trade, especially that to *Europe*.

Therefore with submission I conceive, that those Deputies would be more equally proportion'd in manner following, *viz.* *Virginia* four, *Mary-Land* three, *New-York* two, *Boston* three, *Connecticut* two, *Rhode Island* two, *Pennsylvania* one, the two *Carolina's* one, each of the two *Jersey's* one.

And as Angry as the Gentleman seems to be with *Virginia*, I think he cannot find fault with allowing one Deputy more for that, than for any of the rest, because it hath the most Inhabitants, is the eldest and most profitable of all the *English* Plantations in *America*; and if at such a Convention, we should pretend to take place of all our Neighbours, perhaps they may not give any good Reason to the contrary.

It is there proposed that these Deputies may always meet at *New York*, and that the Chief Governour there for the time being, shall preside as High Commissioner amongst them; this was well designed no doubt by the Proposer; But under favour I presume it would be much more convenient and useful too, if they met by turns, sometimes in one Province, and sometimes in another; and the chief Governour in the Province where they meet, being commissioned by his Majesty, may preside as Commissioner in manner aforementioned.



The Court of the *Amphictiones*, in Imitation of which this is proposed, did not always meet in one place, but sometimes at *Pylæ*, and sometimes at *Delphi*, and without question there were a great many Reasons for their so doing; but in this Case I conceive there are more.

1. It is necessary that those Deputies should be well acquainted with the true State of the whole Continent, which at present they know little of, and no way more proper to instruct them in it, than by holding these Conventions, sometimes at one place, and sometimes at another; which in time would make the most considerable Persons of every Province, become personally acquainted; for the better sort of People would look upon it as a piece of Gentile Education, to let their Sons go in Company of the Deputies of the Province to these Conventions.

2. It seems a little unreasonable, that the Province of *New York*, and consequently the Governour thereof for the time being, should be so much advanced in Dignity above the rest of the Colonies and their Governours; some of the other are more considerable, the Governments more valuable, and more immediately depending upon the King, and by far the more profitable to *England*.

3. It is unequal that *New York* should have such an Opportunity of drawing so much Money to it every Year from all the other Colonies.

To obviate these and many other Objections of this nature which may be made, it is humbly proposed, That the whole Continent be divided into five Circuits or Divisions, thus, 1. *Virginia*. 2. *Mary-land*. 3. *Pennsylvania*, and the two *Fersey's*. 4. *New York*. 5. *Boston, Connecticut, and Rhode Island*; in each of which Divisions, let it be held by turns one after another, in a certain Order.

4. The next general Head is as much as may be to remedy the Grievances that may happen to the Plantations by their Governours.

Under the Head of Laws it is already proposed, That the last Resort of Justice in any Province, may not be to the chief Governour there; the Reason is plain, to wit, it is very dangerous to establish any Judicature, which cannot be called to Account for male-administrations; and that the Governours of the Plantations are so, is already made appear in the Grievances before complained of under this Head.

For the better Regulation and Management of these Plantations, it is humbly proposed, That the Government of them all may be annexed to the

Crown by Act of Parliament, for without that, it will be impossible to keep them upon an equal Foot; but some Tricks or other will be plaid by the Charter Governments, let their Pretentions be never so fair. Without question *New England* Men pretend, that they would not entertain Pyrates upon any account in the World, and yet it is observable, that tho' they have long used those Parts, none of them have been taken till of late, since the Government of the Earl of *Bellamont*, who may properly be called the first Governour of the *English* Interest in that Province.

I am not ignorant that many Persons whose Interests are concerned, will look upon this as a very unjust Proposition, and object the great Injustice of such an Action, as very much tending to the Destruction of Property, and the like; to all which I shall make but little Answer, and that in this manner.

That in the beginning, *Virginia* was planted by a Company, who had a Charter for their so doing; and afterwards [the good of the whole so requiring] not only the Government, but the very Property of the Land was taken into the King's Hands, and so remains at this day.

The Government of *Mary-Land*, is now in the King's Hands, and yet the Lord *Baltimore* enjoys his Property in the Land as he did heretofore, and not only so, but all other Revenues that were settled on him by the Assembly of that Province.

The Government of *New-England*, is now in the King's Hands; and if the Publick Welfare required it, why should not the Proprieties of *Pensylvania*, the *Jersey's*, and the *Carolina's* be likewise governed in the same manner?

2. The Propriety of the Soil may remain to the Proprietor, as heretofore, and need not be prejudiced by the King's appointing Governours in those Parts: And if this be not satisfactory, but they still pretend to have the Governments intirely in their own Hands, I beg leave to admonish them to consult with their Councillours at Law, how far the King hath Power to grant the Supream Government of the Plantations, to any Person or Persons, and their Heirs, without the assent of the Parliament.

I shall say no more to this Point at present; thô it may very reasonably be urged, that in times of Danger, *England* must be at the Charge to defend them all, which cannot well be done without taking the Government.

That it is necessary for all the Colonies to be united under one Head,

for their common Defence; and that it will be much more so, if the *French*, or any other Nation, possess themselves of the River *Messachippe*, and the Lakes to the Westward.

That in case of a War with *Spain*, nothing could tend more to the advantage of *England*, than having all these Colonies under the Crown, to give such Assistance as should be necessary towards any Design upon the *West Indies*, which would never be done by the Proprieties, unless they saw some extraordinary private Advantage by it.

I say, all these Considerations may reasonably be urged, but Time permits me not to examine them at present.

#### LIVINGSTON'S PLAN, 1701.

[On May 13, 1701, Robert Livingston, of New York, wrote to the Lords of Trade regarding colonial affairs, and, suggesting certain ends to be accomplished, added:]

To the carrying on this design of extending the Christian settlements and English forts into the Indian Country for the security of all His Majesty's Plantations on this North Continent of America:—

I humbly begg leave to propose that it be best to be done in time of peace with France.

1<sup>st</sup> That one form of government be establish'd in all the neighbouring Colonies on this main Continent.

That they be divided into three distinct governments—to wit.

That Virginia and Maryland be annexed to South and North Carolina.

That some part of Connecticut, New York, East and West Jersey, Pennsylvania and New Castle be added together.

And that [to] the Massachusetts be added New Hampshire and Rhode Island and the rest of Connecticut.

2<sup>dly</sup> That according to the regulation of Quotas proposed by your Lordships for raising £5000 there will be raised annually for ten years following 15000 pounds towards that work, and that Commissioners be appointed from each of the three governments to be at Albany to give their advise and oversee the management and disposition of the money to those uses and not otherwise, and that Accounts thereof be remitted quarterly to his Majesty and to the respective Governours.

3<sup>dly</sup> That his Majesty send over arms, artillery, ammunition spades shovells,

pickaxes and falling axes, for said service with soldiers to garrison the said forts and defend the labourers.

4<sup>thly</sup> That a certain quota of labouring men be had from each government to work at the said forts, who are to be paid out of the said money, as are all other charges.\*

EARL OF STAIR'S PROPOSALS FOR A SCHEME TOWARDS THE BETTER  
GOVERNMENT OF THE WEST INDIES.†

[In 1721 the following was proposed by John, Earl of Stair, which we believe is printed now for the first time:]

1<sup>st</sup> That there be a Captain General or Governor in Chief appointed over all the Continent of West Indies, whose Commission to supersede all other Gouvernors of Provinces, in which he shall go on occasion of defence or other necessity, and his Residence to be in the middlemost Province upon the Continent from North to South, for the being more at hand to succour any that shall want.

2. That the Province, where he resides, be under him as the immediate Governor, and he to exercise the same powers only, and preserve the same Forms in Government as they now have; and also that all other Provinces under their separate Governors do the same.

3. That the said Captain General . . . be attended with a general Council, to be constituted of two Members from the Assembly of each Province; and that one Representative or Deputy from each Province be changed or re-elected every year, which would the better inform the said Council of the Condition of every Province to the contributing towards the preservation of the whole.

4. That the general council with the Captain General have power to allot the portion of Men and Money, (or Money and Men,) which shall be the Appointment of each Province, to be fixed in gross, and the Assembly of the Province to direct by a Law the ways of raising it.

5. That this general Council do not meddle with, or alter the manner of Government in any Province, but that the said general Council may send advice to the Assembly of any Province touching any matter which they conceive may be to the advantage of the Province.

\* "New York Colonial Documents," iv. 874.

† British Museum, King's Manuscript, No. 205, p. 972.



6. That the said general Council do not act of Decree, but with the Majority of the Representatives . . . of all the Provinces . . . present in Council; and then by the majority of Voices present.

7. That the Salaries or Allowances to the several Councillors be paid and settled by each Province, with the travelling expences to attend the Captain General, when needfull.

8. That there be a reasonable allowance settled from each province, as a competent Salary to the Captain General, over and above the Allowance of his Government, where he resides; as also to defray the Expences of the said general Council, and the Salary of the officers attending.

9. That there be a reasonable sum raised and paid every year from each Province for erecting Forts, where proper, and repairing the old; and for providing the said Forts with Arms and Ammunition &c. the better to enable the Provinces to extend their Territories backward.

10. That no Establishment for Men or Money be for less than one year or more than three years, because of the improvement or decay in Trade of any Province.

11. That it be the Establishment to every Province annually to have appointed one of their Representatives, Councillors in the said general Council to be the Treasurer General and Receiver for the Money paid by the several Provinces towards the general expence of Government, and a copy of the said account to be transmitted every year to the Board of Trade. and to each Assembly of every Province, what hath been received and how expended, the said Money to be issued by the Governor general in Council.

12. That there be a Post established to pass once a week, at least through all the Provinces from the Southermost settlement to the most northerly, that is possible, with Orders to send Intelligences; and that every Governor may correspond with the General on all occasions.

13. That the Captain General have all Powers proper for his Office, and needful for his Service, even the suspension of Governors, where His Majesty's Commands by him are disputed without being causelessly neglected, or willfully disregarded.

14. That the standing military Forces, that shall be thought needful for the defence of all the Provinces, be on any Vacancies filled up by the said Captain General, to be confirmed by His Majesty's Commission.

15. That the said Captain General have power to remove any Officer in

the Militia of any Province, when under his Command upon Service; but to fill up the Vacancies with persons only of the Province, to which the said Militia belonged.

16. That the Captain Gen<sup>l</sup> have power to order and march the Militia of any Province to the defence of another, (this Article to be settled under reasonable Rules, Allowances, and restrictions.)

17. That the said General always correspond with the Board, and to transmit constantly copies of all his and the Council's proceedings to the said Board of Trade; and where anything doth happen, that he can't in time receive His Majesty's directions about it, there to suspend acting till His royal pleasure be known.

18. That the Bahama Islands and all other to the northward (except Bermudas) be comprised under the said general government.

19. That, until the said Provinces shall be enabled thereto, His Majesty would allow 8 or 10 small Men of War constantly to attend this general government, and to protect the Trade; which Ships to be under the Command and direction of the said Captain general, and to be paid their Wages by the joint government of the whole Continent, so soon as the Ability of this new general government can allow of.

20. For the effectual and more easy dispatch of all affairs relating to the West Indies, and thereby the Men readier to preserve their obedience and Attachment to the Crown of England, and the Mother Kingdom.

21. That the first Commissioner of Trade, who is appointed in the acting part of the Commission, should be deemed to be and act as fourth Secretary of State in all things for the affairs of West Indies only, and have all power of admittance to His Majesty, as such, so often as need shall require to lay papers before him, and to receive his Commands to be communicated to the Board of Trade for execution, without the tedious delay of sending about by other officers.

22. That the second Commissioner of Trade acting be a Treasurer for the West Indies to receive His Majesty's Revenues from thence from the several Rent-gatherers, discharge all Expences, and then annually to pay the neat Ballance to His Majesty's Exchequer; and that the Accounts be controled and examined by the Board of Trade, and by them attested, to be laid before the Treasury, or that the third Commissioner acting be appointed a Comptroller or Auditor for that purpose.

23. That upon Sickness or other necessary absence of the first Commissioner the next on the Commission to be allowed admittance to his Majesty in his stead for the same purpose.

24. That for the settling a firm obedience and to enable His Majesty to settle this or any other scheme for the benefit and preservation of the West Indies, an Act or Acts of Parliament be passed to compel all Proprietors and other Governments to give obedience to His Majesty's Commands; and where any Laws have slipped derogatory to, and are contrary to the interest of this Kingdom, and to the publick welfare of the whole Continent, such Laws to be declared null and void; with other regulations proper for their future behaviour, as may be after devised.

25. That there be an Act of Parliament passed, establishing the present Revenues, or such as shall be thought proper and worthy the acceptance of able, honest Men for the maintenance of Governors and other officers in the several Provinces, especially in the proprietary Governments; and that it be declared under severe Penalties, that whether such Governors be nominated, elected, chosen or appointed, he do not presume to accept the same, so as to act or do any matter or thing, as Governor, until he shall have obtained the Royal Approbation for his so acting, as Governor, either by Sign Manual signified, or by Order in Council; and that he hath first qualified himself according to Law, and shall have given proper security for his dutiful behaviour, his observance of all the Laws of Trade and navigation, and of all such orders as from time to time be sent unto him; and it be declared, that the Governor, so qualified, shall continue his said office, till another is qualified to succeed him any Law, Charter, Statute, Custom, or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

26. Lastly the melancholy situation of the Affairs in the West Indies requires a very serious consideration, and to be speedily put in execution by putting them upon a footing for the preservation of themselves which would save a vast expense to this Nation, and prevent them from setting up for an independancy of Government, to the unspeakable loss and detriment of this Kingdom. The said West Indies, if rightly managed here from Home, before it be too late, will prove a greater Treasure annually to us, than that part which belongs to Spain doth to Old Spain; and that all the business and Matters, relating to the Plantations, may have their regular dispatch, and not be retarded by undue preferences, or kept back by partial voices, it



is necessary, that no clerk or other Officer in His Majesty's Offices of the Council, Secretary's offices, the Board of Trade, or other Offices, do Act, as agent for any of the Plantations.

PLAN OF THE LORDS OF TRADE, 1721.

[On September 8, 1721, the Lords of Trade submitted to the king an elaborate report on colonial affairs, which they close as follows:]

But the most effectual Way to put in Execution what we have already offered upon this subject to your Majesty's Consideration and to render the several Provinces on the Continent of America, from Nova Scotia to South Carolina, mutually subservient to each others support, will be to put the whole under the Government of one Lord Lieu<sup>t</sup> or Captain General from whom all other Governors of particular Provinces should receive their Orders in all cases for Your Majesty's Service, & Cease to have any Command respectively in such province where the said Captain General shall at any time reside, as is at present practised in the Leew<sup>d</sup> Islands where each Island has a particular Gov<sup>r</sup>, but one General over the whole.

The said Captain General should constantly be attended by two or more Councillors deputed from each Plantation. he should have a fixed Salary sufficient to support the Dignity of so Important an Employment, independent of the Pleasure of the Inhabitants; and in our humble opinion ought to be a person of good Fortune; Distinction and Experience.

By this means a general Contribution of men & Mony may be raised, upon the several Colonies in proportion to their respective Abilities, and the Utility of this proposal is so Evident, that We shall not trouble Your Majesty with any further reasons to inforce the same; but in case Your Majesty Should be graciously pleased to approve thereof, We shall take a further opportunity of explaining in what manner it may be best executed.

But we humbly crave leave to inform Your Majesty, that it will be further necessary for Your Service that whoever presides at this Board, may be particularly and distinctly Charged with Your Majesty's immediate Orders in the dispatch of all matters relating to the Plantations, in such manner as the first Commissioner of the Treasury and Admiralty do now receive & execute Your Majesty's Commands, with whom the said Captain General & all other Governors of Your Majesty's Plantations, may correspond.

We the rather mention this, because y<sup>e</sup> present Method of dispatching



Business relating to the Plantations is lyable to much delay and Confusion; in as much as there are at present no less than three different Ways of proceeding herein, that is to say, by immediate application to Your Majesty by one of Your Secretaries of State, by Petition to Your Majesty in Council, & by Representation to Your Majesty from this Board; from whence it happens that no one office is thro'ly informed of all matters relating to the Plantat<sup>ns</sup> & sometimes Orders are obtained, by Surprize, disadvantageous to Your Majesty's Service, whereas if the Business of the Plantations were wholly confined to one office these inconveniences would be thereby avoided.

All which is most humbly submitted.\*

M. BLADEN,  
I. CHETWYND,  
E. ASHE,  
P. DOCMINIQUE.

WHITEHALL, Sep<sup>r</sup>. 8, 1721.

[In 1722, Daniel Coxe, of New Jersey, in "A Description of the English Province of Carolina," proposed:]

The only expedient I can at present think of, or shall presume to mention (with the utmost deference to His Majesty and his ministers) to help and obviate these absurdities and inconveniences, and apply a remedy to them, is that all the colonies appertaining to the crown of Great Britain on the northern continent of America, be united under a legal, regular, and firm establishment, over which, it's propos'd, a Lieutenant, or Supreme Governour, may be constituted, and appointed to preside on the spot, to whom the Governours of each colony shall be subordinate.

It is further humbly propos'd, that two deputies shall be annually elected by the council and assembly of each province, who are to be in the nature of a great council, or general convention of the estates of the colonies; and by the order, consent or approbation of the Lieutenant or Governour General, shall meet together, consult and advise for the good of the whole; settle and appoint particular quota's or proportions of money, men, provisions, &c, that each respective government is to raise, for their mutual

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\* From a manuscript copy made from the original. The paper is also printed in "New York Colonial Documents," vol. v., p. 629.

defence and safety, as well as, if necessary, for offence and invasion of their enemies; in all which cases the Governour General or Lieutenant is to have a negative; but not to enact anything without their concurrence, or that of a majority of them.

The quota or proportion, as above allotted and charg'd on each colony, may, nevertheless, be levy'd and rais'd by its own assembly, in such manner, as they shall judge most easy and convenient, and the circumstances of their affairs will permit.

Other jurisdictions, powers, and authorities, respecting the honour of His Majesty, the interest of the plantations, and the liberty and property of the proprietors, traders, planters and inhabitants in them, may be vested in and cognizable by the abovesaid Governour General or Lieutenant, and grand Convention of the estates, according to the laws of England, but are not thought fit to be touch'd on or inserted here; this proposal being general, and with all humility submitted to the consideration of our superiors, who may improve, model, or reject it, as they in their wisdom shall judge proper.

A coalition or union of this nature, temper'd with and grounded on prudence, moderation and justice, and a generous encouragement given to the labour, industry, and good management of all sorts and conditions of persons inhabiting, or any ways, concern'd or interested in the several colonies above mention'd, will, in all probability, lay a sure and lasting foundation of dominion, strength and trade sufficient not only to secure and promote the prosperity of the plantations, but to revive and greatly increase the late flourishing state and condition of Great Britain, and thereby render it, once more, the envy and admiration of its neighbours.

Let us consider the fall of our ancestors, and grow wise by their misfortunes. If the ancient Britains had been united amongst themselves, the Romans, in all probability, had never become their masters: for as Cæsar observed of them, *dum singuli pugnabant, universi vincebantur*; whilst they fought in separate bodies, the whole island was subdued. So if the English colonies in America were consolidated as one body, and joyn'd in one common interest, as they are under one gracious sovereign, and with united forces were ready and willing to act in concert, and assist each other, they would be better enabled to provide for and defend themselves, against any troublesome ambitious neighbour or bold invader. For union and con-

cord increase and establish strength and power, whilst division and discord have the contrary effects.\*

[It has been asserted that Sir William Keith, Governor of Pennsylvania from 1717 to 1726, at one time proposed a plan for uniting the Colonies, but such a measure is so at variance with his known views that it is altogether improbable that he ever considered it. In 1728,† in speaking of the want of harmony existing between the colonies, and of their envies and jealousies of each other regarding trade, he said: "The wisdom of the Crown of Great Britain therefore by keeping its colonies in such a situation is very much to be applauded; for while they continue so it is morally impossible that any dangerous Union can be form'd among them." He also questioned how far it would "consist with good policy to accustom all the able men in the colonies to be well exercised in arms." It is true he did propose "sending judges from England to take their circuits by turns in the several colonies," and in 1739‡ favored the appointment of a Captain General by the king.

In 1751 Archibald Kennedy issued a pamphlet entitled "The Importance of Gaining and Preserving the Friendship of the Indians to the British Interest Considered," New York, 1751, in which the following occurs:]

#### KENNEDY'S PLAN OF 1751.

That a number of Commissioners from all the Colonies, be appointed to meet Yearly at New York or Albany, in order to fix their respective Quotas for the general Expence, and for erecting such other Forts and Block-Houses as may be thought necessary.

[The hostile attitude assumed by the French and Indians in 1753 made the importance of a union of the colonies evident to the home government and to the colonists. The Lords of Trade directed that a conference should be held with the Indians in alliance with the British at Albany, and advised the colonies to aid each other. Acting on this, Massachusetts appointed delegates to meet those of the other colonies to carry out the wishes of the Lords of Trade, "as also for entering into articles of Union

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\* Coxe's "Carolana," London, 1722.

† See "Collection of Papers and other Tracts," etc., by Sir William Keith, London, 1740.

‡ See two papers on the subject of Taxing the British Colonies in America, London, 1767.

and Confederation with the aforesaid Governments for the General Defence of his Majesty's Subjects and Interests in North America as well in Time of Peace as of War." Representatives from New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland met at Albany on the 19th of June. Virginia was not represented. Sparks says (see "Works of Franklin," iii., p. 25) that Governor Dinwiddie "had a scheme of his own, which stood in the way of his joining in a general union. The year before, he had recommended to the Board of Trade that the colonies should be divided into two parts, constituting a northern and a southern district, in each of which some kind of supervising power was to be established." As early as May 9, 1754, after the news of the capture of Trent's party by the French on the Ohio had been received, Franklin published in his *Gazette* "Short Hints towards a Scheme for uniting the Northern Colonies." To these he appended the device of a serpent separated into parts, each part designating a colony, and over it the motto "JOIN OR DIE." These "Hints" he elaborated and submitted to the Commissioners at Albany. After considerable debate, they were adopted in the form in which we print them, and sent to the Lords of Trade and the Colonial Assemblies. Franklin's comments on them, and other interesting papers on the subject, will be found in his "Works," edited by Sparks, vol. iii., p. 22.]

#### ALBANY PLAN, 1754.

Plan of a Proposed Union of the several Colonies of Massachusetts Bay, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jerseys, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, for their mutual Defence and Security, and for extending the British Settlements in North America.

That humble Application be made for an Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, by Vertue of which one general Government may be formed in America, including all the said Colonies, within and under which Government each Colony may retain its present Constitution, except in the particulars wherein a Change may be directed by the said Act, as hereafter follows.

That the said general Government be administered by a President General to be appointed and supported by the Crown, and a Grand Council to be chosen by the Representatives of the People of the several Colonies met in their respective Assemblies.

That within ——— Months after the passing of such Act, the House



of Representatives in the several Assemblies that happened to be sitting within that Time, or that shall be especially for that Purpose convened, may and shall chuse Members for the Grand Council in the following Proportions, that is to say:

Massachusetts Bay . . . . .	7
New Hampshire . . . . .	2
Connecticut . . . . .	5
Rhode Island . . . . .	2
New York . . . . .	4
New Jerseys . . . . .	3
Pennsylvania . . . . .	6
Maryland . . . . .	4
Virginia . . . . .	7
North Carolina . . . . .	4
South Carolina . . . . .	4
	<hr/> 48

Who shall Meet the first Time at the City of Philadelphia, in Pennsylvania, being called by the President General as soon as conveniently may be after his Appointment.

That there shall be a new Election of Members for the Grand Council every Three Years, and on the Death or Resignation of any Member his Place shall be supplied by a new Choice at the next Sitting of the Assembly of the Colony he represented.

That after the first Three Years, when the Proportion of Money arising out of each Colony to the general Treasury can be known, the Number of Members to be chosen for each Colony shall from Time to Time in all ensuing Elections be regulated by that Proportion [yet so as that the Number to be chosen by any one Province be not more than Seven nor less than two].

That the Grand Council shall meet once in every Year, and oftener if Occasion require, at such Time and Place as they shall adjourn to at the last preceding Meeting, or as they shall be called to meet at by the President General on any Emergency, he having first obtained in Writing the Consent of Seven of the Members to such Call and sent due and timely Notice to the Whole.

That the Grand Council have Power to chuse their Speaker, and shall

neither be dissolved, prorogued, nor continued Sitting longer than Six Weeks at one Time without their own Consent or the Special Command of the Crown.

That the Members of the Grand Council shall be allowed for their Service Ten Shillings Sterling  $\text{℥}$  Diem during their Sessions and Journey to and from the Place of Meeting, Twenty Miles to be reckoned a Day's Journey.

That the Assent of the President General be requisite to all Acts of the Grand Council, and that it be his Office and Duty to cause them to be carried into Execution.

That the President General, with the Advice of the Grand Council, hold or direct all Indian Treaties in which the general Interest or Welfare of the Colonies may be concerned, and make Peace or declare War with the Indian Nations, That they make such Laws as they judge necessary for regulating all Indian Trade.

That they make all Purchases from Indians for the Crown of Lands now not within the Bounds of particular Colonies, or that shall not be within their Bounds when some of them are reduced to more convenient Dimensions.

That they make new Settlements on such Purchases by granting Lands in the King's Name, reserving a Quit Rent to the Crown for the use of the general Treasury.

That they make Laws for regulating and governing such new Settlements till the Crown shall think fit to form them into particular Governments.

That they raise and pay Soldiers, and build Forts for the Defence of any of the Colonies, and equip Vessels of Force to guard the Coasts, and protect the Trade on the Ocean, Lakes, or great Rivers.

But they shall not impress Men in any Colony without the Consent of its Legislature.

That for these Purposes they have Power to make Laws and lay and levy such general Duties, Imposts, or Taxes, as to them shall appear most equal and just, considering the Ability and other Circumstances of the Inhabitants in the several Colonies, and such as may be collected with the least Inconvenience to the People, rather discouraging Luxury than loading Industry with unnecessary Burthens.

That they may appoint a general Treasurer and a particular Treasurer in each Government when necessary, and from Time to Time may order the Sums in the Treasuries of each Government into the General Treasury or draw on them for special Payments, as they find most convenient.

Yet no Money to issue but by joint Orders of the President General and Grand Council, except where Sums have been appropriated to particular Purposes and the President General is previously empower'd by an Act to draw for such Sums.

That the General Accounts shall be yearly settled and reported to the several Assemblies.

That a quorum of the Grand Council, empowered to act with the President General, do consist of Twenty-five members, among whom there shall be One or More from a Majority of the Colonies.

That the Laws made by them for the Purposes aforesaid shall not be repugnant, but as near as may be agreeable to the Laws of England, and shall be transmitted to the King in Council for Approbation as soon as may be after their passing, and if not disapproved within Three Years after Presentation to remain in Force.

That in Case of the Death of the President General, the Speaker of the Grand Council for the Time being shall succeed, and be vested with the same Powers and Authorities, to continue till the King's Pleasure be known.

That all military Commission Officers, whether for Land or Sea Service, to act under this general Constitution shall be nominated by the President General, but the Approbation of the Grand Council is to be obtained before they receive their Commissions. And all Civil Officers are to be nominated by the Grand Council, and to receive the President General's Approbation before they officiate.

But in Case of Vacancy by Death or Removal of any Officer, Civil or Military, under this Constitution, the Governor of the Province in which such Vacancy happens may appoint, till the Pleasure of the President General and Grand Council can be known. That the particular Military as well as Civil Establishments in each Colony remain in their present State, this general Constitution notwithstanding.

And that on sudden Emergencies any Colony may defend itself, and lay the Accounts of Expence thence arisen before the President General and

Grand Council, who may allow and order Payment of the same, as far as they judge such Accounts just and reasonable.\*

[Franklin says that other plans were offered. Those by Pownall and Johnson, printed in the "New York Colonial Documents" (vol. vi., p. 893 and 897), are purely military papers; but in the "Pennsylvania Archives" (vol. ii., p. 197) there is a paper supposed to be in the handwriting of the Rev. Richard Peters, who was a delegate to the Albany Convention from Pennsylvania. It is probably one of the plans spoken of by Franklin as having been offered at Albany proposing to form the colonies into several distinct unions.]

"ROUGH DRAFT OF A PLAN FOR A GENERAL UNION," 1754.†

A Plan for a General Union of the British Colonies of North America.

That the Legislature of Each Colony appoint a Committee of Union, whose Business it shall be to correspond with all the other Committees, particularly with those of the Division of the Provinces to which it belongs, to appoint the times & Places of Meeting in each Division, and to propose to their Respective Governments the Heads of such matters as shall be judg'd necessary to be immediately done, &c., as there may be more branches of Business assigned them.

That Delegates of the Committees of Each division shall have one annual Stated time of Meeting, and others occasionally, as in their Correspondencies they shall find it necessary. The place to be previously agreed on by them.

That there shall be four Divisions of the Provinces, viz:

- 1<sup>st</sup> Division. Georgia,  
South Carolina,  
North Carolina.
- 2<sup>d</sup> Division. Virginia,  
Maryland,  
Pennsylvania.
- 3<sup>d</sup> Division. Jersey,  
New York.

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\* Printed from copy in "Colonial Records of Pennsylvania," vol. vi., p. 105.

† Indorsement.



4<sup>th</sup> Division. Connecticut,  
Rhode Island,  
Massachusetts,  
New Hampshire.

That one Company consisting of one hundred Men complete, exclusive of Officers, shall be raised by every Province & a Regiment formed of y<sup>e</sup> 13 Companies to be called the Union regiment, to be commanded by one Colonel, Lieutenant Coll. & Major to be appointed by the King.

The General Officers to be paid by the King or Country, as shall be thought proper & called the Union Regiment.

That these Companies shall subsist 'till the French desist from their Encroachments, and there be establish'd on the Lakes a free Navigation for English Vessels and proper Forts built at the Head of every great River where Cities or Trading towns are situated at the Mouth in the Atlantick Ocean, and likewise other Forts be built to bridle the present Forts built by the French, and till a Fort be built on the Straits of Niagara in particular, to secure the Navigation of the Lakes.

That for the pay of these Companies, a Duty shall be laid on such things as are in most general use, y<sup>t</sup> all may pay alike Excise on Rum, Shoes, Leather, &c., & in each Division if one Company be too much to be supported by any one Colony, that it be eased by other in its Division.

That the Governors of each Colony shall have a power to draw on this Fund on the Application of the Commanding Officer or the Union Committee of each Province.

That this little standing Army shall assist in making Roads, building Forts or any other necessary work; all men whilst in Work to receive double Pay. Directors of y<sup>e</sup> Work & Tools to be found at the Expense of the Fund, by the Respective Provinces where the work is doing.

That out of this Fund shall be built by said Division, one Vessel for the Navigation of the Lakes.

That a certain Quantity of Indian Trade, to y<sup>e</sup> amount of                      shall be carried on by the Committees of each Division, (but not an exclusive

Trade,) and that the Prices of Goods shall be fixed, as well as the Prices of Beaver & Skins, and the Profits go into the Union Fund.

The Capital Sum used in the Indian Trade, to be advanced by the Assemblys and repaid once a year.

That Maps of each Province be immediately prepared by the Committee, and all of them join'd together by some Person in America, or if hard to be got, by M<sup>r</sup> Jeffery's the King's Geographer, and a Copy of this General Map to be given to the Board of Trade & Privy Council.

That a certain Sum of Money, not to exceed                      sum, shall be struck in every Colony; to be emitted on loan on good Securities. Money arising from y<sup>e</sup> Interest, to go to y<sup>e</sup> Union Fund.

That for y<sup>e</sup> present there be built 8 Forts, viz.: two Forts in Virginia, one on the Ohio, one on Lake Erie, Two in New York or Pennsylvania, as it may happen, one in the lower County, on or near the Straits of Niagara, and another on Onondaga Lake, Two in the Massachusetts, and two in New Hampshire.

Out of a Fund to be raised for this p'ticular purpose by every Province, called the Fort Fund, and to be put unto one general Direction, viz., of the Delegates of y<sup>e</sup> Division Commissioners. In the building of each Fort, I would have one at least of every Division in y<sup>e</sup> Direction, to prevent embezzlements or Jobbing.

All to be submitted to his Majesty, & such reasonable alterations to, or additions made, as he in Council shall direct.

[The Massachusetts Assembly sent the Albany plan to a Committee that prepared a substitute providing for a union of only a part of the colonies. Both plans were rejected by the Assembly and a new committee was appointed. The plan submitted by it is known as Hutchinson's plan.]

#### PLAN OF UNION, IN THE HANDWRITING OF THOMAS HUTCHINSON.

A PLAN of Union of His Majesty's Colonies on the continent for their mutual defence and security.

It is humbly proposed by act of Parliament that the House of Representatives of each colony be enjoined, within a limited time after the passing of such act, to choose members to represent them in a grand council, in the following proposition; viz:—

Massachusetts Bay . . . . .	7
Connecticut . . . . .	5
New York . . . . .	4
Pennsylvania . . . . .	6
Virginia . . . . .	7
South Carolina . . . . .	4
New Hampshire . . . . .	2
Rhode Island . . . . .	2
New Jersey . . . . .	3
Maryland . . . . .	4
North Carolina . . . . .	4
In the whole . . . . .	<hr/> 48

That the President for said Grand Council be appointed by and receive his salary from the Crown, and that, as soon as conveniently may be after such appointment, he call a meeting of the Council, to be held first in the city of Philadelphia.

That the assent of the President be made necessary to all acts of the Council, saving the choice of a speaker.

That the Council without their own consent shall neither be dissolved, nor prorogued, nor continued sitting longer than six weeks at any one time.

That the Council shall meet once in every year, and at such other times as they shall adjourn to as occasion shall require; the place for the next meeting always to be determined before such adjournment and upon an emergency. The President, having obtained in writing the consent of seven of the members, may call a special meeting of the Council at any time or place, provided due and timely notice be given.

That the members of the Council be paid ten shillings sterling for every day's journeying and attendance, twenty miles to be accounted a day's travel.

That upon the expiration of three years there shall be a new election of members for the Council, and always upon the death or resignation of any member shall be supplied by a new choice at the next sitting of the House of Representatives of the colony to which the deceased or resigning member belonged.

That no member of the Council shall be chosen or appointed to any office, civil or military, by the President or Council.

That twenty-five members shall be a quorum, provided there be among them one or more members from a major part of the colonies.

That in case of the death or other incapacity of the President, the speaker of the Council for the time being shall be vested with the powers and authorities of a President, to continue until there be an appointment by the Crown.

That the President, by the advice of the Council, may hold and manage all Indian treaties in which the general interest or welfare of the colonies may be concerned; and shall have the sole power of making peace with or declaring war against the Indian nations, of restraining and regulating all Indian trade by laws and orders, with penalties annexed not extending to life and limb, all offences against such laws or orders to be tried and determined within the government where the offence shall be committed, according to the course of judicial proceeding in such government, in like manner as if such offence had been committed against the laws of such colony, and any offence that may be committed in any parts that shall not be within the certain bounds of any colony shall and may be tried and determined in the colony where the offender shall be taken.

That the President and Council shall have power to raise and pay soldiers, and build forts for the defence of any of the colonies, and for removing all encroachments upon His Majesty's territories, and for the annoyance of His Majesty's enemies, but not to impress men in any colony without the consent of its legislature.

And in order to raise moneys sufficient for these purposes.

That the said President and Council be empowered to lay some general duty on wines and spirituous liquors or other luxurious consumptions as shall appear to them just and equal on the several colonies, each colony to pay in proportion to their members; and if it shall appear that the sum raised by any colony falls short of such proportion, and the deficiency shall not forthwith be paid by such colony, then, and as oft as it shall so happen, the said President and Council shall have power to lay additional duty on such colony until the deficiency be made good; and if the sum raised from any colony shall exceed its proportions, the surplus shall remain or be paid into the general treasury of such colony. And the accounts of the deposition of all moneys raised shall be annually settled, that the members of the council may make report of the same to the respective assemblies.



That the President and Council shall appoint officers for collecting all such duties as shall be agreed on ; and all laws and orders for enforcing the payment thereof in any and every colony, and also all laws and orders for restraining supplies to and communication with any of His Majesty's enemies, whether by flags of truce or in any other manner, shall be as fully and effectively observed and executed as if they had been the laws of that particular colony where any offence shall be committed, and all offences against such laws and orders shall be tried and determined accordingly.

That the President and Council may appoint a general treasurer, to reside in such colony as they shall judge most convenient, and also a particular treasurer for each colony, and from time to time may order the sums in each treasury into the general treasury, or draw on any particular treasurer as they shall think proper ; but no money shall issue out of any treasury without the special order of the President by the advice of the Council, except where sums have been appropriated to particular purposes, and the President shall be specially empowered to draw for such sums.

That the supreme command of all the military force employed by the President and Council be in the President, and that all subordinate military officers be appointed and commissioned by the President, with the advice of the Council ; and all civil officers, as treasurers, collectors, clerks, etc., shall be chosen by the Council and approved by the President ; and in case of vacancy in any civil or military office, the Governor of the colony where the vacancy shall happen may appoint some person to supply the same until the pleasure of the Governor and Council shall be known.

That notwithstanding the powers granted to the President and Council for the general defence of the colonies, yet any colony shall be at liberty upon an emergency to come into any measures for their particular defence, or for the defence of any neighboring colony when attacked, the reasonable charge whereof to be allowed by the President and Council, and paid out of the general stock ; but no colony shall be at liberty to declare war against any enemy, or to begin any hostilities, except they have the direction and allowance of the President and Council.

That the continuation of the powers granted to the President and Council be limited to the term of six years from their first meeting, unless at the expiration of said six years there should be war between Great Britain and France, in which case the said powers shall continue until the end of said

war and then expire; and, in case any stock shall then remain in the general treasury, the same shall be restored to the several governments in proportion to their respective contributions.

Which is humbly submitted.\*

P. SAML. WATTS, PER ORDER.

In Council, Dec. 26, 1754. Read and sent down.

[Before the Albany plan reached England the Lords of Trade had agreed upon a scheme that received the assent of the king. It showed little more liberality than that proposed in 169<sup>6</sup>/<sub>7</sub>, and was simply a measure of defence permitting the colonies to raise and pay men for their own protection, that were to be commanded by a captain-general holding a royal commission. The Albany plan was promptly rejected by the Lords of Trade as it was by the Colonial Assemblies. Franklin says, "The Assemblies all thought there was too much prerogative in it, and in England it was thought to have too much of the democratic."]

The plan of the Lords of Trade is here given:]

#### PLAN OF THE LORDS OF TRADE, 1754.

The Draught of a plan or project for a General Concert to be entered into by His Majesty's several Colonies upon the Continent of North America, for their mutual and common Defence, and to prevent or remove any encroachments on His Majesty's dominions. 9 Aug. 1754.

It is proposed that a Circular Letter or Instruction be forthwith sent to the Governors of all the Colonies upon the Continent of North America to the following purport and effect, viz<sup>t</sup>.

To set forth the danger to which they are exposed from the encroachments and invasions of a foreign Power.

That the only effectual method of putting a stop to these encroachments, and invasions, and preventing the like for the future will be forthwith to agree upon a Plan for maintaining and supporting a proper number of Forts upon the Frontiers, and in such other places as shall appear to be necessary for the general security of the Colonies; for raising and subsisting regular Independant Companies for garrisoning such Forts; For making provision

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\* From "The Rise of the Republic of the United States." By Richard Frotheringham, p. 613.

for defraying the expenses of presents for the Indians, and for the other contingent charges of that service, and for putting Indian Affairs under one general direction; and for raising and maintaining troops for the general security, service, and defence of the whole, upon any attack or invasion.

To state the urgent necessity there is, of an immediate Union of the several Colonies upon the Continent, for this purpose.

To direct the Governors forthwith to recommend these points to the serious consideration of their respective Councils and Assemblies, and to propose to them to appoint proper persons, (one for each Colony) subject to the Governor's approbation, to meet at such time, and place, as His Majesty shall appoint, in order to treat and deliberate upon this matter.

That the persons appointed to be the Commissioners for this purpose, be instructed to consider, in the first place, of the number of Forts necessary to be maintained, and supported, and what number of regular forces will be sufficient for garrisoning such Forts, and to prepare an estimate of the annual expense thereof, and of the expense of Presents to the Indians, and other contingent charges attending this Service.

That provision be likewise made in such estimate for maintaining Commissaries to be established by His Majesty in such Forts as shall be thought proper for the regulation and management of Indian Affairs.

That in order to settle these estimates, with the greater exactness the Commissioners be furnished with authenticated Accounts of the particular expense which each Colony has been at, for twenty years last past, for these services, and in what manner the money has been applied and disposed of.

That when the Estimates shall have been settled, the Commissioners do agree upon the quantum of money to be supplied by each Colony for defraying expence of this service.

That in settling such Quantum, regard be had to the number of inhabitants, trade, wealth, and revenue of each Colony; for which purpose the Commissioners are to be furnished with very full and authenticated accounts of these particulars, and of the state of each Colony respectively.

That the said Commissioners do agree that in case of any emergency by invasion, or otherwise, whereon it may be necessary to raise troops for the general defence of the whole, beyond the number upon the ordinary establishment, the expence thereof shall be defrayed by each Colony, according



to the proportion each Colony is to bear of the ordinary established Charge for Forts &c.

That the Governors do signify to their respective Councils and Assemblies, that His Majesty will appoint a proper person to be Commander in Chief of all His Majesty's Forts and Garrisons in the Colonies in North America, and of all Troops already raised there, or which may hereafter be raised or sent thither upon any emergency, and also Commissary General for Indian Affairs; and that provision may be made in the estimate for the ordinary established service, for a proper salary for such Commander in Chief.

That it be settled and agreed by the Commissioners at the general meeting, that the said Commander in Chief, and Commissary for Indian Affairs, be impowered from time to time as occasion may require, to draw upon the Treasurer, Collector, Receiver, or other proper officer appointed to receive the Taxes or Duties levyed and raised in each Colony respectively, for such sums of money as shall be necessary for maintaining and supporting the several Forts and Garrisons, making Presents to the Indians, and all other contingent charges, according to the general estimate agreed upon for the ordinary established service &c in proportion to the Quantum settled for each Colony: taking care to transmit annually to each Colony a particular estimate, expressing the particular service for which such draughts are made.

That in all cases of attack or invasion, whereon it may be necessary to raise troops for repelling such invasion or attack, beyond the number on the ordinary Establishment, the estimate of the charge of such troops, of extraordinary presents to the Indians, and of other Contingent Expences, shall be formed by the Governor, Council, and Assembly of the Colony invaded, or attacked, and immediate notice thereof transmitted by the Governor of such Colony with a Copy of the estimate so prepared as aforesaid to the Governors Councils and Assemblies of the other Colonies upon the Continent; and that it be settled and agreed by the Commissioners at the general meeting, that upon such notice so sent, a Commissioner shall be forthwith nominated and appointed to each Colony respectively to meet at such place as the Commander in Chief shall appoint, in order to take into consideration and deliberate upon the aforementioned estimate so prepared by the Colony invaded, with full power to alter the same in such manner as shall be thought expedient, and that when the same shall have



been agreed upon by the majority of the Commissioners who shall be there present, any five of which shall make a Quorum, the Commander in Chief shall be empowered by them to draw upon the Treasurer or other proper officer of each Colony for the respective Quotas each Colony is to bear of such expence, in proportion to the ordinary established estimate for Forts &c.

That the draughts of the Commander in Chief as well for the ordinary as extraordinary service be paid by the Treasurer &c. of each Colony respectively out of any money lying in his hands, in preference to all other services whatever, and that in case it shall so happen that the Treasurer of any Colony shall not have in his hands a sufficient sum to answer such draughts he be empower'd, by the general agreement, to borrow such a sum as shall be necessary; for repayment of which provision is to be forthwith made by the Assembly.

That it be signified, that the said Commander in Chief will be directed to transmit to each Colony once in every year, an account upon oath of all his disbursements for the publick service, and that he will be obliged to account in His Majesty's Exchequer for all money received and disposed of by him.

That each Colony may appoint a Commissioner to view and inspect from time to time, as they shall think proper the state of the several Forts and Fortifications, and of the repairs made thereon, and to make report thereof to the Governor, Council, and Assembly of such Colony respectively, and that each Colony may likewise make Representations from time to time, to the Commander in Chief, of the state of each Colony, and propose to him such measures as shall occur to be necessary for the general good of the whole.

That when the Commissioners have deliberated upon and settled the foregoing points, they do transmit to His Majesty's Secretary of State and to the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, to be laid before His Majesty, attested copies of all their Minutes and Proceedings, and that they do prepare a Project or draught of a General Convention upon the foregoing Points and transmit copies thereof to the respective Colonies to be forthwith laid before the Governors, Councils, and Assemblies, who are to take the same into immediate consideration, and having made such alterations therein or additions thereto, as they shall think necessary, shall return them to the Commissioners within two months, and when all the copies shall have been returned the Commissioners shall resume their delibera-

tions; and having finally settled the whole the Convention shall be fairly drawn up and signed by each Commissioner and transmitted hither in order to be laid before His Majesty for his approbation.

And in case it shall so happen that any of the Colonies shall neglect to appoint a Commissioner to be present at the General Meeting, or such Commissioner, when appointed, shall neglect or refuse to attend, such neglect or refusall shall not prevent the Commissioners present, (any seven of which to be a Quorum) from proceeding upon the consideration of the foregoing points; but that the Convention shall be proceeded upon, and finally settled and agreed by a Majority of the Commissioners, and when so settled, and ratified by His Majesty, shall be binding upon the whole.

That the Governors be directed to signify to their respective Councils and Assemblies, that His Majesty does not intend to withdraw that part of the expence which the Crown has been usually at, for the security and protection of the Colonies; but that he will be graciously pleased to continue to maintain and subsist such a number of his troops as shall appear to be necessary to be stationed in America; and does also consent that whatever sums of money have been usually given by His Majesty for Indian Services, shall be deducted from the generall estimate, as the share His Majesty is willing to bear of the ordinary establishment for this service, and that upon any great emergency they shall receive such support from His Majesty as shall be thought reasonable upon a due consideration of the Nature of the case and of what the Circumstances and conditions of the Colonies shall seem to require.\*

[In 1760, Dr. Samuel Johnson, president of King's College, New York, sent the following suggestions to the Archbishop of Canterbury, submitting to him the propriety of publishing them in the *London Magazine*, they being addressed to the editor of that journal:]

QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE UNION AND GOVT. OF THE PLANTATIONS.  
TO THE AUTHOR OF THE *London Magazine*.

As I have at once a most intense affection for this my native country, and the highest veneration for our ancient Mother Country, I beg leave by

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\* "New York Colonial Documents," vol. vi., p. 903.

your very useful collection, humbly to suggest to the consideration of the publick the following Queries relating to what I apprehend, may be of the utmost consequence to these American Colonies.

Query 1<sup>st</sup> Whether it be not of very great importance to the weal of the Mother Country, that she do now, in consequence of the peace enter upon the consideration of what may most contribute to the best future and joint weal of these her daughters?

Query 2<sup>nd</sup> Whether it would not be of great advantage to the best weal of the daughters that their Constitution, or form of government, should be as near as possible, the same one with another, and all, as near as may be, conformable to that of the Mother?

3<sup>d</sup> Whether, since it is not very probable that they would agree among themselves, to any variation from their present modes, it would not become the wisdom and goodness of the Mother, by an act of her Legislature to establish a model for them?

4<sup>th</sup> In doing this, she would doubtless proceed with as great tenderness as could consist with the public good, but Qu: Whether it is for the best public good, that the Charter Governments should continue in their present Republican form, which is indeed pernicious to them, as the people are nearly rampant in their high notions of liberty, and thence perpetually running into intrigue and faction and the rulers so dependant on them that they in many cases, are afraid to do what is best and right for fear of disobliging them.

5<sup>th</sup> Whether it might not consist with all proper tenderness, by an Act of the Legislature at home, to oblige them to accept of a model that would reduce them to a nearer resemblance to their mother and sisters? and whether this might not in all reason be done, without giving umbrage for any dark apprehensions to the Corporations at home?

6<sup>th</sup> The Colonies of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, are nearly allied in their situation, principles and interests, nor does there appear any manner of reason why the two latter, should not be contented, at least with the like constitution with the former.

Qu: Therefore since the constitution of the Massachusetts comes nearer to that of the other governments than they, whether it might not consist with the wisdom and goodness of the Legislature to oblige the Colonies of Rhode Island and Connecticut to accept of the same establishment with the



Massachusetts? I am sure it would be vastly best for them, and I have good reason to believe if they were polled, by far the majority of considerate persons would chose it.

N.B. They have especially besides others, two monstrous absurdities viz: That they have vastly too numerous and unequal a representative, and that they make their General Assemblies, Courts of Equity, where, in many cases, perhaps not above four, or five in a hundred understand anything of the matter.

7<sup>th</sup> As the King is by the English Constitution, the head of the Legislature and the fountain of all executive power, whether it be not extremely fit and best, that the Governor of each Province be immediately appointed by the King? and whether some method could not be found to reduce the Proprietary Gov<sup>ts</sup>. under the same regulation with the rest?

8<sup>th</sup> As the disunited state of our Colonies was found attended with many disadvantages at the beginning of the War, and was one great occasion of our ill success at first, and would at any time and on any occasion be attended with many fatal effects;

Qu: Whether some scheme could not be pitched upon that for the future, might be a principle of Union?

9<sup>th</sup> Let it be, in particular, considered, whether it would not be a wise expedient for this purpose, that some gentleman of great dignity and worth, should be appointed by the King to be in the nature of a Vice Roi, or Lord L<sup>t</sup>. to reside at New York, as being best situated, to preside over and inspect the whole, with a commission to continue only for three years.

10<sup>th</sup> Whether it would not contribute to the same good end that once every year, two from each Province, one of the Council and one of the Assembly, (or three from the largest Provinces) should be chosen and appointed by each Legislature, as a representative, to meet at New York to attend on the Lord L<sup>t</sup>. and under his presidency, to represent and consult whatever may contribute to the union stability and good of the whole,—something in nature of the Amphictyons of the ancients States of Greece? Here the common affairs of war, trade, &c. might be considered and the confirming or negating the Laws passed in each government, and the result to be confirmed or negated by the King.



11—The only objection I can foresee against such a scheme for an union would be an apprehension of the possibility, in the course of time, of an affectation of independency on the Mother Country; But this, I must think will be scarce ever possible under such a regulation, in such a distant set of Provinces separate from each other, and dispersed over so large a tract, especially if the true loyal principles of Christianity be perpetually well inculcated, there being the strongest connection between fearing God and honouring the King. To this purpose should not something be done for the better regulation of the affairs of Religion in these Plantations? And particularly,

12<sup>th</sup> As there are multitudes of each denomination of Protestants in these Colonies, will it not be best that no one should labor under any discouragements from either of the other but preserve as far as possible, a spirit of harmony, mutual indulgence and forbearance, with regard to each other, avoiding everything unkind and invidious.

And 13<sup>th</sup> Would it not be well to consider, whether it is not very dishonorable to the Mother Country, and extremely unbecoming in itself as well as a great detriment to religion, that the Church which is established in England and consequently an essential part of the British Constitution and hath ever been the greatest friend to loyalty, should not be, at least, upon as good a foot as the other denominations, as complete in her kind as they in theirs? And consequently as they enjoy as they ought, each their own form and method of government, worship and discipline without molestation, is it not a great hardship that those of the Church should be destitute of any part of theirs? And particularly can any good reason be given why the Church should not have Bishops, at least two, or three, in this vast tract, to ordain and govern their Clergy, and instruct and confirm their Laity, which they are as conscientiously persuaded they ought to have, as any other denomination can be of their respective tenets and practices?

N.B. It is not proposed that the Episcopal gov<sup>t</sup> should have any superiority, or authority over other denominations, or make any alterations relating to, or interfering with any civil matters as they now stand.

14<sup>th</sup> And lastly, Whether considering the trouble and confusion attending the endless diversity of money, it would not be best by an Act of the Legislature at home, to establish one medium to obtain in the Colonies?

These things, Sir, if you think proper, are humbly submitted to public consideration by

Sir

Your most humble Serv<sup>t</sup>

PHILANGLUS AMERICANUS.

America, 1760.\*

[The repeated suggestions of a union of the colonies for general defence, and the custom of the governors and representatives of the same acting together in conferences with the Indians, naturally produced a feeling of mutual dependence. This found practical expression in the plan of the Albany Convention, and, after the conquest of Canada, when the colonies were virtually free from all danger of a foreign foe, and the home government attempted to extort from them what they believed to be an unjust tax, it was equally natural that this feeling should have aroused an organized opposition. The Stamp Act Congress of 1765 called forth no plan for a union of the colonies, but its assembling was an ACT OF UNION of the first importance. The Declaration of Rights it put forth shows how thoroughly the rights of the colonies had been studied.]

RESOLVES OF THE STAMP-ACT CONGRESS, OCTOBER 19, 1765.

The members of this Congress, sincerely devoted, with the warmest sentiments of affection and duty to his Majesty's person and government, inviolably attached to the present happy establishment of the Protestant succession, and with minds deeply impressed by a sense of the present and impending misfortunes of the British colonies on this continent; having considered as maturely as time will permit, the circumstances of the said colonies, esteem it our indispensable duty to make the following declarations of our humble opinion respecting the most essential rights and liberties of the colonists, and of the grievances under which they labor, by reason of the several late acts of parliament.

1. That his Majesty's subjects in these colonies, owe the same allegiance to the crown of Great Britain, that is owing from his subjects born within the realm; and all due subordination to that august body, the parliament of Great Britain.

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\* "New York Colonial Documents," vol. vii., p. 441.

2. That his Majesty's liege subjects, in these colonies, are entitled to all the inherent rights and liberties of his natural born subjects within the kingdom of Great Britain.

3. That it is inseparably essential to the freedom of a people, and the undoubted right of Englishmen, that no taxes be imposed on them but with their own consent, given personally, or by their representatives.

4. That the people of these colonies are not, and from their local circumstances cannot be, represented in the House of Commons, in Great Britain.

5. That the only representatives of the people of these colonies, are persons chosen therein by themselves, and that no taxes ever have been, or can be constitutionally imposed on them, but by their respective legislatures.

6. That all supplies to the crown being the free gifts of the people, it is unreasonable and inconsistent with the principles and spirit of the British constitution, for the people of Great Britain to grant to his Majesty, the property of the colonists.

7. That trial by jury, is the inherent and invaluable right of every British subject in these colonies.

8. That the late act of parliament, entitled An act for granting and applying certain stamp duties, and other duties, in the British colonies and plantations in America, etc., by imposing taxes on the inhabitants of these colonies, and the said act, and several other acts, by extending the jurisdiction of the courts of admiralty beyond its ancient limits, have a manifest tendency to subvert the rights and liberties of the colonists.

9. That the duties imposed by several late acts of parliament, from the peculiar circumstances of these colonies, will be extremely burthensome and grievous; and from the scarcity of specie, the payment of them absolutely impracticable.

10. That as the profits of the trade of these colonies ultimately centre in Great Britain, to pay for the manufactures which they are obliged to take from thence, they eventually contribute very largely to all supplies granted there to the crown.

11. That the restrictions imposed by several late acts of parliament on the trade of these colonies will render them unable to purchase the manufactures of Great Britain.

12. That the increase, prosperity and happiness of these colonies, depend



on the full and free enjoyments of their rights and liberties, and an intercourse with Great Britain, mutually affectionate and advantageous.

13. That it is the right of the British subjects in these colonies to petition the king, or either house of parliament.

Lastly. That it is the indispensable duty of these colonies, to the best of sovereigns, to the mother country, and to themselves, to endeavour by a loyal and dutiful address to his Majesty, and humble applications to both houses of parliament, to procure the repeal of the act for granting and applying certain stamp duties, of all clauses of any other acts of parliament, whereby the jurisdiction of the admiralty is extended, as aforesaid, and of the other late acts for the restriction of American commerce.\*

[The Congress of 1774, like the Stamp-Act Congress, put forth no plan of union, but its acts were acts of union, as are shown in the following papers that it gave forth:]

#### DECLARATION AND RESOLVES OF THE CONGRESS OF 1774.

WHEREAS, since the close of the last war, the British parliament claiming a power, of right, to bind the people of America by statutes, in all cases whatsoever, hath in some acts expressly imposed taxes on them, and in others, under various pretences, but in fact for the purpose of raising a revenue, hath imposed rates and duties payable in these colonies, established a board of commissioners with unconstitutional powers, and extended the jurisdiction of courts of admiralty, not only for collecting the said duties, but for the trial of causes merely arising within the body of a country.

AND whereas, in consequence of other statutes, judges, who before held only estates at will in their offices, have been made dependant on the crown alone for their salaries, and standing armies kept, in times of peace: And whereas it has lately been resolved in parliament, that by force of a statute, made in the thirty-fifth year of the reign of King Henry the eighth, colonist may be transported to England and tried there upon accusations for treasons and misprisions, or concealments of treasons committed in the colonies; and by a late statute, such trials have been directed in cases therein mentioned.

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\* Authentic Account of the Proceedings of the Congress at New York, etc. London, 1767.



AND whereas in the last session of parliament, three statutes were made ; one entitled, " An act to discontinue in such manner, and for such time as are therein mentioned, the landing and discharging, lading or shipping of goods, wares and merchandize, at the town, and within the harbor of Boston, in the province of Massachusetts-Bay, in North America." Another entitled, " An act for the better regulating the government of the province of the Massachusetts-Bay, in New-England." And another entitled, " An act for the impartial administration of justice, in the cases of persons questioned for any act done by them in the execution of the law, or for the suppression of riots and tumults, in the province of the Massachusetts-Bay, in New-England." And another statute was then made, " for making more effectual provision for the government of the province of Quebec, &c." All which statutes are impolitic, unjust, and cruel, as well as unconstitutional, and most dangerous and destructive of American rights.

AND WHEREAS, assemblies have been frequently dissolved, contrary to the rights of the people, when they attempted to deliberate on grievances ; and their dutiful, humble, loyal and reasonable petitions to the crown for redress, have been repeatedly treated with contempt by his Majesty's ministers of state.

THE good people of the several colonies of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island and Providence plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, New-Castle Kent and Sussex on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, and South-Carolina, justly alarmed at these arbitrary proceedings of parliament and administration, have severally elected, constituted, and appointed deputies to meet and sit in general congress in the city of Philadelphia, in order to obtain such establishment, as that their religion, laws, and liberties may not be subverted : Whereupon the deputies so appointed being now assembled, in a full and free representation of these colonies, taking into their most serious consideration the best means of attaining the ends aforesaid, do in the first place, as Englishmen their ancestors in like cases have usually done, for asserting and vindicating their rights and liberties, D E C L A R E,

THAT the inhabitants of the English colonies in North America, by the immutable laws of nature, the principles of the English constitution, and the several charters or compacts, have the following RIGHTS.—

*Resolved, N. C. D.* 1. THAT they are entitled to life, liberty, and property :

and they have never ceded to any sovereign power whatever, a right to dispose of either without their consent.

*Resolved, N. C. D.* 2. THAT our ancestors, who first settled these colonies, were at the time of their emigration from the mother country, entitled to all the rights, liberties, and immunities of free and natural born subjects, within the realm of England.

*Resolved, N. C. D.* 3. THAT by such emigration they by no means forfeited, surrendered, or lost any of those rights, but that they were, and their descendants now are, entitled to the exercise and enjoyment of all such of them, as their local and other circumstances enable them to exercise and enjoy.

*Resolved, 4.* THAT the foundation of English liberty and of all free government, is a right in the people to participate in their legislative council; and as the English colonists are not represented, and from their local and other circumstances cannot properly be represented in the British parliament, they are entitled to a free and exclusive power of legislation in their several provincial Legislatures, where their right of representation can alone be preserved, in all cases of taxation and internal polity, subject only to the negative of their sovereign, in such manner as has been heretofore used and accustomed: But from the necessity of the case, and a regard to the mutual interests of both countries, we cheerfully consent to the operation of such acts of the British parliament, as are bona fide, restrained to the regulation of our external commerce, for the purpose of securing the commercial advantages of the whole empire to the mother country, and the commercial benefits of its respective members, excluding every idea of taxation internal or external, for raising a revenue on the subjects in America without their consent.

*Resolved, N. C. D.* 5. THAT the respective colonies are entitled to the common law of England, and more especially to the great and inestimable privilege of being tried by their peers of the vicinage, according to the course of that law.

*Resolved, 6.* THAT they are entitled to the benefit of such of the English statutes, as existed at the time of their colonization; and which they have, by experience, respectively found to be applicable to their several local and other circumstances.

*Resolved, N. C. D.* 7. THAT these, his Majesty's, colonies are likewise en-

titled to all the immunities and privileges granted and confirmed to them by royal charters, or secured by their several codes of provincial laws.

*Resolved, N. C. D.* 8. THAT they have a right peaceably to assemble, consider of their grievances, and petition the King; and that all prosecutions, prohibitory proclamations, and commitments for the same, are illegal.

*Resolved, N. C. D.* 9. THAT the keeping a standing army in these colonies, in times of peace, without the consent of the legislature of that colony in which such army is kept, is against law.

*Resolved, N. C. D.* 10. It is indispensibly necessary to good government, and rendered essential by the English constitution, that the constituent branches of the legislature be independent of each other; that, therefore, the exercise of legislative power in several colonies, by a council appointed, during pleasure, by the crown, is unconstitutional, dangerous, and destructive to the freedom of American legislation.

ALL and each of which, the aforesaid deputies in behalf of themselves, and their constituents, do claim, demand, and insist on, as their indubitable rights and liberties; which cannot be legally taken from them, altered or abridged by any power whatever, without their own consent, by their representatives in their several provincial legislatures.

IN the course of our inquiry, we find many infringements and violations of the foregoing rights; which, from an ardent desire that harmony and mutual intercourse of affection and interest may be restored, we pass over for the present, and proceed to state such acts and measures as have been adopted since the last war, which demonstrate a system formed to enslave America.

*Resolved, N. C. D.* THAT the following acts of parliament are infringements and violations of the rights of the colonists; and that the repeal of them is essentially necessary, in order to restore harmony between Great Britain and the American colonies, viz.

THE several acts of 4 Geo. III. ch. 15. and ch. 34.—5 Geo. III. ch. 25.—6 Geo. III. ch. 52.—7 Geo. III. ch. 41. and ch. 46.—8 Geo. III. ch. 22. which impose duties for the purpose of raising a revenue in America, extend the power of the admiralty courts beyond their ancient limits, deprive the American subjects of trial by jury, authorise the judges certificate to indemnify the prosecutor from damages, that he might otherwise be liable to, requiring oppressive security from a claimant of ships and goods seized,



before he shall be allowed to defend his property, and are subversive of American rights.

ALSO 12 Geo. III. ch. 24. intituled, "An Act for the better securing his Majesty's dock-yards, magazines, ships, ammunition and stores," which declares a new offence in America, and deprives the American subjects of a constitutional trial by jury of the vicinage, by authorising the trial of any person charged with the committing any offence described in the said act out of the realm, to be indicted and tried for the same in any shire or county within the realm.

ALSO the three acts passed in the last session of parliament for stopping the port and blocking up the harbour of Boston, for altering the charter and government of Massachusetts-Bay, and that which is intituled, "An Act for the better administration of justice, &c."

ALSO the act passed in the same session for establishing the Roman Catholic Religion in the province of Quebec, abolishing the equitable system of English laws, and erecting a tyranny there, to the great danger, (from so total a dissimilarity of religion, law, and government) of the neighbouring British colonies, by the assistance of whose blood and treasure the said country was conquered from France.

ALSO the act passed in the same session for the better providing suitable quarters for officers and soldiers in his Majesty's service in North-America.

ALSO, that the keeping a standing army in several of these colonies, in time of peace, without the consent of the legislature of that colony in which such army is kept, is against law.

To these grievous acts and measures Americans cannot submit, but in hopes their fellow subjects in Great-Britain will, on a revision of them, restore us to that state, in which both countries found happiness and prosperity, we have for the present only resolved to pursue the following peaceable measures; 1. To enter into a non-importation, non-consumption, and non-exportation agreement or association. 2. To prepare an address to the people of Great-Britain, and a memorial to the inhabitants of British America. And 3. To prepare a loyal address to his Majesty; agreeable to resolutions already entered into.\*

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\* From "Journals of Congress," p. 58: Philadelphia, 1775.



## THE ASSOCIATION OF 1774.

WE, his Majesty's most loyal subjects, the Delegates of the several Colonies of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, the Three Lower Counties of New-castle, Kent and Sussex on Delaware; Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, and South-Carolina, deputed to represent them in a continental Congress held in the city of Philadelphia, on the fifth day of September, 1774, avowing our allegiance to his Majesty, our affection and regard for our fellow-subjects in Great-Britain and elsewhere, affected with the deepest anxiety, and most alarming apprehensions at those grievances and distresses, with which his Majesty's American subjects are oppressed, and having taken under our most serious deliberation, the state of the whole continent, find, that the present unhappy situation of our affairs is occasioned by a ruinous system of colony administration adopted by the British Ministry about the year 1763, evidently calculated for enslaving these Colonies, and, with them, the British Empire. In prosecution of which system, various Acts of Parliament have been passed for raising a Revenue in America, for depriving the American subjects, in many instances, of the constitutional trial by jury, exposing their lives to danger, by directing a new and illegal trial beyond the seas, for crimes alledged to have been committed in America: And in prosecution of the same system, several late, cruel, and oppressive Acts have been passed respecting the town of Boston and the Massachusetts-Bay, and also an Act for extending the province of Quebec, so as to border on the western frontiers of these Colonies, establishing an arbitrary government therein, and discouraging the settlement of British subjects in that wide extended country; thus by the influence of civil principles and ancient prejudices to dispose the inhabitants to act with hostility against the free Protestant Colonies, whenever a wicked Ministry shall chuse so to direct them.

To obtain redress of these grievances, which threaten destruction to the lives, liberty, and property of his Majesty's subjects in North-America, we are of opinion, that a non-importation, non-consumption, and non-exportation agreement, faithfully adhered to, will prove the most speedy, effectual, and peaceable measure: And therefore we do, for ourselves and the inhabitants of the several Colonies, whom we represent, firmly agree and associate under the sacred ties of virtue, honor and love of our country, as follows.

*First.* THAT from and after the first day of December next, we will not import into British America, from Great Britain or Ireland, any goods, wares or merchandize whatsoever, or from any other place any such goods, wares or merchandize, as shall have been exported from Great-Britain or Ireland; nor will we, after that day, import any East-India tea from any part of the world; nor any molasses, syrups, paneles, coffee or piemento, from the British plantations, or from Dominica; nor wines from Madeira, or the Western Islands; nor foreign indigo.

*Second.* WE will neither import, nor purchase any slave imported after the first day of December next; after which time, we will wholly discontinue the slave trade, and will neither be concerned in it ourselves, nor will we hire our vessels, nor sell our commodities or manufactures to those who are concerned in it.

*Third.* As a non-consumption agreement, strictly adhered to, will be an effectual security for the observation of the non-importation, we, as above, solemnly agree and associate, that, from this day, we will not purchase or use any Tea imported on account of the East-India company, or any on which a duty hath been or shall be paid; and from and after the first day of March next, we will not purchase or use any East-India tea whatever; nor will we, nor shall any person for or under us, purchase or use any of those goods; wares or merchandize, we have agreed not to import, which we shall know, or have cause to suspect, were imported after the first day of December, except such as come under the rules and directions of the tenth article hereafter mentioned.

*Fourth.* THE earnest desire we have not to injure our fellow-subjects in Great-Britain, Ireland or the West-Indies, induces us to suspend a non-exportation, until the tenth day of September 1775; at which time, if the said Acts and parts of Acts of the British parliament herein after mentioned are not repealed, we will not, directly or indirectly, export any merchandize or commodity whatsoever to Great Britain, Ireland or the West-Indies, except rice to Europe.

*Fifth.* SUCH as are merchants, and use the British and Irish trade, will give orders, as soon as possible, to their factors, agents and correspondents, in Great-Britain and Ireland, not to ship any goods to them, on any pretence whatsoever, as they cannot be received in America; and if any merchant, residing in Great-Britain or Ireland, shall directly or in-

directly ship any goods, wares or merchandize, for America, in order to break the said non-importation agreement, or in any manner contravene the same, on such unworthy conduct being well attested, it ought to be made public; and, on the same being so done, we will not from thenceforth have any commercial connexion with such merchant.

*Sixth.* THAT such as are owners of vessels will give positive orders to their captains, or masters, not to receive on board their vessels any goods prohibited by the said non-importation agreement, on pain of immediate dismission from their service.

*Seventh.* WE will use our utmost endeavours to improve the breed of sheep and increase their number to the greatest extent, and to that end, we will kill them as sparingly as may be, especially those of the most profitable kind; nor will we export any to the West-Indies or elsewhere; and those of us, who are or may become overflocked with, or can conveniently spare any sheep, will dispose of them to our neighbours, especially to the poorer sort, on moderate terms.

*Eighth.* WE will in our several stations encourage frugality, œconomy, and industry; and promote agriculture, arts, and the manufactures of this country, especially that of wool; and will discountenance and discourage every species of extravagance and dissipation, especially all horse racing, and all kinds of gaming, cock fighting, exhibitions of shews, plays, and other expensive diversions and entertainments. And on the death of any relation or friend, none of us, or any of our families will go into any further mourning dress than a black crape or ribbon on the arm or hat for Gentlemen, and a black ribbon and necklace for Ladies, and we will discontinue the giving of gloves and scarfs at funerals.

*Ninth.* SUCH as are venders of goods or merchandize will not take advantage of the scarcity of goods that may be occasioned by this association, but will sell the same at the rates we have been respectively accustomed to do, for twelve months last past.—And if any vender of goods or merchandize shall sell any such goods on higher terms, or shall in any manner, or by any device whatsoever, violate or depart from this Agreement, no person ought, nor will any of us deal with any such person, or his, or her factor or agent, at any time thereafter, for any commodity whatever.

*Tenth.* IN case any merchant, trader, or other persons shall import any



goods or merchandize after the first day of December, and before the first day of February next, the same ought forthwith, at the election of the owner, to be either reshipped or delivered up to the Committee of the county, or town wherein they shall be imported, to be stored at the risque of the importer, until the non-importation Agreement shall cease, or be sold under the direction of the Committee aforesaid; and in the last mentioned case, the owner or owners of such goods shall be reimbursed (out of the sales) the first cost and charges, the profit, if any, to be applied towards relieving and employing such poor inhabitants of the town of Boston, as are immediate sufferers by the Boston Port-Bill; and a particular account of all goods so returned, stored, or sold, to be inserted in the public papers; and if any goods or merchandizes shall be imported after the said first day of February, the same ought forthwith to be sent back again, without breaking any of the packages thereof.

*Eleventh.* THAT a Committee be chosen in every county, city, and town, by those who are qualified to vote for Representatives in the Legislature, whose business it shall be attentively to observe the conduct of all persons touching this association; and when it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of a majority of any such Committee, that any person within the limits of their appointment has violated this association, that such majority do forthwith cause the truth of the case to be published in the Gazette, to the end, that all such foes to the rights of British America may be publicly known, and universally condemned as the enemies of American liberty; and thenceforth we respectively will break off all dealings with him or her.

*Twelfth.* THAT the Committee of Correspondence in the respective Colonies do frequently inspect the entries of their Custom-Houses, and inform each other from time to time of the true state thereof, and of every other material circumstance that may occur relative to this association.

*Thirteenth.* THAT all manufactures of this country be sold at reasonable prices, so that no undue advantage be taken of a future scarcity of goods.

*Fourteenth.* AND we do further agree and resolve, that we will have no trade, commerce, dealings or intercourse whatsoever, with any colony or province, in North America, which shall not accede to, or which shall hereafter violate this association, but will hold them as unworthy of the rights of freemen, and as inimical to the liberties of their country.

AND we do solemnly bind ourselves and our constituents, under the ties



aforesaid, to adhere to this Association until such parts of the several Acts of Parliament passed since the close of the last war, as impose or continue duties on tea, wine, molasses, syrups, paneles, coffee, sugar, piemento, indigo, foreign paper, glass, and painters colours, imported into America, and extend the powers of the Admiralty courts beyond their ancient limits, deprive the American subject of trial by jury, authorize the Judge's certificate to indemnify the prosecutor from damages, that he might otherwise be liable to from a trial by his peers, require oppressive security from a claimant of ships or goods seized, before he shall be allowed to defend his property, are repealed—And until that part of the Act of the 12. G. 3. ch. 24. entitled, "An Act for the better securing his Majesty's dock yards, magazines, ships, ammunition, and stores," by which, any persons charged with committing any of the offences therein described, in America, may be tried in any shire or county within the realm, is repealed—And until the four Acts passed in the last session of Parliament, viz. that for stopping the port and blocking up the harbour of Boston—That for altering the charter and government of the Massachusetts's-Bay—And that which is entitled, "An Act for the better administration of justice, &c."—And that "For extending the limits of Quebec, &c." are repealed. And we recommend it to the provincial conventions, and to the committees in the respective Colonies, to establish such farther regulations as they may think proper, for carrying into execution this Association.

THE foregoing Association being determined upon by the CONGRESS, was ordered to be subscribed by the several Members thereof; and thereupon we have hereunto set our respective names accordingly.\*

In Congress, Philadelphia, October 24.

Signed, PEYTON RANDOLPH, *President*.

[While the Congress of 1774 put forth no plan of union, there was one presented for its consideration by Joseph Galloway, who was anxious to restore harmony between the mother country and the colonies. It was offered on 28th of September, and, after being considered and sent to a committee, was reconsidered, and with all debate upon it was stricken from the records of the Congress. Franklin's comments on it will be found in Sparks's "Franklin," vol. viii., p. 144.]

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\* From "Journals of Congress," p. 68: Philadelphia, 1775. "Preston's Documents," 199.

## GALLOWAY'S PLAN OF 1774.

A PLAN of a *proposed* UNION *between* Great Britain *and the Colonies of* New Hampshire, *the* Massachuset's Bay, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, *the three Lower Counties on the* Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, *and* Georgia.

THAT a British and American legislature, for regulating the administration of the general affairs of America, be proposed and established in America, including all the said Colonies, within and under which government each Colony shall retain its present constitution, and powers of regulating and governing its own internal police in all cases whatever.

That the said Government be administered by a President General to be appointed by the King, and a Grand Council to be chosen by the Representatives of the people of the several Colonies in their respective Assemblies, once in every three years.

That the several Assemblies shall chuse Members for the Grand Council in the following proportions, viz.

New Hampshire,	Connecticut,
Massachuset's Bay,	New York,
Rhode Island,	New Jersey,
Pennsylvania,	North Carolina,
Delaware Counties,	South Carolina,
Maryland,	Georgia,
Virginia,	

who shall meet at the city of                      for the first time, being called by the President General, as soon as conveniently may be after his appointment.

That there shall be a new election of members for the General Council every three years; and on the death, removal, or resignation of any member, his place shall be supplied with a new choice at the next sitting of the Assembly of the Colony he represented.

That the Grand Council shall meet once in every year, if they shall think it necessary, and oftener if occasion shall require, at such time and place as they shall adjourn to at the last preceding meeting, or as they shall be called to meet at by the President General, on any emergency.

That the General Council shall have power to chuse their own Speaker, and shall hold and exercise all the like rights, liberties, and privileges as are held and exercised by and in the House of Commons of Great Britain.

That the President General shall hold his office during the pleasure of the King; and his assent shall be requisite to all acts of the Grand Council, and it shall be his office and duty to cause them to be carried into execution.

That the President General, by and with the advice and consent of the General Council, hold and exercise all the legislative rights, powers, and authorities, necessary for regulating and administering all the general police and affairs of the Colonies, in which Great Britain and the Colonies, or any of them, the Colonies in general, or more than one Colony, are in any manner concerned, as well civil and criminal as commercial.

That the said President General and Grand Council be *an inferior distinct branch of the British Legislature, united and incorporated with it* for the aforesaid general purposes, and that any of the said general regulations may originate, and be formed and digested, either in the Parliament of Great Britain or in the said Grand Council, and being prepared, transmitted to the other for their approbation or dissent; and that the assent of both shall be requisite to the validity of all such general acts or statutes.

That in time of war, all bills for granting aids to the Crown, prepared by the Grand Council, and approved by the President General, shall be valid, and passed into a law, without the assent of the British Parliament.\*

["The following articles," writes Dr. Sparks, "exhibit the first sketch of a plan of confederation which is known to have been presented to Congress. They seem to have been proposed by Dr. Franklin in his individual capacity, and not as a member of any committee. They were brought forward on the 21st of July, 1775."]

#### FRANKLIN'S SKETCH OF ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION, 1775.

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION AND PERPETUAL UNION, PROPOSED IN GENERAL CONGRESS.

##### ARTICLE I.

The name of this Confederacy shall henceforth be THE UNITED COLONIES OF NORTH AMERICA.

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\* From "The Examination of Joseph Galloway, Esq., by a Committee of the House of Commons." Edited by Thomas Balch, Imp. Philadelphia, 1855, p. 47.



## ARTICLE II.

The said United Colonies hereby severally enter into a firm league of friendship with each other, binding on themselves and their posterity, for their common defence against their enemies, for the securities of their liberties and properties, the safety of their persons and families, and their mutual and general welfare.

## ARTICLE III.

That each colony shall enjoy and retain as much as it may think fit of its own present laws, customs, rights, privileges, and peculiar jurisdictions within its own limits; and may amend its own constitution, as shall seem best to its own Assembly or Convention.

## ARTICLE IV.

That, for the more convenient management of general interests, delegates shall be annually elected in each colony, to meet in general Congress at such time and place as shall be agreed on in the next preceding Congress. Only, where particular circumstances do not make a duration necessary, it is understood to be a rule, that each succeeding Congress be held in a different colony, till the whole number be gone through; and so in perpetual rotation; and that accordingly the next Congress after the present shall be held at Annapolis, in Maryland.

## ARTICLE V.

That the power and duty of the Congress shall extend to the determining on war and peace; the sending and receiving ambassadors, and entering into alliances (the reconciliation with Great Britain); the settling all disputes and differences between colony and colony, about limits or any other cause, if such should arise; and the planting of new colonies when proper. The Congress shall also make such general ordinances as, though necessary to the general welfare, particular Assemblies cannot be competent to, viz. those that may relate to our general commerce, or general currency; the establishment of posts; and the regulation of our common forces. The Congress shall also have the appointment of all general officers, civil and military, appertaining to the general confederacy, such as general treasurer, secretary, &c.

## ARTICLE VI.

All charges of wars, and all other general expenses to be incurred for the common welfare, shall be defrayed out of a common treasury, which is



to be supplied by each colony in proportion to its number of male polls between sixteen and sixty years of age. The taxes for paying that proportion are to be laid and levied by the laws of each colony.

## ARTICLE VII.

The number of delegates to be elected and sent to Congress by each colony shall be regulated, from time to time, by the number of such polls returned ; so as that one delegate be allowed for every five thousand polls. And the delegates are to bring with them to every Congress an authenticated return of the number of polls in the respective provinces, which is to be taken triennially, for the purposes above mentioned.

## ARTICLE VIII.

At every meeting of the Congress, one half of the members returned, exclusive of proxies, shall be necessary to make a quorum ; and each delegate at the Congress shall have a vote in all cases, and, if necessarily absent, shall be allowed to appoint any other delegate from the same colony to be his proxy, who may vote for him.

## ARTICLE IX.

An executive Council shall be appointed by the Congress out of their own body, consisting of twelve persons ; of whom, in the first appointment, one third, viz. four, shall be for one year, four for two years, and four for three years ; and, as the said terms expire, the vacancies shall be filled by appointments for three years ; whereby one third of the members will be changed annually. This Council, of whom two thirds shall be a quorum in the recess of Congress, is to execute what shall have been enjoined thereby ; to manage the general Continental business and interests ; to receive applications from foreign countries ; to prepare matters for the consideration of the Congress ; to fill up, *pro tem pore*, continental offices, that fall vacant ; and to draw on the general treasurer for such moneys as may be necessary for general services, and appropriated by the Congress to such service.

## ARTICLE X.

No colony shall engage in an offensive war with any nation of Indians without the consent of the Congress, or grand Council above mentioned, who are first to consider the justice and necessity of such war.

## ARTICLE XI.

A perpetual alliance, offensive and defensive, is to be entered into as soon as may be with the Six Nations; their limits to be ascertained and secured to them; their land not to be encroached on, nor any private or colony purchases made of them hereafter to be held good; nor any contract for lands to be made, but between the great Council of the Indians at Onondaga and the general Congress. The boundaries and lands of all the other Indians shall also be ascertained and secured to them in the same manner, and persons appointed to reside among them in proper districts; and shall take care to prevent injustice in the trade with them; and be enabled at our general expense, by occasional small supplies, to relieve their personal wants and distresses. And all purchases from them shall be by the Congress, for the general advantage and benefit of the United Colonies.

## ARTICLE XII.

As all new institutions may have imperfections, which only time and experience can discover, it is agreed, that the general Congress, from time to time, shall propose such amendments of this constitution as may be found necessary; which, being approved by a majority of the colony Assemblies, shall be equally binding with the rest of the articles of this Confederation.

## ARTICLE XIII.

Any and every colony from Great Britain upon the continent of North America, not at present engaged in our association, may, upon application and joining the said association, be received into the Confederation, viz. Ireland, the West India Islands, Quebec, St. John's, Nova Scotia, Bermudas, and the East and West Floridas; and shall thereupon be entitled to all the advantages of our union, mutual assistance, and commerce.

These articles shall be proposed to the several provincial Conventions or Assemblies, to be by them considered; and, if approved, they are advised to empower their delegates to agree to and ratify the same in the ensuing Congress. After which the union thereby established is to continue firm, till the terms of reconciliation proposed in the petition of the last Congress to the King are agreed to; till the acts since made, restraining the American commerce and fisheries, are repealed; till reparation is made for the injury done to Boston, by shutting up its port, for the burning of Charlestown, and

for the expense of this unjust war; and till all the British troops are withdrawn from America. On the arrival of these events, the colonies will return to their former connexion and friendship with Britain; but, on failure thereof, this confederation is to be perpetual.\*

[It is unnecessary to continue further the series of plans of union that preceded the formation of the Constitution as they are given in volumes generally accessible. The Declaration of Independence made necessary a form of general government binding on all of the colonies, and before it was adopted, a committee was appointed by Congress, on June 12, 1776, "to prepare and digest the form of a confederation to be entered into between the colonies." Its first report was presented on July 12, and is in the handwriting of John Dickinson. It, together with all Congressional debates on the subject and the completed document, forming a history of the formation of the Articles of Confederation, will be found in "Secret Journals of Congress," vol. i., pp. 274 to 448, inclusive. When they were under consideration by the Assembly of South Carolina, William Henry Drayton submitted a plan that will be found in Niles's "Principles and Acts of the Revolution," p. 104. The assent of Maryland, the last of the States to accept the Articles of Confederation, was not given until March 1, 1781. These Articles continued in force until the Constitution went into effect, in 1789. The Virginia plan, offered in the Federal Convention by Randolph, will be found in "Elliot's Debates," vol. v., p. 127. Paterson's plan, *ibid.*, 191. That of Hamilton given in his speech of June 18, *ibid.*, 205. Paper of the same handed to Madison, *ibid.*, 584. The report of the Committee of Detail of the Convention, *ibid.*, 377. The Constitution and Amendments in vol. i., p. 238, of this work.]

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\* "Secret Journals of Congress," vol. i., p. 267; Sparks's "Works of Franklin," vol. v., pp. 91 to 96, inclusive.





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